The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS, Etc.

121 & 123 State-st. **MANDEL BROTHERS.** BRANCH, Michigan-av. & Twenty-second-st.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

Will be continued throughout the entire month of July.

SILKS! SILKS!

In this department Ladies can purchase Bargains, as we have not advanced our prices, which are positively 20 PER CENT lower than they will be next month. All grades of

DRESS GOODS

MARKED DOWN.

1,000 PIECES LAWNS,

New Styles---Great Variety.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS

At Reduced Prices.

2,000 LADIES' LAWN AND ORGANDIE SUITS,

$3.00 AND $5.00.

These prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

5,000 CHILDREN'S LAWN SUITS

Nicely Trimmed, 50 cents each.

IMMENSE VARIETY

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves,
Ladies' Silk Mitts,
Children's Gloves and Mitts, &c., &c.

REDUCTIONS IN

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

In fact every article in our vast establishment is reduced, with a determination of reducing our entire stock prior to

INVENTORY, AUGUST 1.

121 and 123 State-st.,
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

MANDEL BROTHERS. MANDEL BROTHERS.

HARDWARE.

On Wednesday, July 16,
On Thursday, July 17,

Will close out a large line of POPULAR and STAPLE

HARDWARE.

Prices given are for ABOVE MENTIONED TWO DAYS Only. Before and after those days my prices will not be the same, although lower than any other house in the country.

Notice the following great reductions in 5 and 10c Counter Goods:

Tack Hammers reduced from $4.50 per gross to $2.75 gross.
Stove Polish reduced from $2.50 per gross to 90c gross
Shoe Blacking reduced from $3.00 per gross to $1.50 gross.
Combination Stove Lifters reduced from $4.50 per gross to $2.50 gross.
Japanned Stove Lifters reduced from $3.60 per gross to $2.75 per gross.
6-qt Milk Pans reduced from $12 per gross to $10.75 gross.
Egg Whips reduced from $6 per gross to $4 gross.
Coffeepot Stands reduced from $6 per gross to $2.75 gross.
Sad Stands reduced from $4.20 per gross to $3.75 gross.
Cast Iron Shears 20 per cent lower on all sizes.
Curry combs reduced from $6 per gross to $4 gross.
Nutmeg Graters reduced from $3 per gross to $1.60 gross.
2-ft Rules reduced from $1.10 per doz. to 85c doz.
Potato Mashers reduced from $6 per gross to $4.80 gross.
A large line of Wire Goods reduced from 20 to 60 per cent.
Will make from 20 per cent to 75 per cent reduction on a large line of popular Hardware not mentioned above.
Also, for the regular Hardware trade, will make the following reductions:
Strap and T Hinges, for assorted orders, 70 and 10 dis.
Rim Locks, complete, with knobs, $1.30 doz.
Screws, 60, 10 and 2½ per cent dis.
Mortise Knob Locks, 85c doz.
3-tined Hay Forks, $3.50 doz.
4-tined Manure Forks, $3.50 doz.
Porcelain Plated Door Knobs, $2.00 doz.
Plated Escutcheons, 27½ doz. pairs.
Butts, 80 per cent dis. for assorted orders.
Job Lot of Coffin Hardware, invoiced at $1,000, for $150—cash.
Shutter Bars reduced from 50c doz. to 15c doz.
Handled Axes from $8 to $6.75 doz., &c., &c.

Let it be distinctly understood that above prices, and other large reductions that will be made, will apply only to orders received on July 16 and 17. All sales SPOT CASH.

The above large reductions are made with a view of cleaning out a large surplus stock. Speculators and jobbers will do well to give this their attention, as they can make money by so doing.

The trade is well aware that there is a prospect of a large advance this Fall in Hardware. Look at the advance in Dry Goods.

Orders will be filled only to extent of stock on hand.

A. W. WHEELER,

141 LAKE-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE
OF
JERSEYS.

The Ogden Farm Association,

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of Rhode Island, will offer for sale, without reserve, at public auction, at

CHICAGO,
Near the Exposition Building,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879,
At 10 o'clock a. m.,

THIRTY HEAD OF
Choice Registered Jersey Cattle,

(Selected expressly for this sale by Geo. E. Waring, Jr., and Thomas J. Hand), of such strains and individual excellence as they would seek to secure, and would be satisfied with, if they were buying for their own herds.

It is the intention of the Association to give Western buyers the opportunity of securing, on the ground, as good animals as they could possibly find among our best herds, by spending much time and expense in traveling about and looking for them.

Among the animals comprising this invoice will be the get of such celebrated sires as MAGNETIC (1428), MARIUS (760), LORD LAWRENCE (1414), ONSLOW (2000), HORNBEAM (2123), etc., and descended from such dams as NELLY (350), DOT (34), FANCY (95), imp. LADY MARY (1148), imp. EMBLEM (90), imp. HAZEL (91), imp. BLONDETTE (1817), etc.

The cattle can be seen two days previous to sale.

Mr. Hand will be in attendance at the sale.

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130 Water-st., New York City.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

THE TURF.

CHICAGO JOCKEY
AND
TROTTING CLUB.

SUMMER TROTTING MEETING

July 22, 23, 24, and 25.

TWO RACES EACH DAY.

Thursday, July 24, the Kings of the Turf, RARUS and HOPEFUL, for the first and only time this season, will contend for supremacy, and a purse of

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BY

MRS. A. G. PADDOCK.

This is the most powerful and realistic novel published since Uncle Tom's Cabin. Such is its intensity and realistic power that the interest and quickly the sympathies of the reader are enchained. It has all the charm of the actual, the scene when vividly portrayed.

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THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER "RUBY"

WILL LEAVE

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For South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, leaving you there until 4:30 p. m. Round trip only 25 cts.

For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip only 50 cts.

Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 cts.

Brass and String Bands on board.

HENRY BABY, Manager.

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FINE ARCHERY.

The finest stock in the West. Especially recommended by Maurice and Will H. Thompson, and by the Secretary of the National Archery Association.

Hammocks, Camp Stools, Scroll Saws, etc.

JOHN WILKINSON,
Importer and Dealer,
77 State-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Trudelle, Wednesday, July 16, 3:30 p. m.
CANADA, Fraugeul..... Wednesday, July 23, 4 p. m.
LABRADOR, Sangiier..... Wednesday, July 30, 3 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65.
Steerage, $26. Including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks drawn of Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amount to suit.

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ALFRED LAGERGREN, 48 S. Clark-st., } Chicago.

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New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $70, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.

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JOHN BLOCK, Western Manager.

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CIRCASSIA, July 13, 4 p m | BOLIVIA, July 26, 11 a m
DEVONIA, July 19, 4 p m | ANCHORIA, Aug. 2, 4 p m

New York to London direct.

CALIFORNIA, July 26, 11 a m | ALASTIA, Aug. 9, 10 a m
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $26.

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Sailing twice a week from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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BIRDS German Canaries, CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AQUARIA, in Great variety. **KAEMPFER** No. 127 Clark-st.

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If you want the Best at Lowest Prices, buy it at

C. JEVNE'S,

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GUARANTEED AND DELIVERED FREE.

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BEST RUBBER OR CELLOLOID $5.00
GOLD..... $10.00

My lower Suction Plate never loosens while talking or eating. Filling, ¼ usual rates. Extracting without pain.

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FOREIGN.

Landing of the Remains of the Prince Imperial at Woolwich.

They Are Removed to Chiselhurst Under a Military Escort.

Thousands of People Abroad to Witness the Solemn Procession.

The High-Tariff Party Successful in the German Parliament.

Cetewayo Not Inclined to Submit to the British Peace Conditions.

The Russo-American Agreement Regarding the Alaska Fisheries.

Prospect of the Defeat of the Educational Bill in the French Senate.

THE PRINCE'S FUNERAL.

THE LANDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A London dispatch adds the following particulars of the arrival of the Prince's body. The coffin was borne along between the double line of troops. The solemn procession moved slowly towards the temporary mortuary at the riverside. The temporary mortuary is a small, isolated structure, with an octagonal dome, used chiefly as an armory. In front of this building the troops formed in square and the mourners grouped about the door. There within the gloomy edifice, made more sombre by trappings of mourning, the body of the dead Prince found its first resting-place on English soil.

After an interval of half an hour, Royal carriages clattered into the arsenal grounds. The Royal standard was run up at half-mast on the great flagstaff. It announced the arrival of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburg. They came in a carriage drawn by four horses, with postillions preceded by a single outrider.

THE PRINCES WERE IN DEEP MOURNING.

Descending amid signs of universal respect from the mourners and the crowd, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburg, Connaught, and Cambridge, and the Crown Prince of Sweden entered the mortuary. A large and brilliant group of officers in the varied uniforms of the Horse and Foot Artillery remained without. The roofs and eaves of the buildings near by were crowded with masses of workmen in shirt-sleeves and bare arms.

At half-past 4 the members of the English Royal family and Prince Napoleon came out from the mortuary, conversed, and exchanged salutations with officers and acquaintances. A screen of white muslin was put up across the doorway, shutting out the interior of the chapel from view.

After the departure of the Princess the African coffin was opened for the purpose of permitting

THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE CORPSE

and its transferral to a sumptuous casket that had been prepared in England. The body was re-embalmed in the mortuary, then inclosed in leaden and oaken coffins, and the casket, with an outer-covering of violet velvet.

Among the French notabilities present, and who were permitted to view the body of the dead Prince, were the Princes Lucien and Charles Bonsparte, Joachim and Louis Marat, the Duke de la Muscova, a son of Marshal Ney, the Dukes of Padua and Mouchy, M. Paul de Cassagnac, Baron Housmann, and young Conneau, the dead Prince's playmate. The striking likeness of Prince Bonaparte to the great Emperor was universally commented on by the crowd, the general remark being they could have known him from the pictures of the First Napoleon.

M. Rouher came out of the mortuary with eyes red from weeping. I spoke with the noted Imperialist. He said that he was present when the coffin was opened and the body examined. The latter was perfectly recognizable, but the face, he said, had been much disfigured by

A TERRIBLE WOUND IN THE RIGHT EYE.

M. Rouher said that he had found six wounds on the chest of so terrible a nature that death must have been instantaneous; also one on the left arm, evidently caused in the attempt to parry the thrust of a Zulu assegai. The body, he said, had changed color but little. Prince Napoleon remarked that it was extraordinary how the preliminary embalming process performed in Africa should have been done so well.

M. Rouher and Gen. Fleury carried the pall.

At half-past 6 the Horse Artillery escort troop took up position massed on the east of the mortuary. The gun-carriage, drawn by six magnificent troop horses, wheeled into the open space. The curtains at the entrance to mortuary were drawn aside, and the coffin was brought out borne on the shoulders of officers of the Horse Artillery. The triple muffled roll of drums with grand crescendo, followed by the dead march, as the coffin was placed on the gun-carriage. The Horse Artillery formed the escort, front and rear.

At 7 o'clock

THE PROCESSION MOVED SLOWLY

out of the Arsenal gates, through the long lines of foot artillery on either side the road from the Arsenal to the barracks, thence skirting the famous parade-ground on Woolwich Common to the Royal Military Academy. The road was lined with dense masses of people and soldiers of the garrison off duty. The greater part of the shops were closed. The balconies of the officers' residences were crowded with ladies and children. A battery of artillery fired minute-guns from Greenhill Battery while the cortege passed the Academy. The escort of artillery was under the command of Maj. Ward Ashton, in whose battery the Prince served in South Africa.

CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—The latest changes made in the arrangements for the funeral of the Prince Imperial are as follows: The body of the Prince, instead of remaining all night in the armory at Woolwich, will, after it has been identified, be escorted to Camden House Saturday, and will remain there all night. Queen Victoria will be at Camden House Saturday, and will there witness the passage of the funeral procession. Neither the Queen nor the ex-Empress Eugenie will participate in the procession or be present at the church during the service, which will be conducted by the Bishop of Southwark. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburg, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge will, during the service, sit on the right of the catafalque. The coffin will remain in the church all day Saturday, and be removed to the sacristy at night.

THREE HUNDRED PASSENGERS

from Paris arrived in London yesterday by one train to attend the funeral.

IN THE THAMES.

The steam yacht Enchantress, with the remains of the Prince Imperial, has arrived in the Thames, but will lie below Woolwich till 4 this afternoon.

THE ENCHANTRESS.

LONDON, July 11—4:30 p. m.—The steamer Enchantress came alongside Woolwich Arsenal pier about 3 o'clock. Great crowds of people are around the arsenal.

LANDING OF THE BODY.

WOOLWICH, July 11.—Princes Lucien and Charles Bonaparte, Joachim and Louis Murat, Baron Haussman, the Dukes of Padua and Montery, and other distinguished Frenchmen, were present at the landing of the body of the Prince Imperial. M. Rouher and Gen. Fleury carried the pall. The body was further embalmed in the armory, where it remained two hours.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Teck, Prince of Sweden, assisted at the identification of the remains of the Prince. The escort, with the body, started for Chiselhurst at 6 o'clock this evening, many thousands of spectators lining the route.

PRINCE JEROME.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Paris says Prince Jerome Napoleon and his two sons have left Paris to attend the funeral of the late Prince Imperial.

AT CHISELHURST.

LONDON, July 12—5 a. m.—The remains of the Prince Imperial, escorted by the Royal Horse Artillery, arrived at Chiselhurst at 9 o'clock last night. Immense crowds of people witnessed the arrival of the procession. The corpse was transferred to the hall in the Camden House, which had been prepared for its reception.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXCITING DEBATE.

LONDON, July 11.—The scene last night while the House of Commons was in Committee on the Army Discipline bill was most exciting. Parnell (Home-Ruler), the member for Meath, accused the Speaker of a breach of privilege and one-sided conduct. This language caused an altercation with Raikes, Chairman of the Committee, whom Parnell attempted to silence by shouting. A tumultuous debate followed, in which all the Home-Rulers participated, and during which a recourse to physical violence appeared not improbable.

A HOME-RULE CHECK.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved to Parnell's motion an amendment expressing confidence in the Speaker. The Marquis of Hartington and Gladstone supported the amendment amid much cheering. The debate proceeding, the Home-Rulers became much excited, and Sullivan, member from Louth, accused the Government of contemplating the expulsion of the Irish members. Parnell's motion was rejected—421 to 29.

Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment to Parnell's motion, expressing confidence in the Speaker, was adopted amid loud cheers.

FAILURE.

Edward Wurtzburg & Co., woolen merchants, of Leeds, Bradford, have failed. Liabilities, £50,000.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, July 11—8 p. m.—In connection with the scene in the House of Commons last night, during the discussion of the Army Discipline bill in committee, Mr. Parnell is now moving that any report of the record of the proceedings in the House, without its sanction, is unprecedented and a breach of privilege, and endangers the liberty of debate.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S APPEAL.

BERLIN, July 11.—It is understood that there will be a general election for members of the Prussian Diet in October next, when Bismarck proposes to appeal to the country on the great questions of financial reform and the purchase of private railways by the State.

DON'T LIKE IT.

The permission recently granted to Gen. Chanzy (French) to inspect the Russian fortress and coast defenses, a favor not usually granted to foreigners, has seriously offended German susceptibilities.

THE UNPLEASANTNESS WITH RUSSIA.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BERLIN, July 10.—The leading German papers are discussing the growing estrangement between Russia and Germany. Less passion is shown than has recently been displayed in the press of St. Petersburg and Moscow, but no attempt is made to disguise the fact that the situation is very grave and menacing to the peace of Europe. It is hinted that the relationship and personal friendship existing between the Czar Alexander and the Emperor William have alone prevented still more serious and more immediate complications. This increases the delicacy with which the subject is discussed, but there can be no doubt that the mutual and long-standing animosity of the success of the two nations is rapidly becoming more marked than ever.

VOTES ON THE TARIFF BILL.

BERLIN, July 11.—On the third reading of the Tariff bill in the Reichstag, a motion for the reduction of the duties on cotton goods was rejected. The clauses relative to cotton goods were adopted substantially the same as on the second reading.

BERLIN, July 11.—In the Reichstag a motion for an increase of the duties on iron was adopted. The duty on flax was approved. A motion that the duty on rye be doubled was adopted. The remaining duties on corn were agreed to.

THE HIGH-TARIFF MEN SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, July 11.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that the Buedesrath has resolved to approve the alterations made by the Reichstag in the tariff bill, so far as they substitute higher duties for lower.

The Conservative Free-Traders have formally surrendered, and the whole tariff bill will be adopted to-day by a large majority.

RUSSIA.

IRKUTSK'S SECOND FIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The second fire at Irkutsk destroyed five churches, a convent, the Lutheran Church, the Court of Justice, police offices, telegraph offices, Post-Office, excise, artillery, engineers' and medical establishments, three banks, barracks, and the Town-Hall.

ALASKA FISHERIES.

LONDON, July 11.—Negotiations between Russia and the United States relative to the fisheries near Alaska resulted in an arrangement by which vessels of the United States are allowed to fish in Russian waters in return for the payment of a money compensation.

THE OCCUPATION OF MERV ORDERED.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Gen. Lasareff, who has been placed at the head of a column, stated here at 15,000 men, has been ordered to occupy Merv at all hazards. The inhabitants of the city and its neighborhood are fanatics, and will probably resist the anticipated attack desperately. It is said that great excitement prevails in all the Central Asian Khanates.

GRAIN.

LONDON, July 11.—The Odessa *Messenger* reports an enormous quantity of grain waiting purchasers at Odessa. The amount is continually increasing and the demand from abroad very slight.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY.

A telegram from Odessa asserts that a transport which recently left Odessa for Sachalien with 700 Nihilists lost 200 from disease in consequence of overcrowding, and landed 150 others in a dying condition.

TORPEDO-BOAT BLOWN UP.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—A torpedo-boat attached to Admiral Lazareff's frigate at Cronstadt was blown up while at practice Wednesday last. Five men were killed and fourteen wounded, some fatally.

CROPS.

REPORTS FROM HUNGARY AND ENGLAND.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, July 10, 1879.—Advices from Buda-Pesth report a great improvement in the prospects of the Hungarian harvest. A large portion of the crops have been irretrievably injured by the floods and heavy rains, but with the change in the weather all the remainder look better. In any case, however, the yield will be below the average. Throughout England, also, the weather has greatly improved, and hopes are now felt that the harvest will be much heavier than was thought possible a week ago.

FRANCE.

FERRY'S BILL.

PARIS, July 11.—Twenty-nine Republican Deputies voted against the anti-Jesuit clause in Jules Ferry's Education bill; eleven others, including the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, abstained from voting. It is believed the Senate will not vote to demand urgency for the bill. The Left Centre, by a vote of 18 to 15, decided to oppose the demand for urgency.

AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTERS WILL RESIGN.

LONDON, July 11.—A correspondent a Vienna says there is reason to believe that at the recent Cabinet Council the Ministry decided to resign after the elections are over. It is assumed that Count Taafe will be charged with the task of forming a new Ministry.

TURKEY.

ORGANIZING FOR RESISTANCE.

LONDON, July 11.—A Belgrade dispatch says the Austro-Hungarian troops are concentrating near Novi-Bazar. It is said that the Albanians are organizing for resistance. Unless the Turks co-operate with the Austrians the consequences will be serious. Traders between Servia and Bosnia have been plundered and killed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CETYWAYO.

LONDON, July 11.—An official telegram to the War Office, dated at Utrecht, June 24, says the border police report that Zulu head men have been spoken to on the border. A messenger is with them to collect men for Cetywayo's army. The head men say Cetywayo will not submit to Lord Chelmsford's terms.

EGYPT.

EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Alexandria reports a severe earthquake there last night.

HOLLAND.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

THE HAGUE, July 11.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations.

FINANCIAL.

Settlement of the Huge Failure of Appleton, Noyes & Maude, Boots and Shoes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—A settlement of the affairs of the well-known firm of Appleton, Noyes & Maude has at last been effected. The firm were extensive wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and their suspension was brought about by the death of Mr. Jarvis, of Louisville, who was a limited partner. The indebtedness of the firm and Mr. Jarvis together amounted to about $900,000, and when Mr. Jarvis died he left $300,000. Ex-Collector William A. Simmons, of Boston, who represented the creditors, held that Jarvis, being liable as a general partner, his estate was also liable, but to fix that liability would have required years of litigation, and would have consumed the estate. Hence a compromise was effected, and this will realize about $150,000 from the firm's assets, and about $150,000 from the Jarvis estate. So that the creditors will receive about $300,000, or 35 cents on the dollar. This is more than at first expected, Mr. Simmons and his associate, Mr. Squire, having been very successful in converting the assets into cash and in making cash negotiations. They return to Boston to-night with a little over $300,000 to distribute among the creditors. The failure of Appleton, Noyes & Maude is said to be the heaviest that has ever overtaken the Eastern manufacturers.

APPELLATE COURT.

Proceedings of the Tribunal of the Second District.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 11.—Following is to-day's record in the Appellate Court of the Second District:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

94. Van Dorn vs. Leeper; leave granted defendant in error to file briefs as of July 3.

47. Taylor & Co. vs. Edwards; appellants allowed until July 13 to file replies.

166. Cooper vs. Cooper; motion for rule on Clerk to show cause why he shall not issue the final order in said cause denied.

68. Thayer vs. Card; motion by ppellee for leave to argue orally overruled.

MOTIONS ENTERED.

169. Hupp vs. McIntarf; motion by appellant for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.

168. Shields vs. The People ex rel. Deeming; appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.

41. Wright ex rel., etc., vs. Joe Bell; death of Wright and Bell suggested, and motion to substitute other parties.

120. Gillett vs. Booth; appellee enters remittur of $50 of judgment of court below.

77. Garrett vs. Ead; suggestion by appellee of diminution of record and motion for leave to file additional transcript.

PASSED CASES TAKEN ON CALL.

97. Carter vs. The President and Trustees of the Town of Earlville.

163. Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Railway Company vs. McMath.

Court adjourned to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—GRAIN—A very unsettled and feverish market in the wheat line to-day. The earlier dealings indicated a decline of about 2c per bu, while the demand was not remarkably active, even on speculative account. Later on, with a rather sharp revival of bidding, largely in the speculative interest, prices were advanced on the favorites of winter grades to a shade above the final quotations of yesterday. Toward the close the bearish temper was again in the ascendant, and, on more urgent offerings, values weakened, yielding on No. 2 red about ¼c per bu from the highest figures of the day; the very latest operations, however, were at somewhat stronger figures, especially for No. 2 red for August and September; the export demand was only moderately active, checked, in part, by the stronger range of ocean freights.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have declined sharply under a pressure to sell; mess pork more active for early delivery at lower figures; quoted at $9.00 for new, ordinary brands; other kinds nominal for forward delivery; mess pressed for sale, and 60@70c lower, with July option quoted at $9.30@9.40; August at $9.30@9.45; September at $9.45@9.50; October at $9.30@9.60. Cut meats slow of sale at unchanged figures. Bacon moderately sought after, with short clear quoted at $5.45. Western lard active for early delivery, and quoted lower and irregular; 2,500 tcs at $6.12½@6.20; for forward delivery, freely offered at a reduction of 30@35c; July options closing at $6.17½; August at $6.20; September at $6.25@6.27½; October at $6.32½@6.35; year at $6.20; December at $6.25@6.27½; October at $6.32½@6.35; year at $6.20; December at $6.25; refined lower and quiet.

SUGARS—Raw in brisk request, and quoted up to 6½@6¾c for fair to good refining Cubs.

FREIGHTS—A brisk inquiry reported from the grain interest, especially for tonnage on charter, at full rates, with steam-room for Liverpool quoted higher and strong; the further decline in grain values tended to quicken the outward movement; in most other lines a moderate degree of animation has been noted at steady figures.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

LONDON, July 11.—The Rotterdam and Olympia, from New York; City of London, from Montreal, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—Arrived, Gallia, from New York.

CASUALTIES.

Additional Details of the Bodie, Cal., Powder Explosion.

Five Tons of the Giant Material Ignited at Once.

Eleven Persons Instantly Killed and Over Forty Injured.

Two Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion in Baltimore.

Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Visited by a Tornado.

Scattering Reports Indicate Much Damage to Property.

THE BODIE EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—As far as can be learned at present, the following are the killed and wounded by the explosion at Bodie yesterday:

Killed—Frank Fyle, Thomas Flaherty, William O'Brien, and several others whose names are not yet obtained.

Wounded—A. D. Pierce, slightly; Tom Murphy, arm fractured; Mr. and Mrs. Chaff, slightly; Sullivan, engineer at Standard, both eyes blown out and skull fractured—cannot live; William Hedge, leg broken; Chinaman buried under the ruins, not found; Thomas Gill, hurt in face; Richard Palmer, hurt in arm, badly; Hugh McMillan, leg broken and internally injured; James Hickey, foreman, hurt in foot and otherwise severely injured; Mrs. McKinney and child, buried in the ruins of the boarding-house, were extricated with difficulty. John McMillan, buried in his cabin, taken out slightly injured.

The whole town is a hospital. Rumors fly around thickly, and every moment news comes of more deaths and injuries. As far as heard from, there are eight known to be dead and over forty wounded, with the prospects that many of them will die from injuries.

It is impossible to get particulars; everybody is excited, women and children crying and searching for the remains of loved ones. Probably many were blown into the air and their remains scattered broadcast.

Everything is being done that kind hearts and willing hands can do. The Miners' Union Building was improvised into a hospital, and the Masons and Odd Fellows are active in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of all.

The shock was scarcely felt under ground. At the 300-feet level the men felt a slight jar, but paid small attention to it. Fortunately the drifts had just been connected, so that no injury was done to any below the ground. The shock was felt on the surface a distance of twenty miles, as learned by telegraph from Bridgeport.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Further particulars of the disaster at Bodie state that the magazine at Bodie which exploded contained about five tons of giant powder. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The hoisting-works of the old shaft of the Standard were demolished and set on fire, the flames extending to the shaft, but were soon extinguished. The new shaft and hoisting-works and mill are uninjured, and running as usual. There is plenty of ore on hand to keep the mill going until the works of the old shaft are repaired. The house of the new shaft was somewhat damaged, but not so as to interfere with business. The building of the Summit Mine was completely demolished, and that of McClinton, Bodie, and Dudley slightly damaged.

Many boarding-houses, restaurants, and other buildings were more or less shattered. To those previously reported as killed may be added the following: Charles Malley, miner, who entered the magazine just before the explosion; Hugh McMillan, engineer, reported wounded, now dead, and John McCarthy. Among the others wounded are Jack Dempsey, badly; H. H. Hernsast, slightly; Pyle, badly hurt in the Standard boarding-house; Mrs. Snead, slightly; Dan McDonald, lumberman; Alexander McGregor, Hugh McMillan, JR., I. C. Shreves, and Mrs. Sibay, severely.

The scenes at the Miners' Union Hall, used as a temporay hospital, are of the most heart-rending character. The hall is crowded with killed and wounded, and hundreds anxiously seeking friends and relatives. The mine managers' surgeons and nurses are unremitting in their efforts to alleviate the suffering of the victims.

A Coroner's jury has been impaneled, and an inquest will be held as soon as possible.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—The explosion of a boiler in the box-factory of Adams & Stizer, in Low street, demolished the boiler-house, a three-story building adjoining, and the rear wall of the factory, wrecking the contents. A portion of the boiler fell two squares away. Annpt Setzer, one of the proprietors, and Henry Ulrich, engineer, were killed.

The dry-house, which adjoined the boiler-room, fell, burying in the ruins a number of workmen. Four men, Joseph Michael, John Hinkle, John Carle, and Frederick Mondy, have been taken out, badly hurt. Others are missing, and the men are working hard to remove the debris. The excitement is intense, and the scene at the locality beggars description. It is believed that several men are killed.

The damage is now estimated at $30,000. No other bodies than the two already mentioned were found in clearing away the wreck. The wounded taken to the hospital were John Carle, skull fractured, supposed fatally; John Henkle, seriously, in head; Henry Goldenman, Alfred Ingersol, Joseph Michael, Henry Gorde, Frederick Noody and David Wroten badly bruised and cut, but not dangerously injured.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, July 11.—Pontiac, Port Huron, and St. Clair, in this State, were visited to-day by a destructive storm of wind, rain, and lightning, which might be called a tornado. It struck Pontiac about half-past 11, and seriously damaged the spires of the Congregational and Episcopal churches, the jail, Dewell's livery-stable, and unroofed a number of dwellings. The damage to crops and orchards in the vicinity of Pontiac is reported to be very great. So far as known no persons were injured.

Port Huron advices state that a storm passed over that city a little after 11 o'clock, flooding the country and city with rain. The force of the wind blew down the new Methodist Church, inflicting a loss of $15,000. It also blew the side out of E. B. Taylor's planing-mill, blew down the Pine Grove Brewery, entirely demolished Barron's photograph gallery, unroofed the Grand Trunk freight houses at Fort Gratiot and Point Edwards, and the Minnie and Graham Blocks, and many houses and barns in different sections of the city were upset or unroofed.

A boy named Hoffman had both legs broken by a barn falling on him. A street-car driver named Barnes was seriously injured in the head by a flying brickbat. Store fronts were smashed, and the goods therein greatly damaged. No correct estimate of the damage can be yet arrived at.

At St. Clair many trees were blown down and several buildings unroofed. Mr. Johnson, a farmer residing near the town, was seriously injured by a falling barn.

So far it is not known that any one was seriously injured by the terrifying wind, rain, and lightning storm which set in here about 9:30 last night, and prevailed at intervals until this morning. The rain, which is said to be the heaviest that ever fell here, flooded cellars and

damaged goods stored therein to a large extent. The lightning struck several places in and around the city, but with no serious results.

To-day's storm interrupted for a time telegraphic communications on nearly every route leading from the city, but by 6 p. m. communication was completely re-established to all points north, south, east and west. The damage to crops in the surrounding country from heavy rain and wind is reported to be very serious, and will inflict heavy losses upon the farmers.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SARNIA, July 11.—About 10:45 this morning a terrific storm of wind and rain passed over this neighborhood, doing immense damage to property. It raged with great violence for nearly an hour, wrecking buildings, leveling fences, uprooting and destroying shade-trees, and creating havoc generally. The storm appeared to have struck with greatest force in the neighborhood of the *Observer* office, the buildings adjoining it to the north and those facing it on Front street suffering greater damage than those in other parts of the town. The scene when the storm was at its highest was appalling. The wind roared and beat against the building with a booming noise like the distant sound of salvos of artillery. The water in the river and bay was lashed into a perfect fury, the waves breaking over the decks and tossing the large vessels at the wharves about like toys. The rain swept down in blinding torrents, making objects at a distance appear indistinct, and at times completely shutting out the view. The air was filled with flying fragments of signboards, chimney-tops, skylights, sidings, shingles, roofing materials, branches of trees, and every description of loose, light rubbish. Buildings shook and swayed, and their inmates sought safety in the cellars.

AMID THE DIN OF THE HURRICANE

could be heard the crash of falling sign-boards and chimneys, the smashing of broken windows, and at intervals the heavier and more prolonged sounds of uplifted roofs and falling walls. No one dared venture to open a door or expose himself outside during the continuance of the gale. The chief damage appears to have fallen upon the large three-story brick store and warerooms of C. McKenzie & Co. The building was unroofed, the upper part of the front wall blown in, and the window-front shattered. The rear portion of R. & J. Mackenzie's furniture-store, four stories in hight, facing the river, also suffered. The wind appears to have found its way beneath the roof of this building, and it was unroofed in a twinkling. The contents of the upper flat—shelving, furniture, etc.—were carried with the roof high into the air, and scattered in all directions. The plate-glass windows in Stewart & Wilson's were shattered and broken, as were also the windows in the adjoining store of R. A. Duncan. The frame building belonging to the Russell estate, between the *Observer* office and R. & J. Mackenzie's, was crushed in by the fall of the chimney and by fragments of masonry from the wall of Mackenzie's furniture store adjoining. In the rooms beneath where the roof was crushed in were

A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS

in the employ of Mrs. McCormick, a milliner. Luckily they all escaped without injury, though the falling bricks and debris of the roof and ceiling filled the room where they had been employed. The battlement front of Mr. Bunning's store was blown in, as was also the front of Kelly's fruit store. A frame house on George street, used as a boarding-house, was badly wrecked, the whole upper portion being blown in. The damage to windows, signs, and awnings was widespread. Shade and fruit trees, fences, barns, and sheds in all parts of the town have been damaged or destroyed. The gale also struck Point Edward, doing considerable damage to Grand Trunk property in that place. Some 200 feet of the large freight-shed was unroofed, and part of the large elevator stripped of its shingles. Cars were blown off the track and their contents scattered to the winds. Telegraph wires and poles came in for their share of damage, and for several hours after the storm had abated communication was cut off. So far no reports of disasters to shipping have been received, and, though the storm came up with unusual suddenness, no one was caught on the river or bay, and there is no loss of life to report. Workmen are now busily engaged repairing the damage.

SARNIA, July 11.—A terrific storm, which lasted fifteen minutes, passed over here to-day, doing considerable damage to buildings. Among others, the Bank of Commerce had its roof blown off. R. McKenzie's furniture store had its roof blown across the street, knocking in the front portion of Charles McKenzie & Co.'s hardware store. The Belham House, the Great Western Railway freight and engine house were all damaged. Crops in this vicinity suffered severely, being leveled with the ground.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this city this afternoon, doing considerable damage to property, and injuring several persons, but none fatally. Several houses were struck by lightning, one at Castle Shannon, which was unoccupied, being entirely demolished. During the storm the St. Charles caught fire in the attic. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, causing apprehensions of a general conflagration, but the Fire Department by hard work kept the flames from spreading, and soon extinguished them altogether. The loss is estimated at $8,000, principally from water. The rivers are rising rapidly, both here and at the head-waters, with a good prospect for a boating stage. Over 15,000,000 bushels of coal will leave for lower ports on the first water.

To the Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a storm of unusual severity swept over Mifflin, Juniata County. The Presbyterian and Methodist Churches were unroofed, and the Lutheran Church slightly damaged. A row of ten buildings on Main street, occupied principally as stores, were unroofed. The gable ends were blown in, and the contents badly damaged. The carriage factory of Showers & School was badly damaged, and a number of carriages destroyed. The roof of the public-school building was blown off, and nine other buildings more or less damaged. Loss estimated at $65,000.

A lady named Creswell, aged 70, was instantly killed by the roof of the Presbyterian Church crushing into her residence.

At Lewistown, Mifflin County, several houses were unroofed, and one entirely destroyed. It is feared great destruction of property has occurred in other localities in Juniata and Mifflin Counties.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Reports are reaching here slowly of a destructive tornado which swept over Northern Ohio to-day, but the details are meagre for want of telegraphic facilities. At Kenton, O., several houses were unroofed. At Mansfield the damage was extensive to roofs and buildings, but there was no loss of life. Crops generally suffered severely, the grain being blown flat.

SKELETON FOUND.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Laborers removing the debris of the Southern Hotel exhumed the skeleton of a woman in the laundry to-day. The remains are supposed to be those of Kate Lawler, one of the servants of the house, and have been lying where found since the night of the 11th of April, 1877, when the hotel was burned.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The body of a woman was found by the workmen to-day among the debris of the Southern Hotel. The skeleton was found lying on its back, the legs bent in a cramped position. The hair was still attached to the head, but some of it had been burnt. Several of the ribs were broken and crushed. Around the body of the skeleton there was not a vestige of clothing. Across the bony legs lay the remnants of a colored petticoat, which had also been partly consumed by fire. The bones of the feet were also partly covered by the remains of a pair of shoes, which, too, were badly damaged by the fiery element. There is, of course, no possibility of identifying the remains, but, inasmuch as they were found on the side of the hotel laundry, it is supposed they are the bones of either Annie, Bridget, or Nellie O'Keefe, or Kate Lawler, servant girls, who have been missing ever since the fatal fire of April 11, 1877, with the probability that they are Kate Lawler, as the O'Keefe sisters were known, at the time of the fire, to be together. The discovery of their remains is now fully expected. A story sent abroad a short time ago about the discovery of remains in these ruins was fiction throughout.

STORM DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Every night for a week past severe thunder-storms have occurred throughout the Northwest. These storms have been particularly severe in Minnesota. During one which occurred night before last, in less than two hours' time fully 200 poles bearing the wires of the Northwestern Telegraph Company were shattered by lightning. Considerable delay is caused to railway trains by washouts and landslides, but nothing serious. The crop damage is less than might be expected under the circumstances.

An item of damage connected with the severe thunder-storm of Sunday night that has just been brought to notice comes from the Town of Addison, Washington County. At 11 o'clock p. m. the store, saloon, and dwelling-house of Mr. M. Geebe, located near Neno Post-Office, and the St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic Church, were struck by lightning and consumed, with their contents. Nothing was saved except the books, Mr. Geebe's family barely escaping with their lives. The aggregate loss is stated at $9,400, of which $5,500 is on the stock in store, $1,200 on the store building, and $2,700 on saloon and household furniture, store fixtures, etc. The insurance upon the property amounted to $6,380, of which $2,700 is in the Herman Mutual, $1,680 in the Concordia of Milwaukee, and $2,000 in the German of Freeport, Ill.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Nelson Owens, of Louisville, a colored waiter, was drowned in Pewaukee Lake yesterday afternoon. His body has been recovered.

The body of Charles H. Rinn, of Chicago, who was drowned in Pewaukee Lake on Monday, was recovered yesterday by firing cannon over the spot where it sunk.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 11.—A lad named Charlie Allison, aged 10 years, living east of the city, was drowned to-day while swimming in Haefer's brick pond.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 11.—A 10-year-old son of P. McCall was drowned in the Mississippi here to-day, while bathing. The body was not recovered.

REPORTED SHIPWRECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A Portland dispatch says two men calling themselves James Cordon and John Rowell have arrived there from Astoria, and tell a sensational story about the wreck of the British bark Pauline on the coast between Gray's Harbor and the mouth of the Columbia. These men say: We sailed from a South American port for Portland on the Pauline in ballast. The vessel carried twenty-two men. On arriving off Columbia Bar the Captain lost his bearings. During the night the lookout cried, "Breakers ahead," but before a hand could be turned, with a fearful crash which stove the entire forward part and sent the mast and rigging overboard, she went upon a reef. The officers and men, panic-stricken, all scrambled for themselves, and some succeeded in getting a boat out, which was swamped as soon as it struck the water, and the men swept away. We succeeded in getting a piece of the stove forecastle, and launched it into the breakers. We were carried with the swell into comparatively smooth water, and just as daylight was breaking were thrown upon the beach more dead than alive, the only survivors of the entire crew. Not a vestige of the ship was left except the wreck along the beach. The report lacks confirmation, and is generally disbelieved, although the alleged survivors tell the story with every detail of incident.

LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 11.—Lorenzo Chubb, a pioneer of the Township of Charter, Ottawa County, living near Lisbon Village, was struck by lightning while at work in his field yesterday afternoon and instantly killed. He was one of the first farmers of that section, where he had lived a quarter of a century, and leaves a wife and several children.

Lightning struck the residence of J. M. Stanly, in this city, to-day, but, though the house was damaged and had several occupants, no one was seriously hurt. We have had several violent thunder-storms, with serious catastrophies resulting from the lightning, in this county of late. A special to the Grand Rapids *Times* from Rockford mentions the killing of a span of horses for one farmer, and a cow for another, yesterday evening.

ACCIDENT TO A CHICAGO LADY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 11.—Miss Mary Connors, a young lady from Chicago on a visit to this city, was to-day thrown from a buggy on the levee. While waiting for the ferryboat the horse became fractious, and Miss Connors was thrown head foremost upon some large rocks, and a gash made in her skull several inches in length. She was conveyed to Mercy Hospital, where she lies in an unconscious condition. She has a brother at work in Galena, and he was immediately telegraphed for. The gash in her head, no doubt, extends through to the brain. Mr. Thomas Riley, the gentleman with Miss Connors, received a severe sprain which will lay him up for a while. Miss Connors is in good hands. The kind-hearted Sisters of Mercy are watching beside her, and are providing for her every want.

PORT COLBORNE CATASTROPHE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 11.—The body of John Mooney was recovered yesterday evening floating about eight miles down the river, and was brought here and buried to-day. Thomas Conroy's body was recovered to-day near Grand Island, and taken to Buffalo. The body will arrive here to-night. Another body is reported just washed ashore at Windmill Point. Parties have gone from here to identify the body. This leaves two out of the six to be found yet. Scoltock and Mooney's bodies were buried today.

CAR-WHEELS AND CHLOROFORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Walter Topliff, construction train conductor, who was run over near a gravel-pit in the Menomonee Valley, died early this afternoon. An overdose of chloroform applied previous to the amputation of a limb is said to have occasioned the sudden demise.

ANOTHER PAWDER-MILL.

WILKESBARRE, July 11.—This afternoon an explosion occurred at Oliver's powder-mill, near Laurel Run Station. William Whitebread, John McKeal, and James Burns were fatally, and Fred Steel and William Kidney seriously, injured. The mill was but slightly damaged. Cause of the accident unknown.

FIVE MEN INJURED.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 11.—The stock-house of the Nimrod Furnace Company fell in this morning. Loss, about $6,000. Five men injured; none fatally.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 11.—Augustus Heller, engineer, and E. S. Knull, fireman, were killed by a misplaced switch throwing the engine down an embankment.

FATAL FALL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—John Jacobs fell from the fourth story of a hotel in Stillwater last night and was killed.

FIRES.

AT KALAMAZOO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 11.—At an early hour this morning the hall known as the Herron House was discovered to be on fire. The fire was extinguished, but not until considerable damage was done. The loss will approximate $1,000. Fully covered by insurance.

AT GREENVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—A fire at Greenville, Ky., this morning, destroyed the drug-stores of N. B. Kingsley and D. H. Myers, the dry-goods store of Jones & Irwin, and the residence of Gren B. Stuart. Loss, $25,000 to $35,000. No insurance. Origin incendiary.

GOLD IN MAINE.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 11.—State-Assayer Hutchings reports the discovery of a gold-bearing vein of quartz in the western part of Penobscot County.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Convicts of the Massachusetts Prison Hatching Mammoth Plots.

Difficulty of Keeping Northampton Bank-Robbers Constantly on Hand.

Three Southern Murderers Made to Pay the Penalty of Death.

A Jury Secured and Testimony Heard in the Buford Trial.

A BAD LOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, July 11.—A plot to release the convicts in the State Prison came to light to-day, which for daring has never been equaled, in New England at least. The arrangements were made on the 4th of July, when the 700 convicts were together for an hour or two, and, but for an intercepted letter from one convict to another, it would certainly have been carried into effect. The plan was to seize upon three officers who had charge of the workshops where 150 convicts were employed to-day, seize their revolvers, and thus release the men in these two shops, and then communicate with the men in the other shops. This could have been accomplished very easily to-day, as Friday is visiting-day, and the Warden and two or three other officers are engaged in the octagon receiving callers. Then the men were to seize the railroad train, which backed into the prison yard every day for freight, and use it as a battering-ram for the gates, thus opening the way for everybody. There would have been large loss of life, and, as the country around the prison is thickly wooded and sparsely settled, but few men would probably have been captured. The non-appearance on duty to-day of the three officers singled out for attack, and marked watchfulness on the part of those who relieved them warned the conspirators that their plan had failed. This is not the first time a wholesale jail delivery has been attempted at the State Prison. A few months ago Warden Chamberlain discovered a plot on the part of the friends of the Northampton Bank robbers to bring on a large gang of roughs from New York and attack the prison at midnight, and there have been a number of fires set in the workshops by convicts, one or two doing much damage. There was a revolt among the prisoners a few days ago which resulted in twenty men being placed in close confinement.

BAKER'S DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Mo., July 11.—Evidence in the Baker case is still being taken before the Coroner. Thursday nothing new was developed. To-day, D. Hilt, the druggist, was again on the stand, and testified that Baker was in his store the morning of his death, and was behind the prescription-case alone for a moment; that in the case and on it were strychnine in powder and crystal; also two bottles of solution of strychnine. The strength of the solution was one grain to a drachm; that a tablespoonful of the solution would contain about four grains. C. S. Buckley testified to riding with Baker Saturday previous to his death. They talked of Blue-Ribbon matters. Baker seemed to feel bad that he could not keep his pledge. He said he would give all his wealth if he could do so, and that, if he thought he would drink all his life, he would not live twenty-four hours. He took a small paper from his pocket containing a white powder, and said it was poison, and intimated that he intended to take it. Other evidence was introduced relating to their family difficulties, the drift of which was that his son Clarence and drink were the causes of the trouble at home. Dr. Gleck testified as to the probable time the strychnine would manifest itself, and the cause of death. He thought visible action would be felt in ten minutes, and death result inside of an hour.

HANGED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—The Galveston *News'* special from Corpus Christi says Antonio Garcia was to-day executed for the murder of Augustin Amallo, Sept. 7, 1878. He was defiant to the last. The drop fell at 11:26. He was pronounced dead at 11:41. His neck was broken by the fall, and death ensued instantly.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—John Davis (colored) was hung to-day at Smithville for the murder of Henry McDuffie (colored) December last. The condemned man admitted the killing, but claimed he did not intend it. About 2,000 people witnessed the execution. It is said to be the first hanging in Brunswick County in forty years.

WARRENTON, Va., July 11.—Two negroes, John Williams, who murdered Howard Holtzclaw, a railroad agent and telegraph operator, at Warrenton Junction in February last, and Winter Payne, for killing an old negro named James Adams, near Salem, Fauquier County, in April, were hanged to-day in the jail-yard, in presence of about twenty-five persons, the new law requiring all executions to take place in private.

LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—H. C. Robinson, of the Cleveland *Sunday Voice*, was arrested for libel at the suit of Mrs. George L'Hommedieu. The latter is a prominent commission merchant, of this city, and his wife a handsome and accomplished lady, belonging to one of the oldest and most respected of Detroit families. L'Hommedieu is also highly connected. Some time since the parties separated, the real cause, it is said, being incompatibility of temper. L'Hommedieu, however, gave out that his wife had been unfaithful. The matter gained no publicity here, but about a month ago the Cleveland *Sunday Voice* published an article setting forth the fact of separation, and alleging that Mrs. L'Hommedieu had been criminally intimate with a Cleveland lawyer. The fact of this publication reached the lady, and suit was accordingly commenced. Robinson passed through here to-day as a member of a yachting party bound up the lakes, and was taken in custody. He gave bail.

THREE-CARD MONTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 11.—W. J. Davis, of Chicago, ex-Treasurer of Cole's circus, appeared here yesterday and became surety in the sum of $1,000 for the appearance of "Doctor" Hickey and Harry Longmeyer, arrested at Oshkosh Monday, charged with being the principals in fleecing some of our citizens of large sums of money when Cole's circus performed in this city June 18, through the instrumentality of three-card monte, one of our residents losing $1,000 and several others $500 each. Hickey and Longmeyer announce their determination of standing trial at the next term of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, when they promise to make some rich developments.

A YOUNG RASCAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Yesterday a horse and buggy belonging to Nelson Vankirk were stolen from a secluded piece of woods in the western suburbs of this city, where they had been left for a few minutes by the owner. Late last night a boy brought up at Pewaukee with the stolen rig, and was detained. Detective Smith returned to this city this evening with the property and thief. The latter proves to be an incorrigible Polack youth named Hermann Szczerbrincki, less than 10 years of age. The little fellow took the rig and drove off, evidently with no ulterior design, and without the least idea of whither he was going.

THE BUFORD TRIAL.

OWENTON, Ky., July 11.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. The work of selecting the jurors continued. Up to the time of the adjournment five had been chosen, making the total selected ten. It is expected the jury will be completed before the adjournment this afternoon.

The Court reassembled at 2 p. m., the work of selecting a jury being continued. At 4 o'clock the twelfth juror was chosen, and the witnesses were immediately sworn and the great trial began in earnest.

Judge Hines, of the Court of Appeals, Franklin County, was the first witness who testified. The Judge described the killing as follows:

Was with Judge Elliott only a few moments before the shooting. Walked with him to Church's livery-stable, where he bade good-by just as Buford came up with his gun. Witness did not wait to speak to Buford, but overheard the Judge ask Buford where he was going in such a hurry with his gun. Heard Buford reply as follows: "I am going snipe-hunting," and followed by an invitation from Buford to Elliott to take a drink. A moment after heard a gun discharged; looked back and saw Judge Elliott lying on the pavement. Ran to him, saw the wound, and exclaimed, "My God, you have killed him," Buford replied, "Yes, I am sorry I had to do it"; that he had sworn to avenge his sister.

The testimony of the witnesses following only confirmed Hines' testimony.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 11.—This afternoon quite an excitement was raised in the city over the report of finding one of the missing books of the City Gas Company, which was sadly needed in the recent investigation of the defaulting Secretary and Collector of the office, Messrs. John Maxwell and Andrew King. The book was found accidentally, being buried in the rubbish in the cellar of the gas office, and supplies the break in the chain of evidence of the guilt of the defaulting gas officials. The amount of the defalcation so far found foots up $14,000. Messrs. Maxwell and King, the criminals, are out on bail pending their trial for embezzlement at the next term of the Circuit Court.

LAWLESS COW-BOYS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 11.—Five cow-boys, who just came over the trail from Texas, got drunk at Ogallallah, Neb., Wednesday night, rode through the streets firing revolvers, and threatened to capture the town. The Sheriff and posse attempted to arrest them, when a fight ensued. One of the cow-boys, William Shook, was shot and instantly killed. Another, Henry Parker, was badly wounded, and will probably die. The other three escaped.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., July 11.—M. P. Hansen, charged with the murder of O. C. Sorensen, in Miner County, last March, had his preliminary examination here to-day, and was committed for trial without bail. It is a clear case of murder for plunder.

Our County Jail now contains two murderers who can hardly escape hanging.

FATAL AFFRAY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11.—A Lake Providence (La.) special reports the killing of Postmaster Austin by 'Squire Lusk, of West Carroll, and the mortal wounding of Austin, Jr., the Parish Judge. W. H. Smith (colored), while crossing the street during the melee, was struck, it is alleged, by a stray bullet and instantly killed.

THE SMITH-BENNETT CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., July 11.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of Mrs. Smith and Cove Bennett, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Police-Officer Smith, the husband of Mrs. Smith. The case now goes to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

AN OUTRAGEOUS VERDICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11.—The jury in the case of Gibson brought in a verdict of acquittal, based on the insanity argument and the proved good character of the prisoner when sober. The case has created great excitement, but the verdict is generally well received.

SHOT HIM DOWN.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—The *Herald's* Sandusky, O., special says: "Cornelius Hennessy shot and instantly killed Edward Walsh at Oak Harbor, O., this morning. Criminal intimacy with Hennessy's wife was the cause."

A JEALOUS FRENZY.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—In a fit of jealousy to-day, John Herr stabbed Henry Meisterling and then his wife, the latter fifteen times.

THE RAILROADS.

THE WEST-BOUND POOL.

Commissioner Albert Fink has prepared a statement showing by percentages of revenue the distribution of West-bound freight from New York to the various points west, northwest, and southwest during the two years ending June 30, 1879. The showing for the principal western points is as follows:

Chicago West and Northwest—embracing Chicago, Milwaukee, and Northwest, also that portion of the traffic which passes through Chicago to Iowa, Missouri River points and west, Mississippi River points, Peoria and Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Indian Territory. Division between terminal lines: Revenue, $4,827,546.62; Michigan Central, 27.64; Lake Shore, 26.73; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 15.22; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 0.81; Atlantic & Great Western, 4.88; Baltimore & Ohio, 4.12; Detroit & Milwaukee, 4.03; Flint & Pere Marquette, 0.07; Lake, 16.45.

Iowa, for the two years ending June 30, 1879. Received by the Chicago roads and roads south of Chicago: Chicago roads—Revenue, $258,640.59; percentage of total revenue, 94.91. Roads south of Chicago: Revenue, $16,982.33; percentage of total revenue, 5.09.

Peori, since Oct. 1, 1877—Roads through Chicago: Revenue, $2,232.03; percentage of revenue, 1.95. Roads south of Chicago: Revenue, $112,084; percentage of total revenue, 98.05.

Illinois, including Peoria prior to Oct. 1, 1877—Roads through Chicago: Revenue, $138,309.50; percentage of total revenue, 38.98. Roads south of Chicago: Revenue, $216,490; percentage of total revenue, 61.02.

Missouri River points, embracing Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph—Roads through Chicago: Revenue, $144,089.35; percentage of total revenue, 47.02. Roads south of Chicago: Revenue, $198,718.80; total percentage of revenue, 52.98. The Chicago roads ran over 2.02 per cent, and the roads south of Chicago were short that amount.

Mississippi River points, embracing Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, and Hannibal—Roads through Chicago: revenue, $100,359.47; percentage of total revenue, 52.70; roads south of Chicago: revenue, $110,021.10; percentages of total revenue, 47.30.

The summary of the report showing by revenue the distribution of west-bound freight from New York between the Western connections of the trunk lines during the twenty-four months ending June 30, 1879, is as follows:

Destinations.	*Revenue.*	*Revenue.*
Chicago, West and Northwest	$4,827,546	
Chicago, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Northwest	....	$3,720,080
Iowa	....	275,622
Mississippi-River points	....	210,380
Missouri-River points	....	342,808
Points west of Missouri River	....	377,368
Peoria (21 months)	....	114,316
Illinois	....	381,969
St. Louis	1,319,619	....
Missouri	50,830	....
Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and Indian Territory	123,904—	1,404,354
Cleveland	....	464,990
Detroit	....	483,831
Toledo	....	227,907
Michigan	....	378,589
Sandusky (21 months)	....	14,651
Port Huron	....	15,191
Western Canada	....	326,598
Buffalo	365,391	....
New York	59,288	....
Pennsylvania	148,688—	573,868
Ohio (including Dayton)	864,974	
Columbus	134,124—	999,098
Indiana	538,069	....
Indianapolis	267,277—	805,297
Evansville (12 months)	....	57,574
Cincinnati and south of Ohio River	....	1,203,280
Louisville and south of Ohio River	....	808,756
South Ohio River at Evansville and Cairo	....	11,512
Nashville (9 months)	....	31,955
Pittsburg	....	597,042
Wheeling	....	73,519
Parkersburg	....	16,359
West Virginia	....	1,826
Total	....	$13,808,347

GOULD'S ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC ROUTE.

General-Manager Hopkins, of the Wabash, thinks the rumor that the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will shortly be consolidated are based upon facts. The consolidated lines are to be known as the Toledo, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. It is claimed that Gould has now completed all the arrangements to carry into effect his long cherished scheme of a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that the Wabash and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will be used as the connecting link. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern is now being rapidly extended to Omaha, which will connect it with the Union Pacific, and at Kansas City with the Kansas Pacific. From Toledo east a connection is to be made with the Great Western of Canada, which will bring the line to Suspension Bridge, and a new bridge over the Niagara River is to be built to connect the road with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, which runs from the Niagara River to Oswego. Here connection is to be made with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to Washington, and thence by the Morris & Essex Road to New York. It has heretofore been supposed that Gould in forming such a route would use as the Eastern terminal the Erie Railway, but, if the above report be true, it would show that he cannot get this road, and is therefore trying to get another Eastern outlet.

There many railroad managers, however, who think these rumors are all started for stock speculation purposes in order to advance the Wabash stock. These men say Gould is too shrewd a manager to form such a line, as he must well know that it would injure his interests far more than it could benefit them. If such line were formed he would be compelled to fight all other lines in the country, which would not sit idly by and allow all the Pacific business to go by that line. They would soon find another outlet to the Pacific Coast, several roads being now in the course of construction, and the value of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads might then be reduced so much as to involve Mr. Gould in financial ruin.

GOULD'S BOLDEST SCHEME.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* says:

The announcement that Jay Gould and partners have bought out the entire property and franchises of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company will quite astonish most people, who were hardly aware that the Union Pacific had any intention of connecting with the ocean over a line of its own. By this purchase the Union Pacific has already half completed its work, and it only remains for it to span the interval between Umatilla and the Utah Northern at the mouth of Blackfoot, when it will virtually be independent of the Central Pacific and prove a powerful, if not a successful, competitor for the business that the Northern Pacific has considered its own, to be taken at its leisure. Portland now becomes the proper terminus of the Union Pacific, and may be expected to prove no mean rival of San Francisco before many years are gone. The Northern Pacific loses one part of its Pacific connection, and must now content itself with a terminus on Puget Sound, where, in course of time, it may build up a third rival for the commerce of the Pacific.

It looks strange to us that the Northern Pacific has suffered itself to be thus outdone and driven from the line of the Columbia River. It cannot but seriously cripple the operations reported as begun by that Company in building east from the head of navigation on the Columbia. It has no through connection with the coast except by this transportation line, which has now gone into the hands of its rival. All its iron and materials must pass by this route, or labor suspended till the line is brought up through Washington Territory from Puget Sound. Eventually, when the Government canals are completed to the Cascade and the Dalles, there will be free navigation on the Columbia, and the Northern Pacific may catch a share of the trade from Portland, but this will be years hence, and meanwhile the Union Pacific will have strengthened itself so that it cannot suffer from rivalry.

Never before on this Continent has there been such sharp playing for high stakes between rival railroad companies. The prize is the commerce of the Pacific; the claimants are the Central, Northern, and Union Pacific, and the latter, with the least natural advantages, seems at this moment destined to win the lion's share. We may naturally look for a lively race to win the prize, and also a lively competition between these lines when completed. We may expect within two years to see the cars running between Ogden and Umatilla, and carrying freight from Portland to New York. It will be a close race between this line and the Central Pacific's Southern connection through Arizona, New Mexico, etc. These through lines to the Pacific are all of them sure of being good investments, and there is plenty of capital in the country ready for just such enterprises.

It is greatly to our advantage that such agencies are at work to force the Northern Pacific into action, at the peril of losing its best trade and customers. Though the line from Ogden to Umatilla will be of narrow-gauge at first, it will eventually be changed to a full broad-gauge. Our people will soon have offered them a chance to connect on very favorable terms with a trans-continental line, and within two years, if we will, we can have cars running into the heart of Montana that will connect with New York, San Francisco, and Portland. This connection once made will give us the best commercial facilities that we could ask for. We are united forever by iron and steam with the three great cities of the future on the Pacific, and to the east by two trunk roads, besides the Missouri River. Thanks to fortune, events beyond our control have brought us the opportunity for a short, safe, cheap, perpetual delivery, and it only remains to be seen whether we can be so blinded as to neglect a chance that is worth millions to us and never will come again. We may be absolutely certain that if we beckon forward the Utah & Northern to our midst within the next year, the Northern Pacific will be here two years earlier than it otherwise could, with direct outlets both to the East and the West.

DENVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., July 11.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock Judges Miller and Hallett, in the United States Court, announced their readiness to hear the motion upon the part of the Santa Fe counsel for the discharge of Receiver Risley, of the Rio Grande Road. With this announcement, and expecting that the railroad cases would be taken up by the Court after dinner, the crowd filled the court-room. The heat was almost intolerable. The Judges sat in their seats with perspiration rolling from their brows, while lawyers, audience, and reporters were also sweltering from the heat. Proceedings began with Mr. Pratt, of the Santa Fe counsel, presenting and reading the answer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company to the bill as amended filed by the Rio Grande Company. This answer gives a most thorough as well as concise inside history of the relations which have existed between both Companies, and also gives a true expose of all the alleged chicanery practiced upon the Santa Fe Company by its adversary, the Rio Grande. After Pratt had concluded the reading, Judge Miller requested a reading of the Santa Fe's petition for the discharge of Receiver Risley, which was done. Judge Beckwith thereupon exhibited a schedule showing the gross earnings of the Rio Grande Road from Dec. 13 last to June 1. The total is $382,764; net earnings, clear of lease, $183,000. Pratt further stated that the Santa Fe Company had paid $183,000, nearly $40,000 more than was due at that time. Judge Beckwith here began presenting proof upon the part of the Santa Fe Company, and the entire afternoon was consumed in reading affidavits upon the Santa Fe side showing that the Rio Grande Company had acted not in comport with distinct agreements and understandings. Mr. Meyer, solicitor for the complainant, made a brief argument to the Court in behalf of his client, and attempted to show that since the month of December last to June 10 the Rio Grande Road had not earned what it had previous to the lease. Judges Miller and Hallett put some very pointed and logical queries to Solicitor Meyer, but his replies were evasive. At 6 the court adjourned until Saturday morning. The case has now got before the court with nothing to interfere with its further progress.

JOHN C. GAULT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has returned from a two-weeks' trip to the Missouri River Valley, beyond the line of extension of the Iowa & Dakota Division. The trip was made with the view of selecting a terminus on the Missouri River for this extension that will afford proper teaming and stage facilities to the Black Hills. The grade of the extension is completed to a point twenty miles beyond Fire Steel, in the James River Valley. Work has been stopped to enable a change of route to be made if desired, and the entire working force is now engaged in building a spur road from Finley, twenty-five miles west of Canton, to Yankton. This spur road will be completed to Springfield, forty miles southwest of Finley, in sixty days. The country through which it passes is as thickly settled as any forty miles of Western Iowa, by Russian Mennonites, a thrifty, frugal, and industrious people. Mr. Gault returns rugged and strong, and in greatly improved health. He expresses himself highly pleased with the country through which the St. Paul extension will pass. His observations among the Indians has led him to the conviction that the Government Christianizing policy is entirely wrong. He says he is prepared to suggest a plan whereby the redskins can all be got rid of in less than forty years.

I., B. & W.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided a question which was argued before him Thursday in the case of Turner vs. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. The controversy was between the bondholders of the extension and of the main line of the road as to the amount of taxes for 1873 and 1874 to be paid by each portion on the capital stock of the road, and on the rolling stock. Mr. Butler, of Indianapolis, appeared for the extension, and Mr. Campbell, of Davenport, for the main line. The Judge held that the taxes on the rolling stock should be paid according to the ownership of the same by the respective portions, which, according to the stipulation in the case, would make the extension pay one-eighth of the taxes and the main line the remainder. The extension was also required to pay one-sixth the capital-stock tax for the years above named.

THE INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Assembly Railroad Committee devoted a short session to-day to the examination of statistics showing some features of the special contract and rebate systems as practiced by the Erie Railroad. Mr. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the road, testified that in 1873 the Company paid rebates on oil freights amounting to $305,170. Mr. Sterne called attention to the report of Receiver Jewett, which showed that the rebates and drawbacks allowed and paid to the Standard Oil Company alone amounted to $107,567 from October, 1875, to May, 1877. Mr. Vilas said the rebates to the Great Western Dispatch Company fast-freight line from June, 1877, to June, 1879, amounted to $313,443. The amount paid by the Erie Company to Eastman, Allerton & Morris as "Cattle Eveners" from June 21, 1875, to April 1, 1879, was $261,101.50. William Pitt Sherman was the next witness, but the Committee adjourned before he had given any important evidence.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW.

The Receiver of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad filed a report yesterday of his operations for May and June, which is in brief as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 1		$19,878.47
May receipts		139,309.22
June receipts		170,141.48
Total receipts		329,316.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

May expenses	$145,855.89	
June expenses	119,089.02	264,944.91
Balance on hand		$64,371.26

The usual reference to the Master in Chancery was made.

INDIANA PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—The Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville Railroad Company filed articles to-day. The capital stock is $400,000. The line runs from North Vernon, in Jennings County, through to Greensburg and Rushville, Rush County.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond was occupied yesterday in hearing a large number of intervening claims for supplies, lawyers' fees, labor, and materials furnished in the Indiana foreclosure case of Baylis vs. The Bloomington, Lafayette & Muncie Railroad Company.

There was a conference yesterday at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at which were present Maj. John E. Simpson, General Manager Vandalia Line; J. C. McMullin, General Manager Chicago & Alton; A. L. Hopkins, Vice-President and General Manager Wabash; and J. C. Carson, General Manager Hannibal & St. Joe. The object of the conference was to discuss the advisability of advancing the through passenger rates from Kansas City to the East, but nothing could be done, owing to the refusal of Mr. Hopkins to agree upon any compromise.

The General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has just issued a circular announcing that the Southern Extension of his road has been completed, and will be in operation July 10 to Los Vegas, New Mexico, a point 118 miles south of the Colorado State line, and ninety-one miles from Otero. This is the natural distributing point for traffic going to Central and Southern New Mexico, Arizona, and Old Mexico. This station is amply supplied with facilities for taking care of all freight, there being, in addition to the depots of the Company, spacious warehouses belonging to experienced commission and forwarding houses, who are prepared to receive and forward with dispatch any and all freight for El Paso, Los Conces, and all other points in Arizona and New Mexico.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant—United States Courts and the Judiciary Act.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A gentleman here who received a letter by the last steamer from one of the persons accompanying Gen. Grant's party, says that the report recently started that Gen. Grant does not intend to return to this country until next spring must certainly be a mistake, for in this letter the announcement was positively made that he expected to return about Sept. 10 next.

The United States Court at Alexandria met to-day for the first time since the passage of the Judicial bill, and not having an official copy of it, the Judge proceeded with his jury under the old system. Lawyers raised the question whether this is lawful. The new Judicial bill provides a very different manner for drawing juries, yet this Court has proceeded with the jury drawn under the old system. It will make a nice question for the lawyers. The Department of Justice has information, however, that most of the United States Courts which meet now will adjourn their terms until September, owing to the fact that they have not been supplied with the text of the Judicial bill, and are not prepared to act under its provisions.

Senator Morgan has been placed in an embarrassing position by a United States Commissioner whom he attacked by name in the Senate, and charged with aiding and procuring false arrests at the time of the election in Alabama. This officer takes up Morgan's statement in detail and shows conclusively that the Senator manufactured his statements, and that there was no basis whatever to give them even the shadow of truth.

JUDICIAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—A circular prepared by the Attorney-General, and now in the hands of the printer, will be issued in a day or so setting forth that the Judicial Appropriation act for the present fiscal year itemizes all court expenditures. The different items will be quoted and directions given to Marshals to make their requisitions in accordance therewith. The circular will caution these officers against applying money received for one grade of service to that of another grade. Judging from information received at the Department of Justice up to date, the United States Marshals intend to proceed with the duties of their offices, and undoubtedly anticipate reimbursement by Congress.

SUICIDE.

An Old Man and His Wife Walk Into a Deep River, Clasped in Each Other's Arms—Other Deaths.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—At noon to-day one John McDonald appeared at the South Side Police Station, and gave to THE TRIBUNE correspondent the particulars of a romantic suicide, witnessed by him, in Menomonee River, near the National Military Asylum. He stated that, while wandering along the bank of the river, he encountered an aged German couple sitting in the shade of a clump of willows, and asked them if there was not a ford near by. Answer was made by the woman, which he did not understand, and, therefore, passed on. Returning by the same route a little later, he saw the old man and his wife crawl down the bank and wade into the stream. When he arrived opposite the spot he was surprised to find them locked in each other's arms, deliberately drowning. The man's head was resting upon the bosom of the wife and submerged, while her head was only a trifle above the surface. They hugged each other closely. McDonald said he watched them for a few minutes, too badly frightened to render assistance, and, when satisfied they were beyond rescue, gave the alarm. Late this afternoon the story was verified. The bodies were recovered, clasped in a death embrace, and taken to the Morgue, where they await identification. The couple were in very poor circumstances, as their clothing plainly indicates. They had evidently tired of life, and determined to quit this world together. The woman appears to have been about 50 and the man perhaps 60 years of age.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—A young Englishman named Joshua King Harrison, who had been in the city since last May, took opium last night after a long debauch, and died this morning. He was understood to be of good family, and has relatives in New York, for whom he left a letter.

MINNESOTA WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn. July 11.—Minnesota has enjoyed a series of storms for two weeks past which have created the impression abroad of great damage to the wheat crop. From the best information your correspondent can obtain he is led to believe that, as yet, no general damage has been done to the crop. In a few localities hail has swept through a township doing a good deal of damage. In some other localities rust is reported, but, taking the State as a whole, prospects are favorable for an average crop. The increased acreage will more than make up for all damage up to this time. While this is a correct view of the situation to-day, there is no disguising the fact that the crop is in an exceedingly critical condition. The weather is very hot, interspersed with violent wind and rain storms, and it is decidedly unsafe to predict that we will place an average crop in the elevators. The continuance of such weather as that of the past ten days would prove disastrous. Your correspondent talked with a larger wheat-dealer to-day, who has inspected wheat-fields in various parts of the State, and has one of his own of over 2,000 acres, and he says if any man will agree to pay him for ten bushels to the acre, he will sell his whole yield. He says from personal inspection he does not believe the average throughout the State will exceed twelve bushels per acre. Per contra, I met a gentleman to-day who has just returned from a careful inspection of the Red River Valley, and he reports the crops in excellent condition, no damage from any cause, and a certainty of twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, if nothing happens between now and harvest. It should be said, by way of explanation, that the first-named gentleman has not visited the Red River Valley. The preponderance of testimony is in favor of a good crop as the wheat stands to day, and the belief is general that an increased acreage will swell the total yield of Minnesota up to 35,000,000 bushels.

CANADA.

The Northwest Territories—Sons of Temperance—Toronto Preparing to Do Great Honor to Hanlan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Concerning the financial trouble of the large grain-merchant, Mr. Butters, the *Gazette* says: "It has been known for days past that Butters' business affairs were not in a satisfactory condition, and, we believe, he had determined to give up business here and establish himself in Chicago. His losses have been sustained on the shipment of grain to the United Kingdom, it having cost him a large amount of money. The direct liabilities are not large, but the indirect liability will be considerable. His account was kept at the Merchants' Bank, but, as the weakness of Mr. Butters' position has been known for several months, any loss that may be sustained has already been provided for, and we are informed that the position of his account has improved since the last statements were prepared. It should also be said that the bank holds collateral security which nominally largely exceeds the amount of liability to it. To-day a writ of attachment was issued against the firm."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 11.—A letter received from Battleford, Northwest Territory, dated June 13, or eleven days later that the last Saskatchewan *Herald* received, gives a complete denial to all rumors respecting all Indian raids.

It states that the Indians on the reservations in the vicinity of Battleford are quiet and attending peaceably to their ordinary pursuits. Fortunately the catch of fish in the Battle River is this year unusually large, and will do much to supply next winter the want of Buffalo meat. The letter refers to the expected arrival from Ottawa of farmers to settle among the Indians and teach them farming. It states that the people in the Northwest complain strongly of the Government's action in this matter. Farmers suited for the position, accustomed to farming in the Northwest, acquainted with the Indians, their habits and languages, can easily be procured there, and the large expense of sending farmers from the Ottawa district avoided. As the farmers sent by Government had not arrived up to date of letter, the missionaries of different denominations were engaged in teaching the Indians agricultural pursuits.

The Deputy Minister of Marine will visit Manitoba in a few days for the purpose of locating lighthouses on Lake Winnipeg and Red River.

A well-known Conservative, and an extensive wholesale importer in this district, complains of the results of the national policy. He says the duties on sugars alone, besides demoralizing the trade, will cause a loss of $1,000,000 to the revenue, and place $750,000 in the pockets of the Repath firm in Montreal. Should a second establishment be successful, then the profit will be divided.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., July 11.—Lieut.-Gov. Macdonald has started on a trip to Manitoba via the Dawson route. It is expected that he will reach Cross Lake on the 22d inst., by way of Thunder Bay, Fort Francis, Rainy River, and Lake of the Woods, and will be conveyed to Winnipeg by special train. It is probable that Lieut.-Gov. Cauchon will meet Macdonald and party at Cross Lake, and accompany them to Winnipeg.

The Ontario *Official Gazette* says that application will shortly be made for the incorporation of a company to apply the Lockport system of heating cities to the City of London. The Company will have $80,000 capital in 4,000 shares of $20 each.

At a meeting of the Hanlan Reception Committee, final arrangements were made for receiving the champion on Monday. The steamer Chicora, which has been especially chartered, will meet Hanlan at Lewiston and bring him to this city. At the entrance to the harbor he will be met by a procession of every available craft on the bay, from the largest steamer to the racing shell, and the Chicora will be accompanied to the wharf. On disembarking, Hanlan will proceed quietly to his home, and, after spending an hour or two with his family, will attend a reception in the Horticultural Gardens, where an address will be presented to him by the Mayor, and he will appear to the audience seated in the Toronto, the shell in which he carried off the championship of England. "H. M. S. Pinafore" will also be performed, Hanlan appearing in one of the scenes. At the meeting it was reported that good progress was being made with the Homestead Fund, and that the ward canvassers were meeting with very good success. A committee was appointed to further correspond with the various municipalities and enlist their services in swelling the fund, as it is desired that the testimonial shall partake of a national character as much as possible.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Strikes in the Hazleton Coal Region of Pennsylvania—Printers' Unions to Be Tabooed in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAZLETON, Pa., July 11.—Coal operators are waiting to see if there is to be a general strike in the Hazleton coal region. A meeting was held yesterday, at which the miners voted unanimously to cease work when coal was below $3 at Port Johnson or Elizabethport. Sunday the Knights of Labor ordered a strike Thursday unless the demand was complied with, which was impossible, for coal is selling at 10 to 15 cents a ton less than $3. The strike came on Monday, however, from another cause. In the Shenandoah and Shamokin district, when Reading issued its June circular, making an advance in the price of coal and tolls on the railroad, wages went up, in accordance with the sliding scale. The advance for coal was on paper, however, and private operators who got no higher prices could not afford to advance wages. The strike on Monday was in five or six collieries for the wages paid by the Reading Coal & Iron Company, an advance of 10 cents' wages. After a day or two the operators offered five cents, and the men in the Sterling and Buck Mountain collieries went back, but a thousand are out, and refuse to go in, except at their own terms. Wednesday a number of Hazleton collieries stopped, and to-day seven more are idle, the miners demanding the $3 scale. Operators are not certain as to what its issue will be, for, yesterday, they thought the vote to strike would not be carried into effect, but to-day will probably see nearly every colliery in the Hazleton region idle. Should such be the case, there will be a general meeting of the operators to decide upon a course to pursue. It will not affect the tonnage of the Lehigh Valley, for that railroad will send its trains into other districts and keep up the supply. There will be no strike in any of the Reading collieries, for they fear a lock-out and a blacklisting of the men who strike. The feeling is now that coal will go higher, and Reading promises to advance the price at least 25 cents on the 1st of August, and perhaps 50 cents. The Company is far behind on its Western orders.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—Further trouble is pending among the printers this week. The men have formed a Union, learning of which the proprietors determined to present the alternative to their men of either leaving the organization or their cases. The printers on the *Evening News* this afternoon agreed to abandon the Union. The *Journal* and *Sentinel* printers will be asked after the papers of to-night are up. Whatever may be done the issue of papers will scarcely be delayed—certainly not for more than one day.

THE COURTS.

Judge Harlan Renders Four Important Opinions.

What Constitutes a Lookout at Sea in Case of a Collision.

The Bee-Hive Bank Owes the Receiver $5,000, Besides Its Other Debts.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Divorces, Etc.

JUDGE HARLAN.

FOUR IMPORTANT OPINIONS.

Judge Harlan paid a flying visit to the city yesterday very unexpectedly, and, after sending a notice to divers attorneys, appeared in court at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and transacted a day's work in an hour by delivering four opinions in cases which he has had under advisement since he was here. There are a few more cases which he will decide to-day. He will be in court this morning and bear an argument in the "Swage Block" cases, so-called, and then leave for Louisville this evening.

AN INDIAN LAND TITLE.

The first decision was that of S. F. Palmer and others vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. It was a bill filed to recover possession of fractional Sec. 8, 37, 15, the complainants claiming to get their title direct from the Pottowatomie Indian Ab-ba-naub-bee, to whom it was deeded by the Government. This was done in 1832, but Ab-ba-naub-bee died shortly after, and his heirs did not locate the land until 1876. It was charged that the defendants, who are in possession, obtained title through forged deeds. The Judge said:

The demurrers properly raise the question whether a court of equity should not refuse its aid in this cause on account of the staleness of the claim asserted in the bill. [Maxwell vs. Kennedy, 8 How., 210.]

In his Commentaries on Equity Pleading, Mr. Story says: "Courts of equity have established the doctrine that after a great lapse of time and long possession they ought not to interfere to grant relief, for the policy of the law is to give quiet and repose to titles, and courts of justice ought not to countenance laches or long delays on the part of claimants." [Story's Eq. Pl., Sec. 813, Redfield's Edition No. 4, and the numerous authorities there cited.]

See also 2 Story's Eq. Juris, Sec. 1,520, and the authorities cited in note 3, among which is the case of Smith vs. Clay, Ambeer R., 645, in which Lord Camden said: "A court of equity, which is never active in relief against conscience or public convenience, has always refused its aid to stale demands when the party has slept upon his right and acquiesced for a great length of time. Nothing can call forth this Court into activity but conscience, good faith, and reasonable diligence. When those are wanting, the Court is passive and does nothing. Laches and neglect are always discountenanced, and, therefore, from the beginning of this jurisdiction there was always a limitation to suits in this court."

The same doctrine has been frequently recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States. [Maxwell vs. Kennedy, 8 How., 210; Hayward vs. National Bank, 96 U. S.; and other decisions cited in Story's Eq. Pl., Sec. 813, note 4.]

Waving the consideration of all other questions discussed by counsel, it is sufficient that the long delay apparent upon the bill is not satisfactorily accounted for. The language of the Supreme Court in 8 How., 210, is peculiarly applicable to this case: "Relief in a court of equity under the circumstances stated in the bill and exhibits would be an encouragement to state demands which had been abandoned for years. . . . . Sound policy, as well as the principles of justice, require that such claims should not be encouraged in a court of equity."

It is, therefore, considered by the Court that the several demurrers be sustained, and the bill is dismissed as to the parties demurring, with costs to them respectively.

ANOTHER INDIAN LAND SUIT.

The second case was that of Henry C. Wortham and others against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, a bill to recover possession of an undivided quarter interest in twenty acres of land, part of which is bounded by Rebecca, Morgan, Centre, and Sixteenth streets, and the other part is in Reese's Subdivision. Part of the property is improved by residences and part is covered by the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the whole tract is worth anywhere from $100,000 to $300,000. The complainants claimed to get their title through Alexander Beaubien. Beaubien, in 1836, conveyed the property to James Kinzie, but it is claimed the conveyance was never delivered or recorded, and that Beaubien's heirs still owned the land. The complainants were either the heirs or grantees from them. The opinion is as follows:

This Court in the exercise of its equity jurisdiction cannot take cognizance of this suit.

The bill seeks a partition between the complainants and the defendants of certain real estate in the City of Chicago. It proceeds upon the theory that defendants originally took and have since held possession of the premises as tenants in common with the heirs of Alexander Beaubein and the complainants. But that defendants so took or that they have ever so held is distinctly denied, and the evidence clearly sustains that denial. The possession of the defendants has uniformly been adverse not only to complainants but to all others. Their claim has been and is the entire title to so much of the original tract as they are in possession of. The real contest between the complainants and the defendants is as to the merely legal title to the land in question. No circumstances are suggested, nor do any appear in evidence, which call for the interpretation of a court of equity. If the complainants have title to the premises there is no reason why they may not assert it at law. If they are entitled to a decree for partition it is because they have the legal title. Whether they have such title is the primary, fundamental, and decisive question in the case. For the determination of that disputed legal title complainants' remedy at law is plain, adequate, and complete. There is no question of equitable relief. The suit is in substance and legal effect an action of ejectment in the form of a bill in chancery. "Proceedings for partition are not designed as an alternative remedy with the action of ejectment."

The established rules of equity jurisprudence do not permit a party, under the cover of a decree for partition, to try a disputed title of a merely legal nature. And these rules the Court will enforce of its own motion, although the question may not have been raised in the pleadings or in argument. [Lewis vs. Cocks, 23 Wall, 490. Hepp vs. Babin, 19 How., 276. 2 Black, 545. 18 How., 302. Freeman on partition, Sec. 447. 31 Wis., 195. 35 Wis., 146. L. R., 7. Eq. Ca., 296. L. R., 5 Chcts., 546. 22 Mich., 64.]

But it is suggested that in disposing of this point we should be governed by the statute of Illinois, which provides that "In all suits for the partition of real estate, whether by bill in chancery or petition under this act, the Court may investigate and determine on the questions of conflicting or controverted title, and remove clouds on the title to any of the premises sought to be partitioned, invest titles, by their decrees, etc."

I am not referred to any decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois construing that statute. Upon one side it is claimed that the purpose of that statute was to confer upon the equity courts of Illinois jurisdiction to try disputed legal titles to real estate as in an ordinary action of ejectment. Upon the other side, it is insisted that the conflicting and controverted titles to real estate which, by that statute, may be determined in chancery courts are those which are equitable in their nature, or which arise incidentally in a cause, and that there was no purpose to overturn the settled principles governing partition proceedings by referring to court of equity the decision of a merely legal title.

Without deciding what is the proper construction of the Illinois statute, it is sufficient to say that it cannot control the equity jurisdiction of this Court. The States may confer rights, legal and equitable, which the courts of the United States will enforce, but as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States in Robinson vs. Campbell, 3 Wheat., 212: "The remedies in the courts of the United States are to be at common law or in equity, not according to the practice of State courts, but according to the principles of common law and equity, as distinguished and defined in the country from which we derive our knowledge of those principles." To the same effect are Boyle vs. Zachary, 6 Peters, 648; Bennett vs. Bulleworth, 11 How., 669; 6 Wall., 134; 7 Wall., 425.

The authorities heretofore cited show that, according to the settled distinctions between law and equity as recognized in the parent country, proceedings for partition are not appropriate for the determination of disputed titles to real estate of a merely legal nature. [18 How., 303, and 19 How., 276, and other authorities cited.]

Whether the complainants have such a right to the premises which entitles them to partition is the underlying question in the case, for the determination of which there is a plain and effectual remedy at law. That right must first be established at law. The Federal courts, sitting in equity, cannot assume jurisdiction of such a question, since the defendants are entitled in its disposition to a trial by jury. [19 How., 278; 2 Black, 575.]

These considerations dispose of the case and relieve us from the necessity of determining numerous other questions argued by counsel.

Let the bill be dismissed, but without prejudice to any suit at law which complainants may bring, and without prejudice to any future suit in equity which complainants may be entitled to bring after they shall have established at law their title to the premises in question.

A COLLISION CASE.

The case of the Goodrich Transportation Company vs. The Schooner Jefferson involved the application of some fine distinctions of law. It was a libel to recover damages for a collision in the harbor, and came up on an appeal from the District Court. The Judge said:

(1) There is direct conflict among the witnesses as to whether the schooner Jefferson, at the time of collision, displayed the light required of vessels at anchor. It may be true, and I am inclined to think it is true, that upon coming to anchor the officers of the schooner caused such a light to be exhibited. But the weight of the evidence is that no such light was visible at the moment of, or for some little time before, the actual collision. The evidence tends to show that shortly before the collision the light was blown out by the wind or rain, which, it is claimed, occurred without any fault upon the part of the officers of the schooner. The effect, however, upon the action of the approaching steamer was the same as if the light had been intentionally extinguished, or had been permitted to go out from neglect. In 1 Parson's Ship & Admiralty 552, note 2, it is said: "In the Sylph 2, Spink's Admiralty 75, one light of a steamer called the Meteor had gone out, and was consequently taken for a vessel at anchor. Dr. Lushington said: Though the Meteor may not be, in any degree, to blame for the light going out,—for I suppose lights go out at sea as well as elsewhere, it might be an accident,—yet it is the same as regards the other party as if it had arisen from negligence. He must suffer the consequences of the light going out, if he misled the Sylph." [19 How., 107-8].

I am satisfied that the officers of the Manitowoc did not see, and could not have seen, the schooner in time to have avoided the collision.

(2) The Manitowoc was not in fault as to the rate of speed at which she was moving upon the occasion of the collision. Taking into consideration the distance from the point of collision to the city of Chicago, and the condition of the night, I do not think the steamer was running at an improper or dangerous rate of speed. If her officers were, in other respects, in the exercise of due care and caution, her speed constitutes no obstacle to recovery. The authorities cited by counsel under that head do not, under the facts disclosed by the witnesses, govern this case.

(3) The greatest difficulty I have encountered in this case arises upon the inquiry whether the officers of the Manitowoc failed to observe the settled rules in reference to lookouts. The testimony tends to show that during the night of the collision the Captain and the second mate were upon the hurricane deck looking out for sails and lights. There is some testimony that during a portion of the night, and before the collision occurred, there was a watchman upon the hurricane deck discharging the same duty. But that evidence is not at all satisfactory, and I will assume that no one was in the performance of the duties of a lookout except the officers already named, who were stationed on the hurricane deck of the steamer. I cannot doubt, under the testimony, that they were vigilant, faithful, experienced officers, and were engaged continuously in the discharge of the duties of lookouts. No other duties prevented them from observing all that any special lookout, wherever stationed, could have observed on the night in question. But it is claimed to be an established, inflexible rule that the hurricane deck is never to be regarded as a proper place for the lookout. Some of the authorities would seem to justify that claim.

In St. John vs. Paine, 10 How., 557, the Court says:

"A competent and vigilant lookout stationed at the forward part of the vessel, and in a position best adapted to descry vessels approaching at the earliest moment, is indispensable to exempt the steamboat from blame in case of accident in the night time while navigating waters on which it is accustomed to meet other craft." In that case it appeared that the lookout was in the pilot-house of the steamboat.

Subsequent cases, however, do not state the rule quite as broadly as in the case last cited. In Chamberlain vs. Ward, 21 How., 570-1, the Court said: "Lookouts stationed in the position where the view forward, or on the side to which they are assigned is obstructed, either by the lights, rigging, or spars of the vessel, do not constitute a compliance with the requirement of the law; and in general, elevated positions, such as the hurricane deck, are not so favorable situations as those more usually selected on the forward deck, nearer the steam." The rule is stated in the same language in the cases of The Ottawa, 3 Wall., 273, and Haney vs. Baltimore Steam Packet Co., 23 How., 292. In the case of The Morning Light, 2 Wall., 557, it was said: "None of those facts are successfully controverted; but the argument is, that the lookouts were not properly stationed, and it is not to be denied that, in general, some position further forward would be a better one to secure the object for which lookouts are required." But it is immediately added: "Reference, however, must always be had to the circumstances, and especially to the course of the respective vessels, and to their bearing in respect to each other." In the later case of the Faragut, 10 Wall., 337, which was a case of collision, it was claimed that there was no special lookout, and that the Captain was in the wheelhouse, and acted in the capacity of wheelsman and lookout. The Court said: "The obstacle was there in plain sight. Its position was better known to the Captain than to any other person. No lookout could have aided him in the emergency. But, if a lookout were needed, we have the evidence of the Mate that he was on the hurricane-deck watching the course of the steamer at the time, and, had it been possible for any lookout to have been of any service, he would have rendered it. . . . It is perfectly evident that the absence of a special lookout had nothing at all to do with the accident, and, therefore, it can have nothing to do with fixing the liability of the parties." [Affirmed in The Fannie, 11 Wall., 238.]

From these and other authorities which need not be cited, the state of the law seems to be that although in general the hurricane-deck is not the proper place for the lookout, the question of negligence, in that regard, is to be determined by the facts disclosed in each case. I do not doubt that in this case the officers of the Manitowoc would have been chargeable with gross negligence had they not provided a vigilant lookout during the night when the collision occurred. But at what place upon the steamer he should have been stationed was to be determined by the circumstances of that occasion. The size and construction of the steamer, and the condition of the night, were elements in the determination of that question. Besides the testimony of the officers of the steamer, we have the evidence of four Captains of large experience in the care of vessels and boats upon the Western lakes, and familiar also with the construction of the Manitowoc, that the best place on her for a lookout "would be right in front of the pilot-house,"—the position occupied by the Captain and Second Mate on the night of the collision,—and that it would not be "near as good to station the lookout down on the forward lower deck near the stern." There is no opposing testimony, and I am not at liberty to impute negligence to the officers of the Manitowoc, because, in opposition of the general rule announced in some of the cases the persons performing the functions of lookouts are stationed on the hurricane deck rather than on the forward part of the steamer, near the stern. I am bound, under the evidence, to assume that they occupied the best and most suitable place for observation.

Upon the whole case I perceive no ground to differ from the District Judge in the conclusion reached by him.

Counsel for complainant will see to the proper order being entered.

THE BARK PARANA.

The trouble over the now celebrated bark Parana formed the subject of one of the opinions. The principal question was as to the priority of mortgage liens over liens for supplies in the home port. The bark was sold in the winter of 1875-1876, under decree, and the proceeds paid into court.

A large number of claims were then filed, and an order subsequently made by Judge Blodgett directing the payment first of all costs, then the maritime and foreign liens in full, and the remainder to the mortgagees. There were two mortgages, the first of which was to be paid in full, and the second to be paid whatever remained. The second mortgagee then took an appeal, and the case was argued before Judge Harlan about a year ago. The second mortgagee claimed his mortgage was prior to the first mortgage, because it was incurred for supplies furnished in the home port, and the question was thus raised as to the priority of lien between a mortgage and a domestic lien. The following is Judge Harlan's decision, in which he sustains the established rule on the subject in this district:

The Court adheres to the rule announced in the Grace Greenwood, 2 Bissell, 131, and reaffirmed in the Skylark, 2 Bissell, 251, and in the Kate Hinchman, 6 Bissell, 367. A mortgage duly recorded, as required by the act of Congress, in the office of the Collector has priority over the claim of the material man for supplies furnished the vessel after the execution and recording of the mortgage in the home port to prosecute a maritime voyage, although by the statute of Illinois the material man is given a lien for such supplies. No other construction of the act of Congress is, in my judgment, admissible. And in so construing it the Court is in harmony with the Supreme Court of Illinois when construing its own statute. [57 Ill., 162; 62 Ill., 230.]

If I entertained any serious doubt about the conclusion reached, I should be unwilling, in the absence of an express decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to disturb the construction of a statute of the United States which has been acted upon in this Court for many years.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

S. D. Ward, Receiver of the "Beehive," filed a semi-annual report yesterday, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Jan. 9, 1879, to July 9, 1879, from rents	$ 622.41
Bills receivable	99.40
Goudy & Chandler	10,796.77
Interest	4,375.16
Real estate	85.00
Sale of fixtures	65.40
Taxes refunded	1.10
Total receipts	$16,045.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office expenses	$ 722.12	
Real estate expenses	544.72	
Legal expenses	1,001.00	
Offset of Goudy & Chandler	3,414.60	
Account of real estate	4,200.00	
Interest	306.74	
Taxes paid	2,537.71	
Miscellaneous	1.90	
		$12,728.79
Balance		$ 3,316.45

Out of this balance, however, is to be deducted $8,927.17 advanced prior to January last by S. D. Ward under permission of court, which leaves a deficiency of $5,610.72 due the Receiver. Mr. Ward also says that he has acquired title to Sub-Lots 7 and 8, in Kargie's Subdivision of a part of Sec. 33, 40, 14, improved by a two-story and basement brick house and a cottage. This was mortgaged to the bank to secure a note of $2,400 made by Charles H. Adams and was sold out under the incumbrance and bought in by the Receiver. The report was referred to the Master for examination.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett announces that after to-day he will not hear any motions or take up any new motions, except motions in bankruptcy cases in chambers.

In the match-bond case, John T. Herman yesterday entered into a recognizance before Judge Blodgett in the sum of $3,000, with George Gardner as surety.

The jury in the State street condemnation case will bring in their verdict this morning, and all attorneys interested in the case are requested to be present in Judge Jameson's room.

In the case of Ayers vs. The Chicago Manufacturing Company, the Receiver was authorized to sell the assets of the Company, consisting of notes and accounts, and an equity of redemption in certain machinery in the building on Wallace street. The sale is to be made at auction, after due notice by publication.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Truman E. Rose from Emma L. Rose on the ground of desertion, and to Alice R. Arnheim from Marks Arnheim for adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Kerosene Lamp-Heater Company filed a bill yesterday against Isaac W. Bangs to restrain him from using its patent for an improvement in lamp chimneys.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry W. Davis and John Q. Gould began a suit yesterday against Joseph F. Emery, claiming $1,500.

Willard Scott brought suit for $2,000 against Philip Dieter and George Recess.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Milton George commenced a suit for $15,000 against Horatio N. F. Lewis.

Brown & Earle began a suit against Sigmund Backman to recover $2,000.

W. H. Mairs & Co. brought suit for $1,377.24 against Peter and John Otto.

William R. Page commenced a suit in attachment against H. Augustus Johnson to recover $2,500.

Caroline Schaeffer began an action in trespass for $5,000 damages against Henry D. P. Hoiser.

Alexander Bruce brought suit to recover $20,000 of Thomas and James T. Snell and Abner Taylor.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of August Kaestner, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Anna and Charles Kaestner. Bond of $12,000 approved.

Letters of administration in the estate of Theresa Reiser, deceased, were issued to Henry Hemmelgam, and bond of $7,000 approved.

In the estate of Amos S. Seeley, deceased, the claim of Heaton Owsle, administrator, for $7,049, was allowed as of class seven.

THE CALL TO-DAY.

JUDGE HARLAN—The Sawage block case and decisions.
JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and motions.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE JAMESON—Verdict in the State street condemnation case.
JUDGE MOORE—Divorce cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY (Criminal Court)—Nos. 1,211, 1,457, 1,456, 1,370, and 1,325.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—F. J. Everett, executor, etc., vs. James Gardner, $742.98.—James Richmond vs. County of Warren, $538.38.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Calvin E. Hull vs. Thomas A. Jackson, Mary Jackson, Guerin and Oliver Jackson, $10,614.55.—James Grogan vs. Detrich and Johanna Grogan, $331.75.

JUDGE GARY—Wesley Johnston vs. Samuel B. Gookins, $1,962.61.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—A. H. Evans & Co., Patent-Solicitors, report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS.

N. N. Blake, Johnsonville, fence.
Z. C. Browning and J. F. Hay, Montrose, weather strip.
J. K. Cadwalader, Barnadotte, spring-seat for wagons.
E. M. Crandall, Chicago, fence-wire stretcher.
S. S. and T. B. Davis, Rock Island, feed for rollers.
John Hartsook, Sparta, barrel-hook.
H. Hoover, Morrison, reaper attachment.
W. W. Jilv, Chicago, well-augur.
T. Kane, Chicago, blackboard.
L. Kirlin, New Boston, sub-soil plow.
G. W. Marsland and A. Hitchcock, Pana, wagon-rack.
W. L. Phillips, Ottawa, check-row attachment.
E. C. Preble and J. A. Peoples, Chicago, wood-planing machine.
S. Ryan, Pecatonica, land-marker.
A. Stempel, Chicago, drawbridge gate.
J. S. Swarthey, Chicago, dental plugger.
M. Umbdenstock, Chicago, securing hooks to covers.
J. J. Ward, Forsythe, bee-hives.
N. Zimmerman, Chicago, fire-tower.

WISCONSIN.

A. C. Andre, Turtle, horse corn-planter.
J. F. Appleby, Beloit, shaft-coupling.
E. J. Blood, Mukwonago, horse-collar.
T. Chichester, Milwaukee, high chair, etc.

MICHIGAN.

M. R. Bissell, Grand Rapids, carpet-sweeper.
F. S. Dains, Flint, sash-fastener.
G. R. Kidder, Armada, sliding door.
J. M. Peterson, Michigamene, cutting railway-rails.

MINNESOTA.

A. Binchfield, Medina, portable forge.
T. A. Carlson, Red Wing, brick-driers.
William NcCaine, St. Paul, treating pyroxyline.

IOWA.

W. G. Alexander, Oskaloosa, gate.
W. T. Burrows, Nashua, wagon-rack.
A. Hackman, Blakesburg, plow.
R. S. Harris, Dubuque, cultivator.
V. Henry, Wapello, milliner's and hatter's irons.
T. A. Kellett, LaPorte City, heaters for lamps.
O. A. Kenyon, McGregor, wagon-brake.
A. M. Van Ness, Seymour, wagon-brake.

INDIANA.

T. M. Bales, Dublin, fanning-mill.
M. S. Bettis, Attica, hame-tug-loop.
W. H. Bond, Greensburough, gate.
D. Gibbens, Guilford Township, running-gear for wagons.
W. B. Hinkley, Indianapolis, coffee-roaster, etc.
William B. West, Indianapolis, manufacturing of illuminating gas.
O. R. Weaver, Indianapolis, wrench.

NEBRASKA.

Henry Rhyn, Omaha, pipe-wrench.

AT EVENTIDE.

Softly ascending,
Joyfully blending,
Rise sweet voices, glad and free—
Softly singing,
Gayly winging,
Love-notes o'er Life's restless sea.

Moonbeams, glancing,
Softly dancing,
Sparkle in the airy blue,
As, resounding,
Upward bounding,
Float the songs of lov'd ones true.

Fond hearts, beating,
Are repeating
Tales of those bright days of yore;
Of those 'bove us
Who still love us—
Lov'd ones on the Golden Shore.

Sweet harps, ringing,
Now are winging
Forth sweet cadences of love,
As, a-dreaming,
Fond eyes, gleaming,
Seek the dreamy stars above.

Luna, beaming,
Softly streaming,
Floods with light the golden hair
Of the maiden—
Sorrow-laden—
God's own choice, peculiar care.

DECATUR, Ill. DAVID B. METCALF.

ONE WORD COVERS THE ADVICE

Which should be given to nervous, slender, and debilitated persons—*Invigorate!* Sedatives, opiates, appetizers, are comparatively useless. The system must be built up with a genuine tonic in order to the recovery of vigor and tranquillity by the nerves. A course, systematically pursued, of the leading invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be resorted to by those who suffer from weak nerves and general debility. The stomach, always more or less dyspeptic in cases of nervousness and loss of vitality, is toned and regulated by this medicine until the organ acts with a precision akin to that of a steady-going piece of mechanism. Complete digestion and assimilation are, through the influence of the Bitters, followed by a gain of vigor and flesh, and the disappearance of biliousness and irregularity of the bowels, where such exist, as they usually do. Appetite and sleep are then regained.

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger is delicious, invigorating, refreshing, wholesome, and safe.

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites supplies matter for bone and blood, rendering it highly beneficial for feeble children.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then, by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant remedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

Promotes healthy growth, Burnett's Cocoaine

MATCH-BONDS.

Arrest of C. A. Hale, Brother of the Much-Wanted One.

Great Indignation on His Part---Bangs and Hooker.

There was another development yesterday in the match-bond case when Charles A. Hale, the brother of Morton F. Hale, who is alleged to be one of the fathers of the scheme from its inception, was arrested and brought down to the Government Building to stand up before Hoyne and give bail or go to jail. The warrant for Hale's arrest was issued Thursday evening, but the venerable Deputy-Marshal, Waterman, who laid for him at his house, No. 99 Centre avenue, failed to get him during the night, though his search met with better results yesterday morning. Hale wanted an immediate hearing before Hoyne, and was sadly disappointed when informed that he would be expected to give bail to appear Monday morning at 11 o'clock, to which hour the case was continued. He spent the day in the Marshal's office, and was not deserted by several of his friends,—more particularly Sloan, who is also in the muss. Bail-hunting expeditions were organized from time to time, but the search for people who are willing to become responsible for him on a $5,000 bond was unavailing, and late in the afternoon the last unfortunate was transferred to the house of Hoffmann, over the river. While in the Marshal's office, THE TRIBUNE man sat down to have a chat with Hale about his alleged connection with the case, but met with little more than

A GENERAL DENIAL

that he knew anything about it. In fact he didn't know what he was arrested for—outside of the very general charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in the matter of the Phineas Ayer match-bond, as set forth in the warrant—unless it was that the accident of birth had made him a brother of M. F. Hale. In short, he knew nothing about the case, nor did his brother, and he felt indignant that their names should have been so unjustly connected with it. His brother, as he stated in his card in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was in South America, where he has been figuring for a long time on a railroad contract. He had heard from him a few days ago, had written him in return about this matter, and was sure that he would be here as soon as steam could bring him to refute these damnable calumnies against his fair name and character. As for himself, he had nothing to fear, having done no man wrong. All he wanted was an immediate hearing, and that the Government didn't seem inclined to grant. He had asked Collector Harvey, who had known him for years, to go his bail, but for some unaccountable reason the gentleman had intimated that the request was rather a cheeky one and had declined. In short, the last victim in the case bore himself with the calm resignation of a martyr braving his fate, and with a plausible tongue pleaded his entire innocence of all guile. From what can be learned of his alleged connection with the scheme, it would appear that he was

USED AS A TOOL—

wittingly or unwittingly—by that brother of his, and that he went from place to place, assisting in getting it under way and otherwise shaping things towards the common end—the approval of the worthless bond and the obtaining of the match-stamps which proved so large a source of revenue. Possibly he can dissipate some of these charges, judging by his vigorous denial of complicity in or knowledge of the fraud, but it would appear that he will have a good deal to meet before he gets through with it.

In the meantime,

STEPHEN G. HOOKER,

the victim of Thursday night's raid, had put in an appearance, backed by his lawyer, Emery A. Storrs, before Hoyne. He, too, was anxious for an immediate hearing. So was Storrs. But the head assistant to the District Attorney's office remarked that he was not ready to go on, not having the evidence in hand as he wished it, and requested a continuance until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Storrs retorted that that was usually the way,—no evidence ready,—and sarcastically inquired by what train it was expected to arrive. The head assistant smiled serenely and said something about a new bond. After some considerable talk it was decided to let Thursday night's bail stand until Monday morning, to which time the case was duly continued. The supposition is that the proceedings before the Commissioner, both as regards Hale and Hooker, will then be dismissed and the case taken up-stairs on information, as was done last Tuesday with the others. When Judge Blodgett returns from his vacation, and when something is done in the way of appropriating or otherwise arranging for jury expenses, the numerous array of unfortunates, to put it mildly, will have an opportunity to vindicate themselves.

During the day a reporter gained the right ear of

JUDGE BANGS

for a few moments, and put a few questions at him in reference to the treatment of his once confidential adviser, the martyr Stephen. Attention was first called to Hooker's remark Thursday night,—that if Bangs had known of this it wouldn't have happened.

"Oh, he probably referred to the lateness of the hour at which he was arrested," replied the Judge.

"The common inference from his remark, Judge, was that you would have interfered for some reason or other, and prevented his arrest."

"Well, now, the fact is, I knew that preparations for his arrest were being made two or three days ago, the matter being left to my assistants."

"So that Hooker's supposition is a wrong one, and his conclusion naturally falls to the ground?"

"It would appear so. I dislike very much to believe that Mr. Hooker, whom I have known for years, has conspired to defraud the Government; but from the representations which have been made to me by officials in possession of the facts, I am inclined to think that he has nothing to complain of."

"Has he called upon you since his arrest?"

"Yes, he just stepped in this morning, but he didn't say much, except to refer to what he regarded as the injustice of arresting him at such an hour."

The subject of the interview with Hooker—which is generally believed to have been a rather interesting one in several particulars—was evidently an unpleasant one, and the reporter, after several attempts, gave up the idea of getting at its true inwardness.

It will be remembered that Hooker, in his statement to THE TRIBUNE reporter who interviewed him Thursday night, declared that Special-Agent Trumbull, on two separate occasions, has urged him to tell all he knows about this match-bond business; that it was all a drive against Bangs. Aside from the ridiculous improbability of the story, Revenue-Agent Trumbull denounced it as a sheer fabrication, and adds that he never met Hooker to speak with him but once, and that on that occasion nothing of the kind was said, or nothing from which Hooker could infer anything upon which to base such a statement.

Col. Trumbull's assistant, Gus Clemmens, shed a little light on this subject yesterday when he told the reporter that Hooker, on several occasions when they had met, had always hinted at two Government officials being interested in the prosecution of this case, and that the whole thing was gotten up simply to injure Bangs. Clemmens told him he didn't know anything about that; that, as for himself, he was simply doing his duty. He further informed Hooker that he thought he had done wrong in this matter, when Bangs had put all confidence in him, and that, if he knew anything more about it (Hooker had already admitted receiving a compensation from the watch-bond fellows), he ought, for Bangs' sake, to come out and tell it. That was all the conversation, Clemmens says, that ever took place between them. In short, Hooker's yarn about "the drive at Bangs" doesn't appear to receive much credence.

The Reception of Gen. Grant at San Francisco.

San Francisco Bulletin, June 28.

Whatever significance the forthcoming return of Gen. Grant to the United States may have in political circles, there now appears to be a strong interest, independent of politics, among his old companions in arms of Vicksburg and Appomattox, as well as among the admirers generally of the soldier President, in tendering to him on his arrival in this city an ovation that shall not be unworthy of the honors that have been showered upon him during his visit abroad by almost every nation of the earth. The Grand Army of the Republic has already taken the initiative in the movement, which, if carried out successfully, according to the present plans of the members of that organization, will result in the most imposing receptions ever tendered to any man by the people of this coast. The members of the Grand Army claim that they are entitled to act as the advance guards in the movement to welcome the ex-President, their organization being a non-political one, many of its members having served under Grant, and the latter himself being a member of their body, his name still standing on the muster-rolls of one of the Philadelphia Posts.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

By appointment at the last Reunion, at Jacksonville, the following regiments—viz.: Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-fourth, Ninety-ninth, One-Hundred-and-First, One-Hundred-and-Third, One-Hundred-and-Eighth, One-Hundred-and-Fourteenth, One-Hundred-and-Nineteenth, One-Hundred-and-Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Second and Third Cavalry, Second Artillery, Morgan County Sailors' and Soldiers' Union—will hold their annual Reunion at Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., on Thursday, Aug. 21, 1879. All soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Black Hawk, 1812, and the late War are invited to attend.

GEORGE VOLKMAR, Mayor.
W. C. STEINMETZ,
Fourteenth Illinois Infantry,
NORMAN PARSONS,
Company C, Third Illinois Cavalry,
Committee on Invitation.

JUDGE NOT.

I see your face, I touch your hand, and hear
The rhythmic dripping of your laughter; yet your heart
Is a sealed mystery to me. E'en while you smile,
Some heavy pain may burn it white and sere.
How can I know! Oh! in the world's gay mart
Are many martyrs, who with happy eyes
Conceal low moanings and most bitter sighs;
And we are harsh to them, because, the while,
They speak low words and hide their mourning low;
We call them shallow, for we do not know
The hidden troubled depths within their souls,
Nor of the anguish that across them rolls
When we are sneering. So, I say to you,
Judge no heart but your own—or be untrue.

JULY 7, 1879. FANNY DRISCOLL.

Wilber F. Storey's Start in Life.

Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

Thirty-one years ago Wilber F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was Postmaster of Jackson and editor of the *Patriot*. A copy of the latter, dated Feb. 7, 1848, and on file in the County Clerk's office, contains the proceedings of the annual meeting of the County Bible Society, at which Mr. Storey was elected Treasurer, and impliedly was esteemed as a guileless man and a Christian. And it seems also that Mr. Storey found time amid his pressing official duties in the Post-Office to handle brands of candles which possessed his perfect confidence, since he did not scruple to honor them with his warrant. Here is a copy of his advertisement:

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

THE DEPOT FOR CANDLES IS AT THE JACKSON Book Store, Post Office, where may be found

Sperm Candles,	Star Candles,
Stearine do.	Tallow do.

These candles are all Eastern manufacture, and are warranted to be first-rate articles. The star candles are equal to sperm at a less price. For sale by the box or single pound. W. F. STOREY.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1847.

Such were the foundations upon which Storey built; but in an evil hour he left Jackson, and the public know the rest.

Unprecedented Crop of Cotton.

Baltimore Gazette, July 7.

It is reported that our cotton crop this year will amount to 5,250,000 bales. This is a decided increase over last year, and is 400,000 more bales than the South produced before the War, when in the full enjoyment of the profitable slave-labor, about which we have heard so much.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—WILL MISS BELLE CHAMBERLAIN send her address to an Oberlin schoolmate. Address Miss N. C. W., Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OWNING AN Interest in two mines desires to open a correspondence with a number of young ladies. Address CHARLES H. EMERSON, P.-O. Box 2,034, Leadville, Col.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMAN WHO MET LADY ON steamer Ruby Thursday night, 10th, address Y 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—TWO-STORY and basement brick; gas-fixtures, etc.; $20. Nice octagon brick, east front, $25. Three lines of cars. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS, ALL CONVENIENCES for keeping house; for respectable parties without children, $2.50 per week; half the expense of boarding. 753 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT gentlemen only, at $1.50 per week, well lighted, nicely furnished rooms. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—FINE MARBLE-front house, 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, COOL FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren.

West Side.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AT 231 WEST MADISON-st., in good order. Rent low. W. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—AT NO. 23 South Jefferson-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH or without board; bath-room, etc., by private family. 304 Chestnut-st., near Clark.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS north of Centre-st. Address A J W, 1060 North Halted-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's Bank.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CAPITALISTS WHO WISH TO MAKE FIRST-class 7 and 8 per cent investments in first-class, central, improved real estate, can find some in my office for sale at prices ranging from $20,000 to $400,000; none but principal need apply. JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-INSURANCE policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1863.

MONEY TO LOAN—THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL Life-Insurance Company is prepared to loan money in the State of Illinois on satisfactory farm and business property in sums of $1,000 and upwards to suit borrowers, on from two to five years' time, at lowest current rates of interest; no commissions to be charged by or paid to any agent of the Company; loans will be made to any reasonable amount to satisfactory parties upon approved Chicago property. Applications may be made through R. PRINDIVILLE, 213 Elm-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT removal, machinery and other good collaterals. 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $500 TO $3,000 CASH IN hand, to loan at 8 per cent; no commissions or other charges. JOHN MILTON OLIVER, No. 97 Clark-st., Room 37.

7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on good city property and improved farms. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BAY MARE, WITH TWO WHITE HIND legs; owner can have her by paying charges, at 39 Thirty-first-st.

FOUND—DARK IRON-GRAY HORSE, YESTERDAY, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av. Can be found at corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., known as the Spencer barn. D. L. CRAPPEL.

LOST—BAY HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD; WEIGHS about 900 lbs.; thin in flesh; full mane and tail; has an imperfection on near side jaw; was lost or strayed on Saturday, July 5, from Mrs. Babcock's pasture, near LaGrange. Whoever will give information or return to Nos. 377 and 379 West Randolph-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—FROM 666 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., BEtween 3 and 4 p. m. Friday, a Skye terrier pup about 4 months old, with brass collar and steel chain on him. Answers to the name of Jack. On return of the same to above premises a liberal reward will be paid.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$5 REWARD—FROM 4323 St. Lawrence-av., Hyde Park, on 10th inst., small sorrel horse, white nose, silvery mane and tail; rope halter; lame in shoulder; return to above or Room 24 Stock-Yards Exchange.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM 1637 South Dearborn-st., one gray horse; splint on both fore legs, a little over on his knees.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office and court-room 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CALL AND HAVE YOUR DIAMONDS SET BY A. LAUDERBACK, diamond jewelry manufacturer; full value allowed for old gold settings. 7 Madison-st., corner of State, second floor.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN ELEGANT FURNITURE OF EVERY description. Handsome parlor and chamber sets, $30 and upward. Easy chairs cheap. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—
80x160—Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.
26x110—Michigan-av., corner Adams-st.
50x150—With 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincennes-av., $3,500.
50x160—Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
75x160—Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
15 lots—Corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-second-st.
30 lots—Corner Leavitt and Moore-sts., near McCormick's reaper factory.
125x125—Corner Egan-av. and Hanover-st.
20 lots—On First, West Huron, and Erie-sts.
100x160—On State-st. and Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st.
50x125—Chicago-av., near Milwaukee.
200x160—Corner Michigan-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.
100x160—Corner Indiana-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.
50x160—Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
48x160—Kimbark av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
40 lots—Corner Western-av. and Fullerton, $350 to $500.
80 acres—At Chicago Lawn, adjoining station.
600 feet—Near McCormick's reaper factory, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
40 lots—Adjoining Rock Island car shops, on State-st., Burnside, and Butterfield-sts.
160 Fourth-av., with 2-story house.
25x125—With cottage, West Huron-st., $1,100.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16:
3-story marble front dwelling, No. 21 Thirty-fifth-st., with all modern improvements, lot 22x100.
Brick house, and lot 20x100, No. 757 West Harrison-st., with modern improvements.
80 acres in Sec. 14, Town 37.
200x160 feet, Lot 13, Block 5, at Riverside; gas and water; street paved.
2 cottages, Nos. 76 and 78 Keeley-st., lots 24x108; street sewered.
12 lots near Rolling Mills, between Ashland-av. and river.
Frame dwelling, and lot 46x125 feet, No. 333 Forest-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st.
5 lots, 25x125, east front, on Forest-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st.
Lot 20x80 on Fifth-av., No. 185 south of Madison-st.
Frame dwelling, and lot 75x125, barn; No. 636 Gordon-st., at Stock-Yards.
Desirable residence, and lot 132x132, corner Third-av. and Eighth-st., Maywood.
4 residence lots on Clybourn-place.
Frame house and barn, and 5 lots on North-place.
2 cottages and lots 91 and 93 Coventry-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FINE first-class residences—cheap—on South or North Side can always find them in my office. For sale by JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND mansard roof house, brick; a good opportunity. Y 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$6,500—WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF Union Park, 2-story basement and attic marble front, brick barn; a great bargain, on easy terms. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS, at 6 per cent interest, those very desirable and well-located residence lots in Circuit Court Partition, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Call and get plot of same. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, and 928 Cottage Grove-av. (city limits).

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS AND adjoining city limits, 4 miles from Court-House, on Fulton, Hoffman, and Laurel-avs., from $350 to $500; accessible by steam and horse-cars; purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, HOUSE, $625; 4 ACRES, house, $575, $100 down. Call Saturdays and Mondays. J. G. EARLE, Room 56, 116 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—500 ACRES OR MORE OF IOWA land; cash down will be paid for a bargain. Address V 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—150 OR 200 FEET ON LAKE-AV., west front, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-seventh-st., for cash; must be a bargain. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

87 LOOMIS-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON PARK—A gentleman and lady or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with excellent board and handsomely furnished rooms in private family; terms reasonable; reference required.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—First-class board $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with board. References.

South Side.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to order, single or en suite, with board.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6; day board, $3.50; rooms without board, $2 to $3 a week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $8 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER Congress-st.—Prices reduced: single room and board, $8; large double rooms for two persons, $15 to $18. Table first-class; house is new and has all modern improvements. Rooms without board, 75 cents to $1.50 per day; table board, $6 per week. J. H. NASON, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board $1.50 per day; $5 to $7 per week.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—RELIABLE PEOPLE WANTING choice rooms and boarding places in private families, and first-class boarding in the very best city and suburban locations can get free information at the Room Renting and Boarding Exchange, Room 3 Tribune Building.

Country.

COUNTRY BOARD—A COUPLE, TWO GENTS OR two ladies, with first-class board. Terms, $5 per week. Address Mrs. B D A, P.-O. Box 784, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN DESIRABLE LOCATION, AND ONE, two, or three connecting rooms in a strictly first-class private family where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Y 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY LADY AND GENTLEMAN—HYDE Park preferred, or short distance out on C. & N. W. R. R. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—(GOOD)—AND 1 OR 2 UNFURNISHED rooms by gentleman and wife. Only strictly private families please address Y 40, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE STOCK OF UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT OR FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS. $175 will buy an elegant rosewood PIANO, entirely new and fully warranted. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE LATEST IMPROVEments in the popular Mathushek pianos now for sale by us. None genuine unless the name of the "Mathushek Piano Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.," is cast in the iron plate. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

CAUTION—THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY TO buy the genuine Decker Bros.' and Mathushek pianos is at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

PINAFORE—C. C. C. C.—SPECIAL RATES given on Decker Bros.' unrivaled pianos to members of the Chicago Church Choir Company bringing this advertisement. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

SCRIP TAKEN AT PAR, FOR ELEGANT PIANO FORTES, PARLOR ORGANS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, GRAND PIANOS, SQUARE PIANOS, BURDETT ORGANS. Sold for cash. Sold on installments. Rented by the month. Old pianos taken in exchange. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$50 BUYS A SPLENDID $180 PARLOR ORGAN, new and warranted. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—OR WILL SELL AN OLD-established hardware store. Address V. H. GIBSON, Boone, Ia.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL TO invest in one of the best paying enterprises in the United States; best of references. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN PURCHASING, SHIPping, and general commission produce business; an active (or silent) man with $3,000 can secure an interest worth $2,000 or more per annum as his share. Address, with name, Y 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 AT COMMAND to buy the interest of a retiring partner in an established, paying, manufacturing business; good stock on hand; large fall trade anticipated; 50 to 100 per cent profit. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE A VALUAble patent. Model can be seen at real-estate office of GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DRY GOODS FOR lot north of Centre-st. Y 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—4 BRICK HOUSES and lots, West Side, incumbered for $1,600 each. What have you for equity? Address V 19, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

EXPERIENCED MUSIC-TEACHER. 325 Illinois-st.

PIANO TAUGHT THOROUGHLY BY AN EXPErienced lady piano teacher; terms $8 per quarter. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 150 W. Monroe

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Lists. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN TO act as salesmen in Chicago among the general business public; salary $60 per month to commence. Address W 12, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS, SOUTHEAST corner Monroe and Morgan-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER FOR A DISTILLERY. Apply to GARDEN CITY DISTILLERY, corner Canalport-av. and Morgan-st.

WANTED—FIVE CARPENTERS CORNER MONroe and Morgan-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED—FIVE CARPENTERS NORTHWEST corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAND TO RUN a double hard-wood planer; also one for sticker and an iron-pattern finisher. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 273 SOUTH Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—50 TEAMS TO HAUL DIRT; STEADY job and sure pay. Twenty-fifth-st. and Western-av., in grocery store.

WANTED—AN HONEST, SOBER MAN TO WORK in stable. Inquire at 1243 State-st., corner of Twenty-seventh.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, farms, stone quarries, and lumber yards. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—BARK-PEELERS, FARM, SAW-MILL, and lumber-yard hands, shovelers; $1.50 per day; man and wife for the city. Call at 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. CO., at Wisconsin and Iowa; free fare; 30 farm-hands, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD CANVASSING salesmen; will pay liberal wages to good men; applicants must be men of business experience and good address. Apply, after 9, Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO SELL AND ESTABlish agencies for Rice's books and labor-saving music charts; commission or salary. 208 State-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEA, coffee, etc., to families; importers' prices. GARDEN TEA CO., importers, 112 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A DENTAL OFfice. Call at 108 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DO CHORES IN the kitchen, at 77 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1828 South LaSalle-st.; must be good washer and ironer, thoroughly neat in all work, and well recommended; none other need apply. Call at house or on B. SCHERMERHORN, United States Express office.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at house, 281 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook; six miles from the city. Inquire at 176 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. Apply at 1060 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH, and iron well; to do general housework. Apply at 1169 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family at Evanston. H. WHIPPLE, 116 Washington-st., Room 24.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, AT 282 Forquer-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO assist in general housework. Apply at Pekin Tea Store, 376 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, with references. Apply to DR. HUNTER, 103 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS, only best hands, who are capable of making samples, need apply. BEJFELD BROTHERS, 240 Madison.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS; 1 good apprentice. 397 State-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—15 GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AT ORIental Steam Laundry, 403 and 405 West Madison-st. Come prepared to work at once.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD EXPErienced double-entry bookkeeper; has had 20 years' experience. Unexceptionable reference, and security if required. Y 46, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NO. 1 VIENNA BAker. W 94, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 to drive team and do clay work, or in private family. Address 493 North Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, OR coachman and gardener, by an unmarried man (English); have been here eight years, and know the city. Address 475, corner of Loomis and Monroe-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman whose employer is going away for the summer months. Thoroughly understands his business. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has spent ten years among the manufacturers of boots and shoes, and has an extended acquaintance, and can command a large trade, a position as solicitor for a responsible auction and commission house in Chicago; unexceptional references as to character and ability. Address BOOTS AND SHOES, Lock-Box 1,245, Brockton, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE road salesman, four years with Boston house, with a Chicago flour house for N. E. trade, to commence Sept. 1. Address SALESMAN, Livermore Falls, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework. Apply at 6 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY young man as coachman and to be generally useful around a place; best city reference from last employer. Call or address 555 Thirty-seventh-st., up-stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, chamber work, or as cook; good reference from last place. Apply at 206 West Lake-st., for two days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN WHO WOULD like to invest in the manufacture of an improved staple article used in every family, or that would take the general agency for the Eastern States or some of the West. Call or address HENRY CLAY, Room 10, 107 Clark-st.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE-HALF INTEREST WILL be given the right man with $400 capital, in a cash big paying manufacturing business. Particulars at 141 South Water-st., Room 2.

BED-BUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed; complete riddance guaranteed or no pay; exterminators for sale. Call or address OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE SELECTED STOCK OF GROceries on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., doing good cash business, at a bargain. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$7,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT A bargain for cash. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT. INQUIRE AT 30 AND 32 North Wells-st.

I WILL SELL AN ESTABLISHED AND PAYING office business for $300; worth five times that amount; best of reasons for selling; it will pay to investigate. Y 48, Tribune office.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—PART OR ALL—Republican, prosperous, and official paper of populous county, at county seat; will sell all or part to a good, temperate job printer. Fuller by mail. Some cash wanted. None others need write. Address IOWA, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

THE PICNIC OF THE LADIES' SOCIETY OF "Bnai Abraham Congregation," which was to be held at Silver Leaf Grove on July 6, will now take place on Sunday next, July 13, at Oswald's Garden, or Southwest Sharpshooters' Park. All tickets outstanding from July 6 will be good for Sunday, July 13. South Halsted-st. cars, State-st., and Stock-Yard cars will each transfer you to 'buses for five cents direct to the garden. THE COMMITTEE.

$500 TO $1,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in an enterprise promising unusually large returns; this is no humbug. Best of references given; an interview solicited. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand vehicles, comprising fine nearly new, side-bar, top wagon Stiver's springs, several elliptic spring low buggies, several side spring business buggies, above our own manufacture, speeding wagons, rockaway, and many others. Good time now to buy cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 390 to 396 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE SATURDAY, 12 O'CLOCK, 84 East Randolph-st., horses, buggy, and harness; half top two-seated park phaeton, cost $600.

CROWN POINT, LAKE COUNTY, IND., GENERAL Horse and Cattle Market will be held every third Tuesday each month at the station.

FOR SALE—12 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARranted sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons, all kinds of harness, new and second-hand, blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT LOW RATES, NEW AND SECOND hand buggies, road wagons and sulkies, also a four-seated extension top and half-top park phaeton, fit for family or livery, and some fine second-hand top and open delivery wagons. 731 State-st., E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE—AT 144 AND 145 MICHIGAN-AV., one bay trotting horse, sound and kind; can trot in 2:30 pure; 9 years old; said horse was out on the Lake-Shore Drive Tuesday night, and showed to the front; said horse must be sold soon. J. SEDWGICK, Tribune office.

I WANT TWO GOOD MADE TOP BUGGIES; WILL exchange horses for same. Also want two sets of harness. 243 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TWO SET FIRST-CLASS COACH AND two set light driving harness, second-hand, for cash. Apply to-day at 201 and 203 South Clark-st., in basement, from 1 till 3.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST—MRS. TRACY, OF New York, has taken parlors at 62 Elizabeth-st., first door off Madison; tells full names, of lovers and gains, business affairs, and marriages; can bring the separated together, and cause speedy marriages; satisfaction given or money refunded. 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Fee, 50 cents to $2; no gentlemen.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—JUST THE thing for a small daily paper, a double-cylinder Hoe press, 22x28, warranted in good order, price $1,000. Also, drum-cylinder Hoe press, 28x41, in good order; price, $800. Address GOODWILLIE, WYMAN & CO., 43 Federal-st., Boston, or 153 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Chicago Church Choir Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Engaged." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Holmes Grover, Jr. "The Fatal Bond."

White Stocking Park.
Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Championship game between the Chicago and Syracuse Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879.

There was a further decline in the produce markets yesterday, which was largely due to the news of yellow fever in the South, but a reaction set in later in the day, and the decline of the morning was nearly recovered.

None of the United States Courts have yet been supplied with the text of the Judicial bill passed at the extra session of Congress, in which marked changes are contained in the manner of drawing juries, and for this reason it will be necessary to adjourn until the September term before any jury business can be transacted.

The list of known victims of the Southern Hotel horror in St. Louis fifteen months ago was swelled yesterday by the discovery in the ruins of the skeleton of a woman who perished in the conflagration. There were several servant-girls missing after the fire, and it is expected that other remains will be found in the vicinity.

There is some encouragement to hope that Memphis and the other cities of the Mississippi Valley will not again be scourged by yellow fever. Assurance is given in a dispatch from Dr. D. D. SAUNDERS, a Memphis physician of the highest standing, that there have been thus far but four cases and two deaths, and that an epidemic is not expected.

The statements as to the range of temperature in St. Louis vary according to the location and exposure of the thermometers. The lowest is that of the Signal Service observer, 99½, while other records go as high as 118 in the shade. Of course these are exaggerations, but, when the conservative Government machine marks 99½, it is time to believe that warm weather has come.

It is calculated that if every friend of the Fire Department is in his seat in the Common Council to-night there will be twenty-seven votes, or three more than the necessary two-thirds, to carry a motion to non-concur in the removal of Fire-Marshal BENNER. Every day adds strength and moral force to the opponents of the Mayor in his ill-advised and unwarranted action, and if the question were to be submitted to a popular vote the proportion of twenty-seven out of thirty-six would be far exceeded at the polls.

Intimately connected with the question of health in a city like Chicago is the question of its water supply, and it is a great wrong and a serious matter in its bearing upon future consequences that the priceless privilege of pure lake water should be abused as it is by the people of this city. The result of an investigation of this subject is given in an article which is printed in this issue, wherefrom it appears that the daily wastage of water in Chicago now amounts to 20,000,000 gallons, and that the limit of the present safe and available capacity of the pumping-works has been reached, and, at the recent rate of increase, will be exceeded long before additional pumping facilities can be provided. It is a matter worthy of careful attention by the city authorities, who will soon be compelled to devise some plan for preventing the enormous waste of water.

A petition for the reinstatement of MATT BENNER as Fire Marshal has been signed by thirty-one individuals and firms, embracing every representative not absent from the city of the fire-insurance companies doing business in Chicago. The petition is addressed to the Mayor and Common Council, and is a powerful appeal from a class of business men who of all others are in a position to know how essential it is that the Fire Department should continue under the command of the man who has won the confidence of all the world in his ability as an organizer and executive officer. There is but one opinion among the underwriters of Chicago, and that is that BENNER's reinstatement is imperatively required for the good of the Department and the best interests of all classes of people. Men who represent companies with an aggregate of $200,000,000 of fire-risks in Chicago have a right to be deeply interested in this matter.

An illustration of the consequences of a strike by day-laborers for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work was furnished yesterday in the case of the strike of the cabinet-makers at the billiard-table manufactory of the J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE Company in this city. All the other workmen in the factory are satisfied with the wages they can now earn at piece-work, and are strongly opposed to the eight-hour plan, since its inevitable effect would be to reduce their wages 20 per cent. The employers, as stated by one of them to a delegation of the strikers, have no choice but to resist the demand for an advance of 20 per cent in the cost of producing their manufactures; if they complied, they could not compete with other establishments who get a full day's work in return for a full day's pay, and they would have to close their factory and quit the business. As the case now stands, the striking cabinet-makers who refuse to accept wages in proportion to their hours of labor are injuring nearly 200 piece-workers far more than they are injuring the employers who refuse to accede to their demand, for the piece-workers are poor men and cannot afford to be deprived of work at this or any other time of the year, while the employers would not be materially damaged by shutting down altogether for a month or two during the dull season. The selfishness and impracticability of the eight-hour movement are well exemplified in the case of these striking cabinet-makers.

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE belabors the Hon. FRANK HURD for asserting that there is no such thing as 'citizenship of the United States.' Nor is there, in the sense that Mr. HURD meant it; but THE TRIBUNE purposely misrepresents him. The Supreme Court has decided that the United States cannot confer citizenship, and that is all that Mr. HURD claims. But perhaps some of THE TRIBUNE's readers are fools."—*New York Star.*

The Constitution of the United States provides that no person shall be a Representative in Congress who has not been "seven years a citizen of the United States," and no person a Senator who has not been "nine years a citizen of the United States." The President and the Vice-President are each required to be "a natural born citizen" of the United States. It also provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." We think these, and other provisions which might be quoted, establish that there is such a thing as citizenship of the United States. Among the powers granted to Congress is included that "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization." No "Sovereign State" is authorized to naturalize an alien, or to make a man a citizen who is not a citizen of the United States. The power to make an alien a citizen is one of the highest acts of National sovereignty. It can only be performed under the authority of the United States in the manner prescribed by law. Once created a citizen of the United States, the person becomes also a citizen of the State wherein he may happen to reside. Mr. HURD's State-sovereignty craze has got the better of his common sense.

MAYOR HARRISON'S PRETENSE OF ECONOMY.

The message which the Mayor has sent into the Council relative to his removal of BENNER is a specious document, but it will not deceive anybody who is familiar with the facts nor anybody who cares to ascertain what the facts are. The Mayor seeks to justify his action on the ground of his own devotion to the interests of economy and BENNER's alleged insubordination in resisting the Mayor's efforts in that direction. It may be easily shown (1) that BENNER not only did not resist the Mayor's order of reduction, but proceeded to retrench in the most effective and judicious manner, and (2) that the Mayor himself does not carry his economical ideas to an extent where they may affect him personally or any of his partisan favorites.

The Mayor issued to BENNER a general order for a reduction of 25 per cent in the expenses of his Department. This was necessitated, he said, by the new law limiting the issue of city scrip to 75 per cent of the tax-levy; he purposely or ignorantly overlooked the fact that a part of the proposed reduction in the Fire Department might be saved by cutting down elsewhere or by using a part of the cash funds that are coming in from back taxes and other sources, if the full reduction should threaten the efficiency of the Fire Department. An absolute reduction of 25 per cent in this Department was not, therefore, absolutely required by law. The amount of that percentage of retrenchment was about $85,000. Mr. BENNER proceeded to cut off nearly $80,000 in various ways. He proposed to lay off two engines, to retrench in supplies, repairs, and horse-feed, to reduce the cost for maintaining the fire-alarm, and in other ways to save about $80,000. Any further reduction (about $5,000), he represented to the Mayor, would either impair the service or fall upon the men, and he was not authorized to change the pay of the men from the amount fixed by ordinance. Mayor HARRISON was not satisfied with this enormous reduction, but he desired BENNER to go about among the men and use his "influence,"—that is, to intimate to them that a refusal to remit a part of their pay would be followed by their discharge. This Mr. BENNER very properly declined to do, and it is upon this alone, and not upon any resistance to retrenchment, that HARRISON can properly base the charge of insubordination. To agree to this charge under the circumstances would be to make the head of every department a mere tool to do any dirty work which an unreasonable Mayor might exact.

It is manifest, moreover, that the Mayor was not actuated by an unselfish desire to retrench in the public expenditures. If that was it, why has Mr. HARRISON neglected so long to remit 25 per cent of his own salary? He boasts of being a rich man. He talks very freely of having half a hundred houses rented out, and a large amount of other property. His salary as Mayor of the city must be a mere bagatelle to him. Then why hasn't he given notice of his own voluntary remission of 25 per cent, instead of exacting that BENNER should bulldoze the poor firemen into a "voluntary" sacrifice of an important part of their scant pay? Firemen, as a class, do not own fifty houses and draw rent therefrom; they do not go about boasting of their large means; they receive, as a matter of fact, only about the same pay as ordinary teamsters, who have regular working hours and are not constantly exposed to danger to life and limb. If Mr. HARRISON were as devoted to the cause of economy as he pretends to be, he would cut off a large slice from his own large salary, which he doesn't need, instead of coercing the firemen to yield a part of their small pay, which is of the utmost importance to every one of them. There are other ways in which the Mayor could contribute notably to retrenchment. He could reduce the personal and incidental expenses of his own office and surroundings. He could recommend to the Council the abolition of the Collector's office, which has no duties under the law which cannot be just as well performed by the Comptroller and City Clerk, as they were formerly when a City Collector really had something to do. The abolition of this bureau would save at least $7,000, or more than the entire amount which would be spared by the proposed reduction in the pay of the firemen. As the Mayor seems disinclined to make any such recommendation, THE TRIBUNE will suggest it to the Council, and also hint to the Aldermen that they make an official inquiry whether further reduction may not be made with less injury to the public welfare by cutting down the personal expenses of the Mayor's office rather than reducing the firemen's pay.

It is evident that no charge of insubordination can fairly lie against BENNER, and also evident that retrenchment was not the sole nor the principal motive that actuated Mayor HARRISON. The removal, therefore, was without cause, so far as the Council and the public are concerned, and it is the duty of the Council in the interest of the public to restore Mr. BENNER to his old position. In view of the action taken by the firemen themselves, Mr. HARRISON ought not to wait for the Council to act, but restore BENNER of his own motion. The firemen, in their resolutions, say, in effect, that they voluntarily remit a portion of their pay in the hope that it will induce the Mayor to restore them their old Chief. If Mr. HARRISON treats this request with contempt, it will prove that he is obstinate and perverse as well as impulsive and erratic.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

M. LEON CHOTTEAU is now in New York on the eve of departure for France, after spending a year in this country in the interest of a proposed commercial treaty of reciprocity between France and the United States. During that time he has visited all the principal cities, and reports that, with the exception of the California people, the project has been received with considerable favor. At all events, he regards his mission as successful enough to warrant his return next winter, when Congress will again be in session, with the purpose of securing the appointment of a committee of inquiry and conference. M. CHOTTEAU is one of a French Committee, which includes several men of prominent position in commerce and politics, but which has no authority, so far as we know, from the Government. The project which these gentlemen are agitating contemplates a reciprocal reduction in the tariffs of the two countries upon an agreed basis, with a view to enlarging the trade between the two countries. The trade between the United States and France is small as compared with the trade between the United States and Great Britain. Of the American exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, Great Britain took $228,431,673, while France took but $54,289,910; during the same period England sent to this country goods of the value of $107,290,677, while France sent only $43,377,870. Great Britain takes nearly eighteen times as much of the American breadstuffs as France takes; the French, according to M. CHOTTEAU, draw more largely in this line from Russia, Turkey, Italy, and Algeria than would be the case under fairer commercial relations with this country.

We hope M. CHOTTEAU may have contributed by his tour and speeches to the general stock of information concerning the value and justice of commercial reciprocity, but we think it doubtful whether he will be able to make any substantial headway with Congress in a scheme for exceptional reciprocity in trading with France. Tariffs are made by all countries, and perhaps especially by this country, for a selfish purpose. The most friendly relations fail to induce nations, as they do individuals, to sacrifice even supposed advantages. Any proposition for a modification of the American tariff so far as France is concerned would be instantly resisted by certain manufacturing interests in this country which think that they would be especially injured by the proposed reductions. Other manufacturing interests not directly affected would come to the support of those who should protest from selfish motives, because the former would feel that they might some time need the assistance of the latter in a similar emergency. If the wine-growers, silk-makers, or any other industries of this country, think they would suffer by reason of a reduction of duties in favor of France, they would threaten retaliation upon other protected interests unless they were sustained in their opposition. It is not likely that exception will be made in the operation of the tariff laws in favor of France or any other nation. It is only in the case of contiguous territory, separated merely by political lines, where all interests would probably assent to reciprocity conditions, and even in the case of Canada the conflicting interests on both sides have been powerful enough to prevent any agreement on the basis of reciprocity. It is by no means certain that France would assent to exceptional trade relations with the United States, though its past policy would be more favorable to such an agreement than the American policy would be; and, altogether, it must be admitted that the prospect of M. CHOTTEAU's success is not as good as he seems to think it.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

To those who look forward to a fall in the price of wheat the facts and circumstances do not seem to be promising. The exports of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, for the weeks ending June 25 and July 2 were as follows—in bushels:

	June 25.	July 2.
Great Britain	1,300,744	1,356,937
France	764,540	603,164
Holland and Belgium	159,928	181,299
Spain and Portugal	123,590	100,521
West Indies and South A.	45,945	95,909
Italy	31,600	23,416
Hamburg	8,509	43,947
Total bushels	2,434,856	3,405,193

We are furnished with the following figures as to the probable future wants of Western Europe,—that is, for the year following the harvest of 1879. The estimate is made up from the London grain-circulars as to the supply of wheat which will be needed to supply the deficiency in the crops of the States named:

	Bushels.
Great Britain	112,000,000
France	100,000,000
Italy, Spain, Portugal	25,000,000
Holland, Belgium, and North Germany	25,000,000
Scandinavian States	10,000,000
Total bushels	272,000,000

The probabilities of supplies from other parts of the world are, in view of the circumstances and appearances up to the latest dates, thus given in the grain publications of England and of the Continent: From Hindostan, nothing on account of the drought; from Egypt and all the North African coast, nothing because of the drought; Central Europe, including Austria, Hungary, Danubian Principalities, and Turkey, will have no exportable surplus. Northern Russia will have no surplus. The rye crops of Germany and Prussia proper, owing to partial failure and May frosts, will be short, and those States will be large buyers of wheat. A Berlin merchant writes that the Russian crops of wheat and rye will not be as good as last year, owing to drought in some sections, floods in others, and locusts. Rye is the great food crop of Germany and Russia, and holds a higher relative percentage of acres than wheat. This rye crop is expected now not to exceed 60 per cent of an average season, and the wheat crop is poorer than last year. A careful review by a London writer, under date of June 14, in answer to the question, "Is the present season a good or a bad one?" declares that up to that date it was a bad one, and that from the prospects the crop-deficiencies of Europe will be serious in France, England, Spain, and Italy. The shipments from Southern Russia do not go beyond the Mediterranean ports. Northern Russia exports but moderately. The imports of Italy, France, and Great Britain, liberal as they are, are quickly absorbed. The acreage of Great Britain is 10 per cent less than last year, and the stocks in British cities are not over 50 per cent of what they were last year. Though Marseilles imported from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, nearly 29,000,000 bushels, yet on June 13 that city had but 527,000, or less than one week's supply, in store. Marseilles in that year imported nearly as much wheat as was received in Chicago in 1878, yet it all passed into consumption. That importation must be kept up in order to supply the interior with bread. The European harvest is much later than usual, and both England and France will need all the old wheat they can obtain for mixing.

The situation presented by this array of circumstances is that it is almost certain that there will be an increased deficiency in the wheat crop of Europe and in the supplies to be obtained by the States of Western Europe from the ordinary Eastern sources. As the deficiency will be greater than ordinary, and the usual sources of supply seriously diminished there, the Western countries of Europe must depend upon the United States to meet this enlarged deficiency. It is not a question of quality or price. Those who need bread have not a choice between this or that source of supply. The deficiency being established, the necessity of supplying it becomes imperative. It is a question of quantity, and for once the foreign market will not dictate the price. The wheat will not be sent abroad for sale; it will be purchased here at sellers' prices.

In the matter of food there is no such thing as retrenchment short of starvation. The appearances now are that the surplus wheat of the present American crop, large as it will be, will not be more than sufficient to meet the foreign deficiency. If this proves to be the case, then the price of American wheat will during the coming year be greater than it has been for many seasons. The statement from which we take these facts and figures is that of a gentleman who, however well informed on the subject, is interested in bulling the market. Nevertheless, the case he makes out seems to be pretty well fortified, and all those interested can, as they will, judge for themselves.

COTTON.

Cotton is no longer King; but in the commerce of the world it is a most important factor, and always will be. For this reason our enterprising business men should inquire how it can be made to contribute to our prosperity. We have water communication by the canal and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers directly into the very heart of the cotton-producing districts; and the Illinois Central and the Alton & St. Louis Railways—the first directly and the second by its connections—can easily bring tens of thousands of bales to this market. But why bring it here? We have but one cotton-mill, and it will take time to increase our manufacturing facilities should it be demonstrated that the business can be made to pay. Suppose that by establishing reciprocal trade with the cotton-producing districts,—we sending them the provisions and the goods needed on the plantations, and taking their cotton in return,—and that thus a large market should be established here, New England would come here for her cotton, just as she now comes here for her grain and provisions. Probably more than half the cotton-crop is now sent to market by railway, and the extra distance by Chicago would be more than overcome by the low rates of transportation our Southern roads would make to get the trade and our lake marine and Eastern roads would make for the same reason for transporting it to New England or the seaboard. And, besides, it can be shipped on through bills direct to Liverpool at relatively cheaper rates than it can be taken from the seaboard. Of course, it will take time to build up a trade in cotton, but in a very few years the greatest results may be realized from it.

Mr. GEORGE M. HIGGINSON informs the London *Times*, in a communication, that he has lived in Chicago thirty-six years. He goes on then to blow a loud trump for Chicago. It had, he says, in 1840, but 4,000 inhabitants, and now has 500,000, doubling every five years! "Mr. HIGGINSON believes that, owing to the geographical position of Chicago in respect to the lakes, this progress will go on at the same rate, and that Chicago will become, in 1890, a city of 2,000,000, it being possible, by a little improvement in canals, to enable wheat ships to sail straight from Chicago to Liverpool, and return laden with manufactured articles." John Bull seems to have some difficulty in swallowing all this, and one "blarsted" British journal asks why it is that wheat ships from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore do not return laden with English manufactures. It doubts that those sailing from Chicago straight to Liverpool through the lakes, Welland Canal, and St. Lawrence River will bring back any larger proportion of English goods than those sailing full of wheat from ocean ports. It does not see how the American tariff will be any less prohibitory on British goods exported to Chicago on ships than to New York on ships. Another of the Queen's newspapers has the temerity to doubt Mr. HIGGINSON's statement that Chicago doubles its population every five years, or that she will exceed the population of Paris in 1890. It says that Chicago had 300,000 nine years ago, and, if it doubled once in five years, it must now exceed 1,000,000 inhabitants, or almost as much as New York, whereas Mr. H. only claims for it 500,000 at this time, and that is all the census will probably find next year. This British critic thinks "that if Chicago adds a quarter of a million to her numbers between 1880 and 1890 she will do remarkably well, and will then stand the third city in America, being next to Philadelphia, and with that position should be very well content." It is disposed to believe that Mr. H. has the national tendency to exaggeration, and is excusable perhaps on that ground for making ridiculous assertions and indulging in ebloviation and vauntings. It opines that the career of Chicago has been marvelous enough, and will continue to be unprecedented, and therefore it is not really necessary for any of its letter-writers to indulge in Munchausenisms when describing its past career or forecasting its future progress.

Says an English exchange: "From the annual returns relating to the Parliamentary constituencies just issued it appears that the total number of electors on the register now in force in the United Kingdom is only a few short of 3,000,000. As the population of the United Kingdom is estimated to be 34,000,000 at the present time, the electors form nearly 9 per cent of the whole population. Taking the number of members of the House of Commons at 650, it seems that there is one member to 52,300 of the population, and that on the average there are 4,614 electors to each member. Since the last general election in 1874 the number of electors has increased by a quarter of a million. In 1874 there were just 2,749,000 electors, or nearly 8½ per cent of the total population; while there was one member to 49,700, an average of 4,230 electors to each member." In the United States of America the electors form about 18 per cent of the whole population. They reach about 20 per cent in all districts of country where there are few aliens. Not more than half the adult males in Great Britain and Ireland are voters. The exclusion is chiefly in Ireland, and among the agricultural laborers of England; of the latter, fully half a million are disfranchised, and fully 600,000 Irishmen are short of the property-qualification that entitles a man to vote. The franchise in Great Britain is discriminatory. In the English cities and towns all householders and lodgers may vote. But in the rural districts it is necessary that a man should be a pretty large rent-payer to vote. In that country there is one member of Parliament for every 52,300 inhabitants. In this country there is one Congressman for every 155,000 population,—estimating the present population at about forty-six millions.

In the reorganization of the Appellate Court of this District, the Hon. ISAAC G. WILSON, of Kane County, has taken the place of Judge MURPHY, of McHenry. Though Judge WILSON needs no introduction to his immediate neighbors, nor to the members of the Bar generally, it is but proper to state for the information of the general public that he is by no means new to the duties of the Bench. His father was a Judge in Genesee County, New York, at which place the present ISAAC G. WILSON was born, sixty-two years ago. He was graduated at Brown University in 1838, and came to this city, remaining here one year, when he entered Cambridge Law School. He finished his course there in 1841, and, returning to Illinois, took up his residence in Elgin. He at once entered upon an extensive practice in the counties which form the circuit from which he was recently elected. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and again in 1855 and in 1861. After a continuous service of sixteen years, he retired from the Bench in 1867. Before being elected Circuit Judge he had served two years as County Judge. In 1867 he resumed the practice of law in this city, his business extending through the adjoining counties, and sustained as high a reputation at the Bar as he had during his eighteen years' service as a Judge. He brings to the Appellate Court a ripe judicial experience and learning, a long familiarity with the legislation of the State, personal dignity, courtesy that is so commendable on the Bench, and an aptitude for the dispatch of business which is so desirable in an Appellate Court. To the Bar and the general public Judge WILSON will prove one of the most acceptable of the many Judges holding court in this city.

Something like 4,000 Republicans for various reasons, mostly frivolous and foolish, voted against WRIGHT and the Republican ticket last April, and for CARTER H. HARRISON. And perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 Scandinavians and Germans—Republicans—went over to the Socialist candidate, Dr. SCHMIDT. Between these two defections the Republican ticket was left in a minority, and HARRISON and the Democratic ticket came in on a boom. If the election had now to be held over again with the present experience of HARRISON's Administration, the 4,000 Republican votes he received would be cast solid against him and the 5,000 German and Scandinavian Republicans who threw away their votes on the Communist candidate would now place them where they would do the most good in defeating HARRISON and his bummers. He can be beaten now by a Republican candidate by a larger majority than he received, such is the popular disgust with his official actions and general course since he came into the Mayoralty.

The people of Chicago will remember what a "perfectly lovely" day the Fourth of July was, with the cool lake breeze from the bosom of Michigan that fell upon the city all day long like a grateful benediction. It was sixteen years ago that day that Gens. LEE and MEADE arranged for an independence picnic at Gettysburg, Pa., and the weather was excessively hot. Capt. S. M. GAINES, editor of the Kentucky *New Era*, was among those clad in gray who went up "to have a little fun with the boys in blue." He describes it as follows in his issue of the 5th inst.:

> The weather was hot yesterday,—disgustingly, wickedly hot,—but we are reminded by the day of the month that just sixteen years ago yesterday was the hottest day we ever experienced. We were engaged on that day in attempting, in company with some friends, to visit the top of a mountain which overlooks the Town of Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania. There was some objection on the part of the rude and inhospitable occupants of the mountain summit to the then proposed visit, and, it being uncomfortably warm in that locality, the members of our little party hastily paid their compliments and withdrew to the shady groves in the valley near by. It was a *warm* day. No Hottentot ever felt a hotter.

The condition of things in Constantinople as late as June 28 is thus described in the London *Spectator*:

> The situation there is very serious. The great Pashas are fighting each other, being virtually ranged in two parties, one under KHAIREDDIN, the Grand Vizier, who advocates concessions; and another, under OSMAN, who believes in obstinacy. The Sultan inclines to each in turn, and suspects both always, but is mainly preoccupied by the discontents in the great garrison of Constantinople, which are serious, and the sufferings of the people, who are almost starved by the constant fall in the paper-money. The Treasury find it nearly impossible to obtain money, all revenues being anticipated. They cannot pay the troops, and it is difficult even to feed them. Should food at last fall short, there may be a military insurrection, which will be directed this time not against the Sultan, but against the house of Othman. To aggravate the danger, an insurrection is expected of all the Arab tribes, who think the Turkish power expiring.

The Galveston *News* says:

> Undoubtedly, the principle that the latest expression of the will of the people, embodied in the House of Representatives, should have presumptive supremacy over Executive opinion or policy, is a principle that ought to be in the Constitution, but it is not.

This is precisely the point. The principle is *not* in the Constitution. The Democrats have always been great sticklers for the Constitution when it suits their own purposes. It is their misfortune that they cannot desert it when it does not.

The *Courier-Journal* makes some very sensible and timely remarks upon the foolishness of vealy young gentlemen committing suicide because they are jilted by their adored ones. The pernicious practice of killing one's self for the reason that we fail to gain the special favor of the fair sex, or some particular one of them, cannot be condemned too emphatically. The sentimental young men inclined to shuffle off the mortal coil for such a cause will find solace in the study of the last census, and discover how many females there are in the country.

Col. E. A. CALKINS, of the Milwaukee *Sunday Telegraph*, says the delegation to the Republican State Convention from the Milwaukee District is about evenly divided between LUDINGTON and SMITH. The Colonel broadly intimates—and here is where his Democratic education comes in play—that there are a number of delegates who are still on the fence in regard to a choice, and will not make up their minds which side to take until they know where the best bargains are.

It is worth while to be an ASTOR, if you can't be a VANDERBILT, when you wish to spend the summer months at Newport. A letter from that noted watering-place describes the summer residence of JOHN JACOB ASTOR as rather a comfortable little cabin for a small family to live in. The correspondent says the cottage is a little palace, "and it cost the Peruvian Minister to this country, Mr. FRANCIS L. BARREDA, $300,000. It is built of pressed brick, with finely-cut granite trimmings. It is in the centre of an estate of twenty acres, extending to the cliffs, and it is all inclosed with massive brick walls. The Peruvian sold it to WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT for $175,000. The executors of the estate then sold it to Mr. ALFRED D. JESSUP for $100,000, and Mr. ASTOR paid Mr. JESSUP $201,000 for it after it had been partially improved, but Mr. JESSUP's profit was very large. The estate is, with one exception, the finest one in Newport." Mr. ASTOR's father was once a fur-trader at Green Bay, Wis.

The New York *Times* has just got around to the report of the long lawsuit between JEFF DAVIS and the heirs of his brother JOSEPH, an account of which was printed in THE TRIBUNE last April. The *Times* does not understand how general is the indignation against JEFF DAVIS on account of this suit in Mississippi. It is believed there that he deliberately wronged his brother's children out of a part of their patrimony by legal trickery.

JOHN A. SCUDDER, President of the Anchor Line of river boats, has offered to send two of the best pilots in the employment of the Company to bring the United States steamship Wachusetts, which is now stuck in the mud, safe into the port of St. Louis. We sincerely hope the Wachusetts may get there; but isn't Secretary THOMPSON's little scheme for dignifying the navy in the eyes of the Western people having rather a ridiculous termination!

> The temperate people of New York have sold 18,000,000 bales of cotton since last September, and the total crop was under 4,000,000 bales. This is something very like speculation.—*Hartford Courant.*

If there were ciphers enough to express the number of bushels of grain bought and sold in Chicago in excess of the amount grown, the dealings of the New York cotton-brokers would seem very small.

"The BEAMISH boy" of Pennsylvania is an ex-convict of that name who has been elected a delegate from Lackawanna County to the Democratic State Convention. The Democratic party seems to have a monopoly of the convict-statesmen in this country. It will be remembered another of them was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and sat in it for several months, too.

It is amazing that so many sensible papers should entertain Senator BURNSIDE's absurd theory of the MONROE doctrine as affecting the Darien-Canal project. The MONROE doctrine never meant to warn foreign capital out of this country. If it had, some South American States would be poorer now than they are and England would be richer.

The proposition of Secretary MCCRARY to permit Gen. BEN HARRISON to retain a place on the Mississippi River Commission and attend to his law-practice at the same time is not favorably regarded by the Indianapolis *Journal*, which says it is contrary to all principles of Civil-Service reform.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* reports Mr. CHANDLER as follows:

> I'm free to say that GRANT will be our next President beyond a doubt.

The parliamentary thing would be for Mr. CHANDLER to cast the vote of the country.

The sympathy for Memphis and the rest of the country threatened with yellow-fever is universal and profound at the North. The first touch of an affliction of this kind reminds us all that we are brothers, and makes us forget that JEFF DAVIS ever lived.

The American Sunday-School Union in the Northwest organized and aided 216 Sunday-schools during the month of June, in which there are 954 teachers and 9,967 scholars,—*i. e.*, 2,491 scholars reached each Sunday in fifty-four schools.

The New York elevated-railroad companies, it is stated, have determined to make a uniform fare of five cents. They believe there is money in the change. This will make things still more serious for the street-railway companies.

A Fiatist interrupted Col. NICHOL during the speech of the latter at Toledo, and was informed for his pains that he was "a liar and a fool." NICHOL believes in hard words as much as he does in hard money.

If HARRISON should resign, as he threatened to do recently, the Republicans would elect his successor by at least 10,000 majority; and if he should be the Democratic candidate he would be defeated by 20,000.

HARRISON's inordinate vanity makes him boast of himself as "the best Mayor Chicago ever had." If he could see himself as others see him, he would drop a few cats in his personal estimation.

The New York gas companies are now furnishing gas at $2 and less per 1,000 feet, probably with some hope of cutting under EDISON when he comes to the front with his electric lamp.

They laugh best who laugh last. May not EDISON some day have a triumph over his enemies similar to that ROBERT FULTON enjoyed?

It is understood that Bishop HAVEN, if all his plans succeed, will be Pope of Washington under the next Administration.

The New York *Post* shrieks at the idea of a third elevated railroad in New York. It says two roads make din enough.

HORATIO SEYMOUR has been delivering another address on Prison-Reform, and it was, by all accounts, a very poor one.

A full vote in Ohio means a Republican victory.

PERSONALS.

David Davis weighs 380 pounds, not including his boom.

Miss Lillie Duer is not as black as she has been painted. She refuses to lecture.

Uncle Sam is 103 years old and hearty as a buck, and shows no signs of doe-tage.

Sitting Bull wants to be let alone, and there is a disposition to accommodate him.

In view of Mr. Weston, Dr. Mary Walker feels that she is not all that her name implies.

If we may believe Jeff Davis, the Southern woman will never spell nation with a big N.

The existence of the editor of the Okolona *States* leads us to believe that there is no fool-killer.

Gen. Grant booms very well in countries that have not experienced his Presidential administration.

Mr. Courtney absolutely refuses to row Hanlan, and doubtless discretion is the better part of valor.

Mr. Hendricks does not want to be Vice-President, and we infer that he can't get any good fishing-bait.

The moonshiners of the South are unanimously opposed to the passage of the United States Marshal bill.

"We must conquer by love," says Mr. Beecher; "and that," says Mrs. Tilton, "is the way he did it."

Several New York women are so much in love with Chastine Cox that they would even like to be murdered by him.

Ben Hill, we hear, is a successful leader of Methodist class-meetings in the South. The Devil hath power to assume a pleasing shape.

Joaquin Miller says that men who love the beautiful are never bad. This will be consoling to the man who runs away with his neighbor's pretty wife.

Secretary Sherman will leave Washington on Monday for Maine, where he intends to deliver several speeches, including one at Portland on the 23d inst.

Mr. Tilden is doing a great deal of political work. But he might be engaged in a far better cause. He might, for instance, try not to make himself President, and in this he would doubtless receive a great deal of assistance.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Panic at Memphis Abates as Suddenly as it Arose.

Not a Single Additional Case Reported, Notwithstanding the Heat.

Memphis Now Mourning Over the Harm Done to Its Trade.

Dangerous Sanitary Condition of the Red-Hot City of St. Louis.

Proclamation of Quarantine by Various Southern Cities.

MEMPHIS.

THE PANIC ABATES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11.—Memphis is quiet at last, and faces yesterday sad are to-day wreathed in smiles. No new cases have been reported. Numbers of citizens who yesterday supplied themselves with railway-tickets for families have been to-day trying to sell them on the streets, having given up all idea of leaving the city at present. Yet there are numbers of others who are still bent on going, and all trains leaving to-night will be loaded. There never was a more complete change of sentiment than has taken place in the last twelve hours. Physicians who have not yet had much to say in the matter, but who have been quietly and thoroughly investigating the rumored cases, have to-day given public expression to their opinions, the essence of which is that the cases reported are only sporadic, and there being no spread of the disease under

THE EXCESSIVELY HOT TEMPERATURE

is prima facie evidence that the disease shows no disposition to become epidemic. The physicians believe that a number of this class of cases may occur in different parts of the city during the season. A former President of the city Board of Health stated publicly to-day that of all the cases reported he knew of but one that he would swear was yellow fever, and that was William Mulbrandon, who died Wednesday, and upon which all the other reports are based. He traces that case to known contact with

INFECTED BEDDING

used during last fall's epidemic, which had never been disinfected. This fact is established beyond doubt. The cases at Judge Ray's house are now regarded as doubtful, some physicians declaring that the yellow-fever symptoms are very slight, and such as might be detected in malarial and typhoid fevers.

BUT ONE CITY IS HURT.

We are crippled to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Already many houses have received telegrams countermanding heavy orders of goods, and all the surrounding towns, villages, and hamlets have declared their intention of enforcing rigid quarantine against persons and goods from Memphis. The reports of the existence of the plague have sped like the fire of a powder-train, and will linger in the minds of the multitude of Memphis' patrons until the business of the coming season has been gobbled up by her rivals. No estimate can be placed upon the damage to Memphis' commerce.

THE EXODUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11.—It is estimated that fully 5,000 people departed from the city yesterday. The midnight trains of the Louisville & Memphis and Charleston Railroads last night were crowded to suffocation. Both roads sent out double trains, and yet were unable to accommodate the many who were compelled to remain over until to-day.

QUARANTINE.

The Little Rock Railroad sends out its last train at noon, the authorities of that city having notified the railroad officials that quarantine would be established on all trains leaving Memphis after that hour.

NO NEW CASES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11—10 p. m.—No new cases or deaths to report.

Many who intended leaving the city have concluded to remain and await further developments. So far as can be ascertained the following cities and towns have quarantined against Memphis: New Orleans, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Norfolk, Oxford, and Holly Springs.

At a mass-meeting of citizens of Brownsville, Tenn., held to-day, it was unanimously resolved not to interfere with the running of trains on the Louisville & Nashville Railway.

In response to numerous telegrams received as to the condition of affairs in Memphis, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, member of the National Board of Health, has sent the following:

> There has been but four cases in two families, neither of whom reside within one mile of any railroad depot or river-landing. All precautions have been taken to prevent its spreading. No danger from passengers or baggage on trains or boats leaving Memphis now. When there is danger I will promptly inform the public.

BOUND NORTH.

There were 400 passengers on the steamer J. W. Goff, which departed for Cincinnati to-night. Judge Ray's condition is considered critical. Gus Wolf, barkeeper, died of sunstroke this evening.

DO NOT EXPECT AN EPIDEMIC.

The following dispatch was received in Chicago yesterday from one of the most skillful physicians in Memphis:

> MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11.—*To Sam H. Richardson, Chicago*: Only four cases and two deaths to date from yellow fever. Do not expect an epidemic. DR. DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS.

NASHVILLE.

THE STATE BOARD.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 11.—President Plunkett, of the State Board of Health, sent the following dispatch to all local health authorities in the State to-day:

> Every protection that is possible will be given to the cities, towns, and villages of Tennessee by the State Board of Health should the yellow fever become epidemic in Memphis. To act efficiently full concert of action is absolutely necessary.

In response to a telegram from President Plunkett, asking Dr. Mitchell whether he should put into immediate operation the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley for boats and railways, asking whether the situation warrants vigorous measures, Dr. Mitchell says: "Don't think it necessary now. A few days will determine. It is well enough to be ready."

At a meeting of the State Board of Health to-day, it was determined to put into immediate force the rules and regulations above mentioned, which are recommended by the National Board of Health for adoption by all State and local health authorities during the existence of yellow fever. In accordance with this determination, Secretary Clark was ordered to Memphis, and left to-night, to confer with John Johnson, Resident Member of the State Board at that point, and Dr. Mitchell, member of the National Board of Health, in reference to the proposed inspection of trains, and the transference of all parties from trains from Memphis at some designated point, to other trains, not less than ten miles out of Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS.

NO DISEASE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—In the Constitutional Convention Mr. Vance offered a resolution to appoint a committee to ascertain if there is any yellow fever in the city. [Laughter.] Mr. Vance stated he was informed there were two cases at the Charity Hospital. If this was true he wanted to know it and "git." Later a letter was received from Drs. Pratt and Miles, of the Charity Hospital, stating there had been no case of yellow fever or suspicious case received. They consider the city remarkably healthy.

LITTLE ROCK.

PROFOUND EXCITEMENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11.—The yellow-fever news from Memphis creates profound excitement. Little Rock is in excellent sanitary condition, nevertheless the Board of Health met and resolved that no train on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad shall be permitted to

enter quarantine limits, five miles east of the city, after 12 m. to-day. Health officers were ordered to be placed on the Iron Mountain Road. Dr. Colburn was appointed to meet incoming Memphis trains. Mayor Fletcher was notified to appoint a sufficient number of sanitary policemen to be placed under control of the sanitary officer at Morrison.

INQUIRIES.

Numerous anxious telegraphic inquiries by neighboring cities of the State are made to the Board of Health, and asking and promising full co-operation with Little Rock officers.

ST. LOUIS.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, July 11.—The yellow-fever scare is in a state of suspense just now, people anxiously awaiting further news from the South before making up their minds to start an exodus for cooler climes. The latest advices from Memphis are so contradictory that people can form their own opinion as to what the truth of that city's condition really is. The following were received by private parties to-day:

Memphis, July 11.—*Bartle & Cochrane, St. Louis:* All quiet. Excitement over. False alarm. S. H. Young.

Memphis, July 11—10:30 a. m.—*John A. Scudder, St. Louis:* No danger whatever. Scare all over. No new cases. A. D. Storm.

Memphis, July 11.—*Francis Whitaker & Sons, St. Louis:* Nine cases yellow fever. Feeling very gloomy. Henry Hender.

The following dispatch was received at the Health Department:

Memphis, Tenn., July 11.—*Charles W. Francis, Health Commissioner, St. Louis:* Four cases and two deaths. Sporadic and confined to one locality. No danger apprehended. S. H. Collins, M. D.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER

says he does not think there is any need of a scare here; that the quarantine station is ready for operation; that his Department is in constant communication with the Memphis authorities; and that quarantine will be declared directly the disease is pronounced epidemic in that place. There is considerable anxiety felt on account of the presence in the city of much of the bedding and baggage brought here by negroes during the exodus. Many of the refugees, who had barely enough money to bring them here, either sold or borrowed money upon part of their effects, which it is now feared may be infected with the germs of last year's epidemic. It is stated, too, that much of their bedding was taken by these negroes from the Southern fever hospitals, but

THIS IS DENIED.

The Health Commissioner to the contrary, the city is in anything but a condition to stand a visitation of the plague. The streets are in bad condition, and the state of some of the alleys is indescribably filthy. Dead animals of all sorts and in all stages of decomposition line these by-ways and fill the air with horrible stenches. The water, too, was never worse than at present. The settling-basins seem not to be in working order, and the water which is sent throughout the city is so muddy that a jugfull of it deposits half an inch of mud in an hour or two. These evil influences are at present making themselves felt in a frightfully

HIGH RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY.

The same influences will increase terribly the adult death-rate if the present hot weather continues much longer, while, if the yellow fever once reaches here, it can hardly fail to secure a foothold upon which the confident assurances of health officers will hardly avail.

CHATTANOOGA.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Chattanooga, July 11.—The news of the yellow-fever in Memphis created intense excitement here. The Council met last night and instructed the City-Attorney to prepare a quarantine ordinance, to be reported to an adjourned meeting this morning. At the meeting to-day cooler counsels prevailed, and the quarantine ordinance, which was very strict, was tabled, and a resolution adopted directing the Board of Health to station two competent physicians at Stephenson, Ala., to board all trains of the Memphis & Charleston and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads coming from Memphis, and examine all passengers and employes, and if any are found to be afflicted with yellow fever to forbid them to come within the corporate limits of this city, by demand or such other means as may be necessary; also, to put in order yellow-fever hospitals, and all cases that appear in the city to be reported at once and removed to the City Hospital; doubtful diet diseases, suspected to be yellow fever, to have the house where located

DESIGNATED BY A YELLOW FLAG.

A resolution calling on the Governor and State Board of Health to enforce the Quarantine law passed by the last Legislature, and to spend all the money necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, was adopted; also to ask the Secretary of War for the use of the barracks for a yellow-fever hospital. Arrangements were made for flushing the sewers and gutters. So far it is claimed that the city is exceptionally healthy, with not the slightest sign of epidemic disease. The feeling of the citizens is intense, and the spread of the fever in Memphis will be followed by strict quarantine.

CAIRO.

QUARANTINE DECLARED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cairo, Ill., July 11.—The presence of yellow fever at Memphis causes very little if any excitement among the people, although a leading topic of conversation. At a meeting of the City Board of Health held this afternoon, at which were present Drs. Rauch and Wardner, of the State Board, quarantine was declared against Memphis, and a resolution passed instructing the Chief of Police and other officers to board all trains from the South and notify passengers from Memphis that they would not be permitted to stop over here, and to prohibit any steamer that touched at Memphis from landing here. The order takes effect immediately. About 200 passengers from Memphis passed through the city this evening for points north.

OTHER PLACES.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Tex., July 11.—The Board of Health last evening declared quarantine against Memphis. Freight from that city is not allowed to enter the city. Passengers are admitted only after the expiration of twenty days from the date of their departure. The Board also passed a resolution that after to-day all vessels coming from healthy ports outside of the tropics be forbidden to touch at Key West.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Montgomery, Ala., July 11.—The Mayor has quarantined all freight and passengers from Memphis.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—From what can be learned, it would seem that yellow-fever information has been exaggerated. Nothing has been received in official circles which confirms the reports that the disease is epidemic. Some of the members of the National Board of Health have themselves been seized with the panic, and have publicly expressed the opinion that a widespread epidemic is inevitable. The more prudent members, however, are hopeful that it will be possible to restrict the fever, even if it should become epidemic, within much narrower limits than was the case last year. The National Board of Health will find little difficulty in receiving the co-operation of the local authorities. Indeed, from what has been received from the South already, it appears that Southern cities are alive to the danger, and are disposed to establish more stringent quarantine regulations even than the National Board would be likely to promulgate.

THE LOCAL SANITARY CONDITION HERE

is to be much and speedily improved. The District Commissioners to-day decided to immediately abate the sewage nuisance along the river-front, and Maj. Twining, Engineer Officer of the District, has already given orders to have the channel dredged, so that the offensive matter will be speedily carried to deep water. The reports from the South are likely to be beneficial to Washington, in that they will stimulate the sluggish officials to activity.

ONE DEATH.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—Up to 3 p. m. to-day but one death from yellow fever had been reported to the National Board of Health, and that one being at Water Valley, Miss.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH CIRCULAR.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health to-day the following was agreed upon:

The following memoranda are transmitted for the purpose of securing, when necessary, speedy execution of a provision of the act of Congress of June 21, 1879, requiring the National Board of Health to co-operate with, and, so far as it lawfully may, aid the State and municipal Boards of Health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such Boards to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and from one State into another:

1. All communications to this Board, pertinent to the matter included within the above provision, should be made by the State or municipal Boards of Health, and not otherwise.

2. Such communications should present the subject matter sufficiently in detail to enable this Board to exercise discretion as to the expediency of improving or aiding therein, specifying, amongst other things, the duties of any officer the appointment or payment of whom is requested.

3. Official information should be given therein of the adoption by such State or Municipal Board of any rules and regulations that have been recommended in such case by this Board, and of any other State or municipal rules and regulations that appear to be necessary for the purpose in question.

THE LUDICROUS SIDE.

The National Board of Health was taken quite unawares by the reports from Memphis. It had no information on the subject until the arrival of the press report. This has a ludicrous side, since the Board as one of the first things after its organization formally resolved that it would give no information of its operation to the press or to any one who would be likely to give the information to the press. So when they read all about Memphis in the newspapers first, and then rushed their messengers off to the newspaper offices to see if they could hear anything further about their specialty, there was a general laugh at the expense of these very exclusive gentlemen.

PRECAUTIONS.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., July 11.—The State Board of Health met this morning and adopted protective measures which, while they will afford security to life, inflict no damage to the commercial or traveling public. A proclamation was issued quarantining Memphis against the world. The following telegram was sent to the health authorities throughout the State to-day:

Nashville, July 11.—*Board of Health:* Every protection which is possible will be given to the cities, and towns, and villages of Tennessee by the State Board of Health. Should the yellow fever ever become epidemic in Memphis, to act effectively concert of action is absolutely necessary. J. D. Plunkett, President.

A large number of Memphis people are in the city, having left at the first alarm. About 160 arrived this morning and to-night.

This morning Chief-of-Police Yates detailed a few members of the Police Department to sanitary duty until the city is placed in a thoroughly clean condition. The Board of Health will at once take steps to promote the health of the city.

The Chattanooga Board of Aldermen met this morning and adopted a resolution to have trains on roads centering at Stevenson all inspected. Hospitals have been put in readiness to receive patients. There is considerable excitement in Chattanooga. A great many people are leaving there and going to the mountains.

OBITUARY.

GOV. WILLIAM ALLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Chillicothe, O., July 11.—The announcement made this morning that ex-Gov. Allen was dead created a profound sensation among all classes, many believing the report was untrue, or at least there was a mistake. He had passed a portion of Wednesday in town, calling upon a number of friends, appearing to be enjoying his usual good health, and unusually social. He returned to his home at Fruit Hill in the afternoon. Yesterday he had a slight chill, but not of sufficient severity to create the least alarm to any of his friends. Last night he sat up until a late hour, remaining out upon the open porch. After retiring to bed, about 1 o'clock, he became somewhat restless, and being unable to sleep he called to Dr. and Mrs. Scott, his son-in-law and daughter, who at once appeared at his bedside to aid him to arise. He signified his wish to be aided to reach a chair. While being thus helped, he retained all his faculties, but upon reaching the chair a slight but almost imperceptible change passed over his face, and without a struggle and without a word he easily dropped into the chair. A slight fluttering of the heart was only noticeable, his head fell back, his eyes closed as in peaceful sleep. He was dead.

A scene of sadness and sorrow is noticeable among all. His loss is mourned by citizens of all classes, and the city is draped in mourning. Telegrams from prominent gentlemen in several States have been received expressing sorrow and tenders of sympathy.

The following was received from Gov. Bishop:

With profound regret I have just learned the sad news of the death of your distinguished father, Gov. William Allen. Accept my warmest sympathy in your bereavement. You have a consolation in the fact that he died full of honor and full of years. Richard M. Bishop.

The time of the funeral has been announced to take place on Monday morning next, in order to give time for relatives to arrive.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Columbus, O., July 11.—The announcement of the death of ex-Gov. Allen was received here with deep sorrow by all. The Governor and a large number of State officers will attend the funeral. Gov. Bishop has issued the following proclamation:

State of Ohio, Executive Department Columbus, O., July 11.—Whereas, It is announced that William Allen, formerly a Representative and Senator from the State of Ohio in the Congress of the United States, and more recently Governor of this State, died at his residence, Fruit Hill, near Chillicothe, this morning; and,

Whereas, His long and faithful public service and his distinguished ability and fidelity in all his public trust render it fitting that his death should be marked by suitable public honors;

Therefore, I, Richard M. Bishop, Governor of Ohio, do hereby request and direct that on the day of the funeral of William Allen the offices of the several departments of the State Government be closed from 12 o'clock m. until 4 o'clock p. m., and that the flags on the State-House be draped in mourning and placed at half-mast from this time until after the funeral. Richard M. Bishop, Governor.

Cincinnati, O., July 11.—Ex-Gov. Allen's illness was of very brief duration. He was in Chillicothe on Wednesday apparently in the most excellent health and spirits. His first mention of illness was on Thursday morning, but he did not regard his condition of sufficient consequence to receive attention until the afternoon at 4 o'clock. He had symptoms of a chill, and Dr. Scott, his son-in-law and physician, induced him to take some medicine and go to bed. Dr. and Mrs. Scott remained in attendance upon him, although Gov. Allen considered it useless, and urged them to retire. He was up several times during the night. About 1:30 this morning he arose suddenly, left his bed, staggered to a chair, fell into it, and died without a word. Dr. Scott had seated himself in an adjoining room, and responded hastily to Mrs. Scott's call, but before he reached the Governor's side he was dead.

ON THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 11.—This morning, about 10 o'clock, as the Pacific express train was passing a point west of Cresson Station, a passenger, who was on his way from New York to Chicago, expired in his seat. His name was James Layton, aged 43 years. He was accompanied by his wife and a male companion. The deceased had been a sufferer from jaundice, and had gone East for medical treatment. Conductor Elliott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, provided all the convenience to the afflicted friends that lay in his power. Mrs. Layton left the train when it arrived at the Union Depot, and an undertaker provided a coffin for the remains of her husband, which were shipped this evening for Dixon, Ill., the home of deceased.

OTHER DEATHS.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—Elizabeth Collins, relict of the late Brig.-Gen. James A. Collins, a veteran of the Mexican war, died at Sacramento yesterday, aged 90.

Marshalltown, Ia., July 11.—Amos Russell, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of Iowa, died in this city to-day. His remains will be taken to Chicago to-morrow evening for burial.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.—The Rev. S. B. Falkenberg, a well-known temperance lecturer throughout this State, died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—The Democratic Moguls of the State comprising the Central Committee met this morning in this city. A Convention was called for the first Wednesday in September.

SPORTING EVENTS.

A Curious Victory Won in a Curious Place by the Chicagos.

It Took Eleven Innings to Get the Eight Consecutive Balls from Syracuse.

Cincinnati Badly Demoralized in a Contest with the Bostons.

Closing Races of the National Amateur Rowing Regatta at Saratoga.

Arrival in New York of Edward Hanlan, the Oarsman.

BASE-BALL.

A LONG GAME.

The longest League game of the season thus far was played yesterday between the Chicago and Syracuse teams, eleven innings being necessary to decide which should be declared victor, and the final score being 8 to 2 in favor of the White Stockings. The playing may be briefly and truthfully summarized by saying that on the part of the home nine the fielding was fairly good and the batting weak, while the visitors were weak at all points. The Whites were singularly unlucky in having men put out after reaching second and third bases, no less than three perishing at the home-plate; while their first error (that of Peters) gave the opposing nine the only run they were able to secure in the first ten innings.

The Chicago were first to bat, and for three innings neither side obtained a run, although at the start it looked as though the Whites were going to have an easy game, as Dalrymple led off with a base hit, and went to second on a bad throw to that base by McGinness off Peters' grounder to first. Each was advanced a base by a wild pitch by McCormick, Williamson sent a long fly to left, which Mansell took after a hard run. The ball was passed to second and then to third, the claim being made that both Dalrymple and Peters had left those bases for home before the catch was made. There was not the slightest necessity for them so doing, nor did the audience think that the claim was founded on good grounds, but Mr. Furlong allowed it, and the runs were lost, the side being out.

The Stars made their first run in the fourth inning, Dorgan getting first on a muff by Peters of his easy grounder. He stole second, and was batted home by McGinness and Carpenter, both hitting safely. Richmond hit the ball, and then ran into it, being declared out, according to rule, which fact accounts for the put-out column in the Chicago score being one short. Purcell flew out to Shaffer, and Holbert to Hankinson.

From this point until the eighth inning there were no runs made by either side, and the prospect for a Syracuse victory was good. Dalrymple was first to bat in the eighth, and Hankinson, who ran for him, got first on Macullar's fumble. Peters hit a grounder to McGinness and was put out, Hankinson going to second. Williamson was thrown out by Dorgan to McGinness, Hankinson reaching third on the play. Anson hit hard to Farrell, but that player allowed the ball to pass him, and Dalrymple's run came in amid cheering. Shaffer was out by Farrell to McGinness. The Stars went out as fast as they came to bat; Carpenter by Peters to Anson—a beautiful stop and throw; Richmond on a fly to the same player; and Holbert by Hankinson to Anson.

Then the crowd cheered and waited for more. The tenth inning was a short one on both sides. For the Chicagos, Peters flew out to Farrell, the ball being a hot liner and the catch a fine one. Williamson got his base on balls. Anson sent a long fly to centre-field, which Richmond took after a hard run, and, as Williamson was well towards second when the play was made, he was cut off at first by a fine throw on the part of Richmond. For the Stars, Macullar was thrown out at first by Peters, Mansell struck out, and Farrell died at the hands of Hankinson and Anson.

Then the Whites went in and won by a large majority, getting seven runs in the eleventh inning. Shaffer, who was the first striker, hit a safe liner to left, and went to second on Macullar's double error, effected by Flint's grounder, he first fumbling the ball and then throwing wildly to second. Quest was retired by Carpenter to McGinness, the others advancing a base apiece. Gore was sent to first on balls, and the bases were full. Dalrymple hit a hot one right through Farrell, Shaffer scoring. Then Peters sent the ball over the right-field fence, taking second and bringing in Flint and Gore. Williamson made a three-baser to right, Hankinson and Dalrymple scoring. Anson flew out to Richmond, Williamson running home. Shaffer made another base-hit, but Flint ended the fun by a high fly, which Macullar took in.

Dorgan tallied for the Stars, reaching first on a base-hit to right, going to second on Purcell's out from Quest to Anson. Hankinson let him to third by slow handling of the ball, and he tallied on McGinness' long fly to Gore. Carpenter was thrown out at first by Peters, and the game was over.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple l. f	6	2	2	3	0	0	0
Peters, s. s	6	1	2	3	2	5	1
Williamson, 3 b	6	1	1	3	0	3	1
Anson, 1 b	6	0	1	1	20	0	0
Shaffer, r. f	6	1	3	3	2	0	1
Flint, c	6	1	0	0	4	4	0
Quest, 2 b	5	0	1	1	2	5	0
Gore, c. f	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hankinson, p	5	1	0	0	1	10	1
Total	51	8	10	14	32	27	4
Syracuse.							
Farrell, 2 b	5	0	0	0	6	2	3
Dorgan, 3 b	5	2	1	1	1	2	1
Purcell, p	5	0	1	1	0	3	2
McGinness, 1 b	5	0	1	1	12	0	2
Carpenter, r. f	5	0	2	2	1	1	1
Richmond, c. f	4	0	0	0	6	3	1
Holbert, c	4	0	0	0	3	3	2
Macullar, s. s	4	0	0	0	2	4	4
Mansell, l. f	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Total	41	2	6	6	33	19	16

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	—8
Syracuse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs earned—Chicago, 0; Syracuse, 0.
Two-base hits—Dalrymple, Peters.
Three-base hit—Williamson.
First base on errors—Chicago, 7; Syracuse, 3.
Errors affecting the score—Chicago, 2; Syracuse, 4.
Bases on called balls—Williamson, 1; Quest, 2.
Wild pitches—Purcell, 1; McCormick, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Furlong.

NOTES.

Manager Smith is with the Stars, and is as genial as ever.

The Stars and White Stockings play this afternoon. Larkin will pitch for the home team.

The Dubuque nine was in town yesterday en route to Milwaukee, where they play to-day.

The Cincinnatis have decided to retain Neagle, the pitcher who came on from Syracuse and joined the team while it was in Chicago.

A Syracuse paper claims to have discovered that Jones, of the Bostons, recently made two home runs in one inning, and argues that he must be a descendant of the Hittites.

It is understood that Cleveland will protest the 1 to 0 game in Boston because Houck made the winning tally by running into Carey, thereby preventing him from making a fly catch.

Jones got away from Chicago as soon as possible, reaching Cincinnati one day ahead of the rest of the Bostons. Even the hotel bell-boys taunted him with having brought disaster on his Club by throwing stones at the black cat.

The Cincinnatis are figuring on new grounds, those now used being too far from the city. At the game last Tuesday between the Stars and Cincinnatis, the turnstile showed less than 200 admissions.

In the third inning of yesterday's game, McCormick, pitcher for the Stars, was hit on the left arm by a ball batted by Hankinson, and injured so severely that, at the close of the inning, he retired, his place being taken by Purcell. Carpenter was then put in, and played right field.

The Bostons had the pleasure on Saturday of knocking Larkin, of the Chicagos, out of his position, although he retired, as the Chicago papers have it, with a "lame" arm. It is so singular that pitchers never discover this lameness until an opposing team hits them for four or five hits in an inning.—*Buffalo Express.*

Critchley, of the Albanys, so far has the best fielding average for a pitcher among the National clubs; Say, of the same nine, leads the short-stops; Keenan, the catcher of that team, the men behind the bat; Thomas, an Albanian, the centre fielders; Rocap, of that Club, the right fielders; Burns, the third basemen, and Dunlap, the second basemen. So the only two positions in which the Albany players have been outfielded are the left field and first base, Gillespie, of the Holyokes, leading the former, and Sullivan, of the Worcesters, the latter.

The break-up of the Manchesters is thus described by the Utica *Herald*: "Saturday evening Leary and Rowen, of the Manchesters, refused to start for Rochester, where the Club was to play to-day. The alleged cause of their complaint was that they had not been paid, although there does not appear to have been much due them. The real cause is that they wished to play in some other club, where they would receive a larger salary. Manager Clark has had no end of trouble with Leary this season, and, inasmuch as Manchester could give the Club no adequate support, he concluded to rid himself of the whole business by disbanding the Club. Each man was therefore either paid up or a guarantee of the amount due him given, and the Club disbanded. The majority of the men went East Saturday or yesterday. Cogswell will not play ball any more, having a good chance to go into a steady business. Tipper will probably play in Worcester and Sweasy in Springfield. Leary and Rowen signed yesterday to play in Rochester. Wood may go to Washington. One of the strongest teams in the country is thus scattered."

BOSTON VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cincinnati, July 11.—The poorest playing ever done by the Cincinnatis on their own grounds was done to-day. Will White done well enough in pitching, but he made egregious errors, one of which cost three runs. All the rest of the club made errors except Hotaling, Dickerson, and McVey. Dickerson made two base-hits, and Jim White scored the two runs. O'Rourke made a home run in the first inning, sending the ball over the right-field fence. Jones made a three-base and a two-base hit, and struck out once. The score was:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	3	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	—11

Only two of the Boston's runs were earned.

Cincinnati—Single base-hits, 7; total bases on hits, 9; errors, 14.

Boston—Base-hits, 10; total bases, 20; errors, 4.

RAIN AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cleveland, O., July 11.—The base-ball game to-day was prevented by rain.

SPRINGFIELD VS. UTICA.

Springfield, Mass., July 11.—Uticas, 1; Springfields, 5. Championship.

THE OAR.

MICHIGAN'S LAURELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Saratoga, July 11.—Michigan has three wonderfully-fast four-oared crews, who need fear no outside amateur competitors. That was proven by the last race of the regatta to-day. Races like those of yesterday and to-day have not been seen before in this country, and the National Amateur Association has good reason to boast of this regatta. For the entire three days the water has been in the most perfect condition, and the arrangements were admirably carried out, with the sole exception of the press-boat. Whatever dissatisfaction came from the closing races was due to the bad steering of the crews and singles—not to any willful action. The decisions of

THE REFEREE,

William B. Curtis, were generally regarded as impartial and just, except by those who had large sums of money staked on the crews losing by the decisions. It was unfortunate that the plucky Sho-wae-cae-mettes should be barred out of the final struggle because of a foul of the most trivial character; but, after allowing the foul, the referee could not revoke it on account of any gallant contest or mishap subsequently. The first race of the morning was the final of Junior singles. William Murray, of Virginia, was the favorite at long odds, and won easily in 10:01¼. R. G. Jackson, of Yonkers, was second in 10:05, and Brown third in 10:09¼.

THE SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS

followed, with Holmes, of Pawtucket, Phillips and Rathbone, of New York, and Musgrove and Mumford, of New Orleans, as contestants. Murray drew out, satisfied with his victory in the Juniors. Holmes was a favorite at odds of $250 to $6, and a large amount of money was placed on him against the field. The race started prettily, the five getting off together. Holmes quickly drew ahead, followed by Rathbone, who was expected to make a warm race. Holmes veered to the right, crossing into Phillips' and then into Rathbone's water. Rathbone yielded and went to the right into Musgrove's water, the two now having a clean lead of the rest. Just before Holmes could draw out of his reach Rathbone suddenly drew to the left and

STRUCK HOLMES' BOAT SLIGHTLY

with his oar. He at once claimed the foul, and then pulled languidly, allowing all the others to pass him. Mumford was making a steady pull after Holmes, who kept on his way. Holmes was too much for Mumford, though the latter spurted splendidly the last half mile. Holmes crossed the line in 9:46¼, Mumford in 9:50, Musgrove in 9:58, Phillips half a second later. The referee allowed Rathbone's claim of foul, and threw Holmes out of the race, giving the prize to Mumford. Had Rathbone come in second or third, the race would have been rowed over for his benefit, but he lost his chance by his own act. Holmes entered a protest, claiming that both parties were out of their own water and equally at their own post. The affair was unfortunate all around, and caused a howl among the sporting-men.

The excitement culminated in the meeting of the famous four.

THE GREAT RACE.

Promptly at 12:30 the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, Elizabeths, Hillsdales, Mutuals, and Wah-wah-sums drew in position for the start. The Atalantas were out, owing to the sickness of Eustis, who had a sunstroke as the result of yesterday's warm work. The Shos were the favorites against the field, the odds being heavy, as in Holmes' case. Bowlsby was in condition, and everybody was confident of the Monroe men. The Wah-wah-sums were second in favor. The Hillsdales were not expected to equal their performance of yesterday. They were still the "dark horse." Starting evenly, they went off at a tearing speed. For a hundred yards the four prows were in line, the Mutuals alone failing to keep up. Then the Shos slowly gained, followed by the Hillsdales. The Wah-wah-sums, who had the east shore, turned westward and fouled the Mutuals badly. That was

THE FIRST MISHAP.

The referee kept shouting and waving his hands, but the Shos got a trifle east into the Elizabeths' water, and a mere touch gave the Elizabeths a claim, which they afterward declared themselves ashamed of, as they were not at all stopped, the Shos instantly pulling away from them. This claim, however, was granted, and the Shos were disqualified before they had made a mile. They were not aware that anything had happened, and pulled for life to catch the Hillsdales, who, meanwhile, had forged a length ahead with a powerful swinging stroke, lacking form and style, but pushing their shell along at a wonderful pace. For a mile it was nothing but a series of spurts, the Hillsdales responding to every dash of the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, and keeping the length they had gained. At the mile all the crews had gone close to the west shore. The Elizabeths were making a hard pull for a place, and crept up to third position. At the mile and a quarter the time was come when the Shos must make a greater effort than any yet, or be beaten by the Hillsdales, who swung along without show of weakening. The Shos put on their terrific forty-stroke and shot toward the front, when then

THE SEAT OF THE HILLSDALE STROKE

slid out of place, and, in a second, the others pulled the shell half around to the west and into the Shos, the collision stopping both crews. The Shos extricated themselves and pulled on, but the Elizabeths had come up, and darted over the line about a foot in advance. Thinking this their chance, they dropped the claim of foul, denied they had many any, and claimed the race. The referee, however, announced that the Shos were disqualified for fouling the Elizabeths, the Wah-wah-sums for fouling the Mutual, and that the others must make the race over. This decision created great confusion and excitement. The Shos begged for their place, denying a foul with the Elizabeths, and declaring themselves entitled to the race by the clear foul of the Hillsdales, who had run straight into their centre. The decision was final, however, and the race was set for 3:30. At that hour the three crews were ready, looking fresh. The Mutuals had gained favor, as the hot work of the other crews was not expected to tell on them. It did tell on the Elizabeths, but not on the unknown Hillsdales, who rowed faster than before, kept a straight course, held the race in hand from the start, and gave no chance for fouls or mishaps. It was a beautiful race, and

THE HILLSDALES CROSSED THE LINE

in the fastest time of the regatta—8:31¾.—beating by four seconds the time of the Shos yesterday. The Mutuals got second in 8:41¼, after a hard struggle with the Elizabeths, who crossed in 8:42¾.

So Michigan took the four-oared prize after all, through her almost unknown raw crew. Pulling in a shell considered hardly fit for service, without friends or money, they came and conquered in splendid style, proving themselves at least worthy rivals of the Shoes. They were apparently as much surprised as their supporters at their victory and prowess, having expected no such good fortune. This gives three prizes to New York, two to the South, and one to Michigan. It proves that Pawtucket has the champion senior sculler in Holmes, notwithstanding the badge goes to another, and Michigan the best four-oars in the country. The prizes were awarded to-night in the Town-Hall. The only thing lacking to this regatta was 20,000 spectators.

HANLAN.

RETURN TO AMERICA OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST OARSMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 11.—Edward Hanlan, the champion oarsman of the world, arrived at this port this morning in the Inman steamship City of Chester. Hanlan was sunburnt and vivacious. He was accompanied by Heasley, his trainer, and Frederick Plaisted. He said he was in perfect health, but that he had been "horridly seasick" on the voyage. He lost eight pounds of flesh. He is in no hurry to be challenged again, and hopes to obtain a good old-fashioned breathing spell. He brings with him sufficient money to enable him to enjoy himself for many days, and also the trophy emblematic of the championship of the world. When the City of Chester reached her pier, Hanlan and party took coaches and went direct to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The champion appeared smaller by comparison with his companions, but he is of

ASTONISHINGLY GOOD FORM.

He is of medium hight, and of solid make, but his breadth of shoulders or chest is not remarkable. The muscles of his back and shoulder-blades are strongly developed, showing great strength, and his body beneath the arms is round and full, giving plenty of room for the play of the lungs and denoting extraordinary "staying" powers. His loins are clean and small, and all his motions indicate wiry elasticity. He said that everybody in England did all they could to make him feel at home, but the climate bothered him a great deal at first. Just before the race with Hawdon he was taken ill, and was not in good condition at the time of the race. As soon as he got used to the climate everything went well. He thinks Elliott a thoroughly good man, one of the best he ever met. "He is much stronger," continued the champion, "than I am, but he does not use all his strength to good purpose. I am told he attempted to copy my style. He tried to row a long stroke, but his style had

SOMETHING OF A CHOP

in it after all. I hardly like to say whether I could have beaten him more than I did. I know what I can do, of course, but it would not be quite the thing to talk too much about it. Elliott is a good man, as I said before. I think that he and Courtney are very nearly equal. Each pushed me to about the same extent, and a race between them would be very close. I don't know whether I shall ever row Courtney again. There has been some talk about it, but nothing definite has been decided upon. I shall be ready, after a rest, to row him or any one else. I never suspected Courtney of trickery in the race at Lachine. I believe he rowed for all that he is worth, and that he was beaten on his merits. It was a fair race from beginning to end."

DIFFERENCE IN STYLE.

"What is the difference between your style and the English professional style?" was asked.

"That is hard to explain," answered Hanlan. "Perhaps it is that I do not trouble myself to do the work at any particular part of the stroke. Long, light, and clean, is my motto. I get as long a stroke as I can, and I row it out equally all the way through. I do not pull harder at the beginning than I do at the middle or at the end, but maintain an equal strength throughout. It is a long, steady sweep, without a jerk. In the race with Elliott I rowed the most strokes a minute. He rowed a long stroke, but I rowed longer, lighter, and cleaner, and I put more strokes in. Elliott was not exhausted after the race. He was strong enough, and rowed hard all the way."

Hanlan and his friends visited the Madison Square Garden to-night, and occupied a box. A large crowd was present, and Hanlan spoke a few words of thanks in response to loud cheering.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., July 11.—The first meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Club was concluded here to-day, concluding brilliantly and with a large attendance.

The event of the day was the pacing race, won in three straight heats by Sleepy Tom. Time, 2:17¼, 2:17¼, 2:16¼.

Bonner Boy won the race in the 2:40 class on Thursday. When this race began Bonner Boy was tampered with. The judges changed the driver, putting William Woodard, of Eminence, Ky., in charge of the horse. William Woodard remained with his charge during the night, and brought him safely through and to victory on the morrow. Bonner Boy's best time in this race was only 2:27, and his was the best made, though six heats were trotted.

In the 2:27 class in to-day's programme, Ocean Chief won the race. Best time, 2:23¼; six heats.

Hannis carried off the honors in the free-for-all, in which only two started.

Mattie Hunter, the mare that took second money in the pacing race, is an elegant and promising animal, sure to rank high among the great ones.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

Mr. L. R. Martin, the California turfman, left yesterday with his stable of runners for Saratoga.

Dan Mace is at the track with his stable of trotters, including Hopeful, Darby, Midnight, Katie Jackson, and Æmulus.

Three more entries for the summer trotting meeting here have been received since the list of nominations was published. They are: Tom B. Patchen in the 2:28 class, Monarch Rule in the 2:26 class, and G. T. Pilot in the 2:24 class.

The match between Bonesetter and Proteine for $5,000 a side, which was to have been trotted in Chicago July 19, has been postponed until Sept. 20, by agreement of the parties interested. As it is stipulated that the day and track shall be good, it is probable that the race will never occur.

There are thirty-nine horses entered for the trotting matinee at the Central Park Driving Association's track this afternoon, and it is expected that at least thirty of them will start. In the double-team race Billy Smith and mate and Mr. Waixel's Frank G. and mate will start. The friends of both teams are confident that their favorites will win, and the question as to which is the fastest team will probably be settled to-day. A better lot of horses were never seen at this track than those entered for the matinee to-day.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Guyon, Dobler, and Drew, the entries for the O'Leary seventy-five-hour belt contest, met at the office of Dr. Rowe yesterday to talk over the coming walk, but did nothing. The hitch is in regard to the renting of the Exposition Building, and it is expected that the matter will be definitely settled by Monday, when another meeting will be held.

THE CALIFORNIA TRAMPS.

San Francisco, July 11.—In the walking-match, at the end of the first twenty-four hours, Scott and McIntyre had each made 100 miles; Edwards and Callahan, eighty-five; Chenowith, eighty-one; Bowman, seventy-eight. The others are strung out from ten to twenty-five miles behind. The attendance is good.

CRICKET.

A match game of cricket will be played at Lincoln Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The elevens will be Captained by E. R. Orden, of Upper Canada College, Toronto, and Alex Laird, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

YACHTING.

In the regatta of the Chicago Yacht Club, to be sailed to-day, the following are the entries: First Class—Yacht Cora; Second Class—Yachts Ina, Mamie, Qui Vive, Anon; Third Class—Yachts Peri, Zephyr, Nameless, Little Buttercup, Goodenough; Fourth Class—Yachts Fleetwing, Lincoln, Mischief, Wonder, Annie. First gun, to prepare, 1:30; starting-gun, 2 p. m.

A BIG SUIT.

San Francisco, July 11.—John H. Burke began another suit to-day against James C. Flood, the Nevada Bank, et al., for $1,500,000 alleged excessive charges on discount bullion and interest on loans to the Consolidated Virginia and California Companies.

THE HEAT.

INDICATIONS.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., July 12—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southwest, possibly veering for a short time to cooler northwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary pressure.

For the lake region, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather, and light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southerly winds, with falling barometer, shifting over the northern portions to cooler northerly, with rising barometer, and generally clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, July 11.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Vel.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a. m.	29.595	83	64	W.	13	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.586	89	50	W.	12	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.566	90	50	W.	15	....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.575	89	56	W.	12	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.707	69	85	N. E.	6	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.711	70	80	N. E.	4	....	Clear.

Maximum, 90; minimum, 69.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, July 11—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Albany	29.58	70	Calm	.07	Hy. rain.
Alpena	29.70	68	N. W., light		Clear.
Boise City	29.85	75	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Breckenridge	29.68	72	N. W., light		Fair.
Buffalo	29.59	66	N. E., fresh	.05	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.82	83	S., gentle		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.94	66	S. E., brisk		Clear.
Chicago	29.71	70	N. E., gentle		Clear.
Cincinnati	29.66	88	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Cleveland	29.63	72	N., gentle	.07	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.70	80	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Denver	29.91	74	S., fresh		Cloudy.
Des Moines	29.70	81	Calm		Fair.
Detroit	29.67	66	N., gentle	.53	Clear.
Dodge City	29.85	73	S., fresh	.18	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.68	68	Calm	.11	Fair.
Erie	29.51	69	N. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.73	68	N. E., light		Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.68	73	S. W., light		Threat'g.
Fort Gary	29.74	67	S., fresh		Clear.
Grand Haven	29.69	71	E., fresh		Clear.
Indianapolis	29.65	88	Calm		Clear.
Keokuk	29.68	86	Calm		Clear.
La Crosse	29.69	79	N. W., light		Clear.
Leavenworth	29.67	88	S., gentle		Cloudy.
Louisville	29.71	86	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Madison	29.68	77	N. E., fresh		Fair.
Marquette	29.71	64	N. E., gen.		Clear.
Memphis	29.83	87	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.71	68	N., fresh		Clear.
Nashville	29.80	88	S. W., light		Clear.
New Orleans	29.93	85	S. W., fresh		Clear.
North Platte	29.40	75	N. W., brisk		Fair.
Omaha	29.68	84	Calm		Cloudy.
Oswego	29.54	67	N. E., fresh	1.91	Lt. rain.
Pembina	29.62	70	Calm		Fair.
Pioche		66	S. gentle		Clear.
Pittsburg	29.63	70	S., fresh	.68	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.67	64	N., fresh		Clear.
Rochester	29.53	65	N. E., fresh	.10	Clear.
Sacramento	29.90	69	S. W., gen.		Fair.
Salt Lake	29.76	77	E., fresh		Clear.
Sandusky	29.67	65	N., brisk	.18	Cloudy.
San Francisco	29.99	56	W., fresh		Foggy.
Shreveport	29.88	86	S. W., gent.		Clear.
St. Louis	29.73	87	S. W.		Clear.
St. Paul	29.66	76	W., fresh		Clear.
Toledo	29.69	72	E., fresh	.49	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.92	83	S. W., gent.		Clear.
Virginia City	29.80	70	S. E., gen.		Clear.
Winnemucca	29.86	64	S. W., gen.		Fair.
Yankton	29.72	78	Calm		Fair.
Springfield	29.75	89	W., light		Clear.

CHICAGO.

Thursday was hot enough for the average mortal, but yesterday started out with a prospect of discounting it and leaving it away in the rear. The morning was hot, sultry, and muggy, and the lifting of the clouds, which had partially obscured the sun's face, only made it worse. The air was like that of a blast-furnace or a collection of healthy "salamanders," and the only occasional breezes were like "odors stealing from a bank of violets." Locomotion, except on the wings of the open street-car, was painful, and the fiend in human form who was continually descanting on the virtue there was in perspiring was voted a fraud of the first water, and advised to walk 2,700 quarter-miles in 2,700 quarter hours, just to see how he liked it. It was hot. It became hotter. At noon it was hottest. For a couple of hours thereafter there was no perceptible change for the better. Later on, however, a breeze sprang up, the wind shifted around to the northeast, and sweating humanity rejoiced with exceeding great joy. It was like a Manitoba wave—a very small edition, but a very grateful one for all that. As the sun receded in the western sky the breeze increased in vigor, and long before the average bed-time most of Chicago's inhabitants had cooled off, and were louder than ever in their praises of Chicago as a summer-resort.

Manasse, The Tribune optician, gives the thermometric record of the day as follows: 8 a. m., 85 degrees; 10 a. m., 87; 12 m., 89; 3 p. m., 91¼; 8 p. m., 71. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.24; 8 p. m., 29.39.

Louis Visien, a Frenchman 26 years of age, while painting at No. 42 Kansas street at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, was sunstruck. He was taken to his home, No. 29 Brown street, and was there attended by Dr. Fraser, who pronounced it quite a serious case. He is a single man, and lives with his mother at the above number.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, July 11.—The extraordinary heat continues, but the wind keeps up, and saves the city from disaster thus far, at least. The only theory given for the little effect which the sun's rays are having is that the wind tempers their full force, but this is somewhat hard to understand, as there was nothing bracing in the sirocco-like air which blew the dust about to-day, and whose contact with the face felt like a hot blast from an adjacent furnace. The thermometer at the Signal Service office marked 99 at 5 this afternoon, but in many other places equally reliable instruments recorded over 110. An instrument within the four walls of the new Southern Hotel, which is being rebuilt, showed a temperature of 118. At 8:30 p. m. the streets began to wear the half-deserted aspect which characterized them during the sunstroke period of last summer. But few pedestrians were seen on the shady sides of the streets, and they moved about very cautiously under their umbrellas, while the sunny sides of the road were deserted. There were but few cases of sunstroke, only two having been reported at the Health Department to-day, and they were of a very light character. A singular exemplification of the power of the sun's direct rays was given at a Sheridan avenue residence yesterday, where a hemp mat, lying on the stone door-step, took fire from spontaneous combustion, and was half consumed.

LACROSSE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LaCrosse, Wis., July 11.—Another scorching hot day, but a light breeze has made it more bearable than that of yesterday. Of the five cases of sunstroke reported yesterday, one, John Hagenbarth, an Austrian, has died, and one other cannot live. Reports from all points state that the weather of yesterday was very severe on the growing wheat crops.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Burlington, Ia., July 11.—William Kabelitz, a German, 28 years of age, died at the Teedrick House, in this city, last night, from the effects of the excessive heat. He was prostrated by the heat on Wednesday while at work. Thermometer to-day, 99 in the shade.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The weather is very warm, the thermometer marking 98 degrees in the shade this noon.

VARIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Galesburg, Ill., July 11.—The heat has been very oppressive to-day, the thermometer standing at 96 in the shade,—the warmest day of the season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.—The weather has been excessively hot to-day, marking 96 in the shade. William Schoeff, a laborer, was sunstruck about noon.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 11.—A terrible heat produced three sunstrokes to-day, one of which—that of a boy named Folson—will probably cause death. Other cases will recover. Folson is at the City Hospital.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Extraordinary Offering OF HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES AT LESS THAN HALF VALUE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Will display on Monday Morning one lot of FINE HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, at prices which are unequaled in *cheapness*, viz.:

At 5 cents per Yard. 2,000 pieces, usual price from 9 cts. to 12 1-2 cts.

At 10 cents per Yard. 2,500 pieces, usual price from 15c to 20c.

At 15 cents per Yard. 2,500 pieces, usual price from 25c to 37 1-2c.

At 20 and 25 cents. 3,000 pieces, worth from 37 1-2 to 60c per yard.

The above lot of Embroideries are from an extensive purchase for CASH, and we *confidently offer* them as the *Greatest Bargains* of the season.

In connection with this *Great Sale of Embroideries* we shall open a small job lot of

CORSETS, (100 DOZEN,)

At the wonderfully low price of $1.00 per Pair.

This is a fine French Corset, extra long, of the newest shape, and has never been offered in this market before at less than $1.75.

Chas. Gossage & Co., State and Washington-sts.

NOTIONS.

5 & 10 CENT COUNTERS.

TO THE MERCHANTS: "The 5 and 10 cent Counter Trade stands to-day at the HEAD of THE COMMERCIAL WORLD as A NEW DISCOVERY, A YANKEE IDEA, and a BENEFIT to INDUSTRIOUS HUMANITY."

No LIVE Merchant will keep store without these Counters.

Now is the time, during the Summer months, to keep up a rush on these goods.

We are the only Exclusive Jobbers of 5 and 10 cent Counter Goods in the World.

We carry eight times the stock and sell 10 times more of these goods than any other house.

☞ Send for catalogue and particulars.

N. B.—Manufacturers having anything suitable for this trade will please send us samples.

BUTLER BROTHERS, 200 & 202 Randolph-st., Chicago. Also, 26 and 28 Chauncy-st., Boston.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING



SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Diarrhœa, &c., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

☞ GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and unprincipled imitations, which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

☞ None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

An Old, Renowned, AND Excellent Remedy FOR Children's Complaints.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness &c.
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.)
BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

YOUNG LEIGH.

An Inquest Which Results in Nothing.

The Testimony, if True, Reflects Severely on the Officer,

Who Killed the Boy Without Shadow of Justification.

By the Officer's Own Statement, the Killing Was Not Proper.

The Jury Unable to Agree Upon a Verdict.

Coroner Mann held an inquest upon the remains of James Leigh, of No. 553 West Twelfth street, who was shot Wednesday night by Policeman John Collins, at the Twelfth Street Station yesterday, commencing at 11 a. m. The jury were impaneled on Thursday afternoon, and they were ordered to appear at the police station at the hour named yesterday. City-Prosecutor Cameron was in attendance to attend to the interests of Officer Collins. One of the jurymen, John Harris, was excused, and a Mr. Philip Mass was substituted. Julius Rodbertus was made foreman, and the names of the others were Michael Cooney, Charles Frank, Frank Long, and Otto Leimbach.

The first witness was the father of deceased,

PATRICK LEIGH.

He testified that he was a furniture-finisher, and was employed by the Chicago Carpet Company. His son left his home on the evening of the 9th, and did not reach home until about 11:30 o'clock. When he came in witness spoke to him, and the boy said he could not see him then. As he was removing his vest he shook his head and said, "I am dying." He then laid down on the sofa, and witness examined him and found that he had been shot in the right side, and was bleeding from his wound. Deceased was 22 years of age. He was not in the habit of being out late nights, and was a sober, industrious young man.

DR. DONALD FRAZER

testified that he was called to attend deceased at his home late on the night of the 9th. He had no acquaintance with him previous to that time. He found him as he was being carried into the house. He was laid upon a couch, and witness examined the wound. It was evidently caused by a bullet from a pistol. The wound proper was over the right hip, and witness found a blue spot in the left groin, from which he had since removed the bullet. This was produced, and was a No. 38 calibre. He died in about twenty minutes, from internal hemorrhage. The course of the bullet was transversely from right to left.

CAPT. GEORGE MILLER

testified that he lived at No. 516 West Taylor street; was a lawyer and real-estate dealer. He saw deceased first late on the night of the 9th inst., lying with his head upon the sidewalk and the rest of his body in the gutter, on the west side of Throop street, between Twelfth and Kansas streets. He was evidently in pain. Witness went to him and asked him where he lived. Deceased told him, and witness obtained assistance from the crowd and took him home. He then ran after Dr. Bruckner, and when he returned Dr. Fraser was there. The young man died about twenty-five minutes after he was taken home. Witness was asked how he came to go to the young man. He replied that he met Officer Collins on the street and asked him into a saloon, at the corner of Kansas and Loomis streets, to take a drink. Collins said he did not like to go into that place, as there were a crowd of roughs in there who had threatened to whip him. He asked witness if he had heard anything of the sort, and witness replied that he had. Shortly after this witness went north on Loomis street, and Collins went east on Kansas. About ten minutes after this, when the witness had reached the corner of Taylor and Loomis, he heard a shot fired in the direction of Twelfth street. Immediately afterward he heard a second shot fired, which was considerably plainer and louder than the first. Witness ran in the direction from whence the shot was heard, and he found deceased lying in the manner described. Witness did not hear deceased say anything further than to give the number of his residence. He heard a noise of loud talking in the distance. It seemed to be a row or quarrel, but witness could not distinguish the words, as the distance was too great. This was about the time he heard the shot fired.

LUCIEN B. SCOTT

testified that he resided at No. 31 Kansas street, and was a lumber tallyman by profession. He did not know the deceased. He saw him on the night he died, between 11 and 12 o'clock, right in front of his house on Kansas street. The officer brought him from a vacant lot, dragging him through a hole in the fence, and he heard him say, "Now I have got you, and I'll show you who is boss, you or I." The officer put the young man on his feet and went off and left him. Deceased made no reply that witness heard. Witness heard two shots fired before this time. When the officer passed witnesses' house he had no hat on his head. He saw no blood. About the time the shots were fired the officer was coming west on Kansas street, and the last shot was fired in front of his house. He did not see the first shot fired, but he did the second,—that is, he saw the flash of the revolver. The first shot was fired perhaps ten or fifteen rods east of his house, and it was about five minutes before he saw the officer coming out of the vacant lot with the man. The lot was west of witness' house. When the two went past his place, the young man appeared to be short of breath, but he did not know that he was shot. He did not see both the officer and the young man go into the vacant lot. The one who fired the shot was upon the sidewalk. When witness saw the two men on the sidewalk they were walking quietly together, and nothing was being said. The first shot sounded the loudest to this witness. He learned during the night that the young man was dead. He recognized Collins as the officer whom he saw that night. Witness was informed that night that the young man in charge of the officer was James Leigh.

JEREMIAH J. NOONAN,

of No. 5 Kansas street, testified that he knew the deceased. Witness was a switchman on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. He had known deceased for twelve or fifteen years. He was with him on the evening of the shooting at about half-past 7 o'clock; they were on Twelfth street. They sat on the grass, and then went over to Dennis' barn or shed, back of No. 1 Kansas street. There were himself, James Leigh, Peter Grennock, Joseph Connors, and Billy Dunn. They were engaged in private conversation in the barn, and there was no loud talk. They were there from about 9 o'clock to the time the police-officer came,—between 10 and 11 o'clock. The boys were sitting in the barn talking, when a young lady across the way came over and said a police officer was standing in the alley listening to what they were saying. She said, too, that the officer had gone to the station after his partner, and they were going to arrest them. The boys replied, "Let him listen; we are doing nothing for him to arrest us." The officer afterward came into the shed. Billy Dunn asked him what he wanted in his father's barn. The officer replied, "None of your d—d business; that's my business." Then the officer asked them what they were doing there. They told him that they were doing nothing. He said, "Get up and let us see who you are." He caught hold of young Leigh, and caught hold of the witness, who was sitting in a tub filled with hay, and jerked the sleeve off his coat, and asked him his name. Witness told him, and the officer told him to go home. Witness started to go, when the officer said, "Hold on, I want you." He then asked Brennock his name. The boys stood out in the alley, and one of them said, "What do you think of this? It is pretty rough, ain't it?" Witness heard two others say to the officer, "You have no business to arrest us, and we ain't going with you. You have no warrant to arrest us." The officer said, "I'll soon show you whether I have any business here or not," and he pulled out his club and hit Brennock over the eye with it. He also struck Dunn with his club. Dunn caught hold of the officer and held him. The officer then pulled out his revolver, and Willie Dunn said, "Don't shoot." Just then Willie Dunn's father came up and told his son he had better go into the house and not have any more trouble. Dunn went in. The officer then turned to the witness, and the latter jumped over the fence into his own yard, and met his mother standing at the front door. The officer jumped over after him, and then took after Joe Connors. Witness told the latter to come in, and he ran. He heard a man running on Kansas street that he thought was Joe, with the policeman after him. Soon after he heard a shot fired. It sounded like a double-barreled shot-gun. The officer soon brought up James Leigh, and laid him on the sidewalk right in front of witness' house. He was in the house when he first heard that deceased was shot. They were not in the habit of meeting in the barn. They went in there, as they were liable to be arrested if they stood on the sidewalk to talk after dark, whether they were thieves or not. He did not know where Leigh was when the officer had hold of Joe, or when he had hold of witness. He did not see Leigh again until Thursday, when he was dead. He didn't see the officer struck by anybody; did not know how the officer lost his hat, or how he got his black eye, or how he lost his club, or whether he was down. He did not know how the officer or Leigh got out of Dunn's yard. He only saw one person take hold of the officer, and that was Dunn. The last witness saw of the officer he had his club in one hand and his revolver in the other.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest until 2 o'clock.

The next witness called was

WILLIAM DUNN,

who testified that he was a printer's apprentice, and resided at No. 1 Kansas street; had lived there for upwards of thirteen years. He did not know that the officer's hat was off; did not see anybody strike the officer, but thought he struck him himself; he struck him in the face somewhere, after the officer had struck him with his club on the head. He went in the house after this and knew nothing of subsequent proceedings; did not hear any shots fired. He did not take the club away from the policeman and did not see him knocked down. H was near the policeman all the time that they were in the yard, and could have seen all that transpired. The remainder of his testimony was substantially the same as that of the preceding witness.

MR. MILLIGAS,

who keeps the saloon on Kansas street, was sworn and testified that he had heard a man by the name of Hartigan say that the boys in that neighborhood had threatened to pound Officer Collins because he chased children.

PETER BRENNOCK,

a painter, and one of the boys who were in the barn when the trouble commenced, testified that he was the first one of the boys struck by the officer in the barn. He got a clip in the eye, and his looks showed that something had hit him hard, as his left eye was entirely closed and very much swollen. He did not know what transpired after he was struck. He lay down in the shed for a short time, and then went over into a vacant lot, where he lay down for an hour or two. He heard two pistol-shots fired near him, but did not know that Leigh had been shot.

HYACINTHE MATTHOU

testified that he lived at No. 330 Throop street. Had been a hack-driver. He saw the deceased with the officer on the night of the 9th. The latter was trying to help him along. He asked witness to help him; witness told him it was no use to try to get him any further, as he could not walk. Then they laid him down on the sidewalk. Mrs. Dunn came out of her house and met the officer, and asked him what he shot the young man for. The officer said: "Look at me, Madam; I am about dead." He could not see that the officer was hurt that night, as his eye had not got black at that time. Capt. Miller was there, but he did not help to take the young man along. He said he would be down the next day and appear against the policeman. He said this again after he got into the house. Witness was with the deceased until he died. Witness heard the shots; thought it sounded like a double-barreled gun.

JOSEPH CONNORS

testified that he heard the two shots fired. They sounded as if they were both fired from the same revolver, about the distance of ten feet from each other, with the person running. Immediately after this witness heard the officer dragging somebody along, and apparently kicking him, and saying, "Come along; I've got you now." The boys were talking upon the subject of religion, and Mr. Joyce's wake in the barn, when surprised by the policeman.

THOMAS CAVANAGH,

a boy about 15 years old, residing on Kansas street, testified that he knew James Leigh. He did not see him the day of the 9th until he saw him running ahead of the policeman, about five feet. The two were running on Kansas street, west from Throop, and saw Officer Collins shoot Leigh. Witness was standing near the vacant lot. He fired once, and then hollered, "Stand," and then fired again right afterward. Leigh ran over into the vacant lot, and the policeman went after him, and dragged him out between two boards, and said, "G— d— you; I've got you at last." When he got him through the fence, he laid him down upon the sidewalk, and witness spoke to Leigh and asked him where he was shot. Leigh called him by name and asked him to take him to Knox's drug-store.

THOMAS TRACEY

testified that he lived on Laflin street, near Twelfth. He knew deceased by sight, but not to speak to him. He was with Thomas Cavanagh at the time the shots were fired. He identified Officer Collins as the man who did the shooting. The officer did not go over into the vacant lot after Leigh, but simply pulled him through between the boards. Leigh did not run off into the vacant lot. Witness was directly across the road. This was at the time the second shot was fired. He thought deceased was in the act of getting over the fence when the shot was fired. He was over at Scott's when the first shot was fired. He had heard no disturbance or loud talk that evening.

MR. CASEY

testified that he lived at No. 344 Throop street. He heard the shooting on the night of the 9th. He had heard no loud talking before the shots were fired; heard nobody cry "halt" or "stand" before he heard the shots fired.

SUSIE CASEY

testified that she lived at No. 344 Throop street, across the street from Mr. Dunn's barn. On the evening of the 9th she saw Officer Collins standing near the barn, and she went over to warn the "boys" that the policeman was watching them and listening to them. She did not know the boys were in the barn until she saw Officer Collins run up to the corner and heard him whistle to his partner. She then went over and told the boys. They all wanted to come out but one, and he said they were doing nothing for which to be afraid of an officer. She heard no noise of scuffling or disturbance in the barn after the officer went inside.

LIEUT. BARRETT,

of the Hinman Street Station, testified as to the instructions of the police under him. Their orders were to prevent all violations of the city ordinance, quell all disturbances, etc., and to use their revolvers when necessary to preserve life, either of the officer or any citizen, and to prevent the escape of great criminals. Officer Collins had been under witness since the first of April, but had traveled upon that beat only since the 1st of July. He was a very efficient officer, and had always been found upon his post of duty and sober. He was sober on the night of the shooting.

In reply to questions by Capt. Hood, witness stated that the district was very large and the beats covered a great deal of territory. Witness gave the officers instructions to look through the alleys and keep an eye out for sneak-thieves and vagrants. One of these people had been arrested out of this same barn about two weeks before by this same officer. It was a tough neighborhood, and the young men residing there thought it a nice thing to lick a policeman. Witness produced a memorandum showing that a number of officers had been attacked and disarmed of their clubs and revolvers, and had been severely beaten. There had been a good many rows in that neighborhood. It was customary, when an officer made an arrest among the young men, for the rest of the crowd to turn in and rescue the prisoner, and take away the officer's club and beat him with it. Only a short time ago Officer Shay arrested a man by the name of Williams, when the crowd turned in and took his club and revolver away from him, beat him seriously, and took away the prisoner.

Several tough-looking citizens of that neighborhood, who were present, interrupted the proceedings by giving the witness the lie to what he had said.

The Lieutenant retaliated by telling the hoodlums to their teeth that they were among the arrested, designating them individually and by name.

Coroner Mann gave

OFFICER COLLINS

his choice between making a statement under oath or without. He chose to be sworn. He testified that he met Capt. Miller on Kansas street on the night of the 9th of June, and described the subsequent proceedings as Capt. Miller had testified. After he left Capt. Miller he went east on Kansas street until he came to the alley whereon the Dunn barn was located. He heard a noise in the alley; thought it was a fight, and went in to investigate. Then he discovered that the noise was in a barn, and went and looked in; saw six young men there; asked them what they were doing. They told him it was none of his d—d business; that he had no business there without a warrant. Then young Leigh came forward and struck him in the face as he was standing in the door. All the young men then pressed forward, and jumped upon him, and commenced beating him and kicking him. They went for him, and took away his club and hat, neither of which he had since recovered. They knocked him down twice, and the second time he got up he drew his revolver. He thought his life was in danger. He had a very black eye, and, in reply to a question by Capt. Hood, he said he got it from the parties in the barn; it was done with his own club, and he thought young Dunn did it. He ordered Leigh to halt several times, and fired at him with no intention of killing him. He considered that his life was in danger all the time when he fired.

The Coroner then gave the case to the jurors, with an understanding that the verdict should be communicated to him later in the evening.

ACCORDING TO THE BOOKS

at the Hinman Street Police-Station, all the witnesses who swore against the officer before the Coroner's Jury have hard records. Not one of the young men in the barn had a clean reputation. Noonan, the principal witness, has a record of being arrested no less than seven times for robbery, larceny, assault, resisting an office, vagrancy, etc., and Joseph Connors, another strong witness, is but little behind in the number of times he has been brought in on similar charges. The results show periods in the Bridewell, fines, and in two or three instances binding over to the Criminal Court. Leigh, the deceased boy, was arrested but once, and that was on a charge of disorderly. The police say that he was the best one of the whole gang that has given them so much trouble.

A DISAGREEMENT.

After remaining out for some time, the jury returned notice that they could not agree, and requested to be discharged. The Coroner was absent, but his assistant, acting under instructions, discharged the jury, and announced that another jury would be impaneled and the inquest held over again. He did not state at what time, but it will probably be to-day. Officer Collins was sent back to the Harrison-Street Station in charge of a fellow-officer. As he has never been placed under arrest, and as there is no order as yet for his arrest, it is not likely that his freedom will be greatly curtailed, although Capt. Hood stated that he had been relieved from duty until the matter was settled in some way. The police officers appear to stand by Collins to a man, and are determined to see him through, even if it is proved that he overstepped his duty and exceeded his authority in shooting young Leigh. They denounce the whole crowd that is arrayed on the side of the friends of the deceased against the officer as a dangerous element of society, and seem to think that it is no sin to kill one now and then.

CROP NOTES.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

SPRING VALLEY, Fillmore Co., July 11.—Spring wheat will be fit to cut in three weeks. Very rank growth. Some complaint of rust. Weather almost too hot for wheat. More rain than we need. Wheat has headed out well.

MONTICELLO, Wright Co., July 11.—Wheat has commenced to head. We must have clear, cool weather or wheat is a failure. Wheat is thin. Have had too much rain and heat. Corn is doing finely. Hay particularly good.

MINNETONKA, Hennepin Co., July 11.—The wheat has been laid as flat as if a heavy roller had been passed over it by the late storms. We have more than enough rain. We think it will all come up. The growth is very heavy and the crop promises more than an average yield.

KANDIYOHI, Kandiyohi Co., July 11.—Wheat just headed out. Is thin and rusty. A few good pieces. Many poor ones. Some pieces are being plowed under. More ought to be. Not likely to have an average crop. Oats and barley coming out well. Corn is very good.

MOREHEAD, Clay Co., July 11.—The gentle rains have done wonders. Spring wheat very fine. We look for the largest crop ever harvested. All kinds of vegetation fine.

MORRIS, Stevens Co., July 11.—All crops are looking finely. Have rain nearly every day. With us the weather keeps measurably cool, so that we do not fear the rust. Wheat never looked better.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 10.—Weather to-day cool and favorable for wheat. The last four days have been very hot, but, owing to the crop being fully ten days late, has not hurt it materially. Wind from the north, with no indications of storm.

Olmsted County is the third in the State in wheat-raising. Haying begun. Barley will be fit to cut next week, and promises an abundant harvest, as does also oats. Wheat is uneven; some fields will go thirty bushels to the acre, while adjoining farms will not produce fifteen. Corn in fine condition.

FRONTENAC, Minn., July 11.—The damage to the crops in this vicinity by the recent storms has been comparatively slight, consisting mostly of overflowed fields in the low creek-bottoms. The wheat is now in the milk, and, as the farmers here say, its fate hangs in the balance. If the weather continues showery and hot as it has been and now is, the wheat will "rust," and if it stops raining and clears off farmers fear that the crop will "plunge." If, however, "God spares the crop," as a tramp said to me the other day, it will be a very good one. Corn, when well kept and well plowed, is shoulder-high. Oats and buckwheat are raised here for home use, and are well advanced. The tramp has made his appearance, and already his way is dotted with burning barns and hayricks.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—After almost daily rain and thunder storms for two weeks, the weather is clearer and cooler to-day. Crops suffered some injury in spots, but with favorable weather henceforth will be a good average.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Pottawatomie Co., July 11.—Wheat is looking much better than was anticipated a month ago. Chinch-bugs, however, are doing considerable damage. Good corn weather. From three and one-half to four feet high.

MASON CITY, Cerro Gordo Co., July 11.—We now look for two-thirds of a crop of spring wheat. Many fields are rusted. Others quite thin and weedy. Corn is booming. Oats and flax promise a fine yield. Not enough chinch-bugs to do any damage yet.

DUBUQUE, July 11.—Too much rain for harvesting. Crops better than 1878. Mostly corn, oats, and barley in this county. All above the average. Hay crop fair. A few report trouble from bugs. The barley crop has probably been slightly colored by the recent rain.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 11.—Chinch-bugs have attacked the wheat in Marion County, and farmers are harvesting prematurely to prevent damage. Bugs have appeared also in Polk and Warren Counties, but the wheat is too ripe. New wheat will be a general harvest over the State. In Central Iowa help is scarce and wages from $1 to $1.50 per day. The intensely dry heat is burning the corn.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

FORT SCOTT, Bourbon Co., July 11.—Threshing winter wheat. Yielding fifteen bushels to the acre. Crop better than 1878. Oats will be short. Corn is surpassing all expectations; all in tassel; from five to eight feet high. Weather warm and favorable for all growing crops.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., July 11.—Some of the new wheat has been made into flour; very fine. Winter wheat has yielded twenty bushels to the acre. Corn from seven to ten feet high.

VENANGO, Ellsworth Co., July 11.—Winter wheat fifteen bushels to the acre. Crop cut short by drought. Corn splendid.

ARINGTON, Atchison Co., July 11.—Heavy rains this week. Grain has sprouted in the shock. Some little threshing. Flax and oats have improved wonderfully. Corn in silk and tassel.

CEDARVILLE, Smith Co., July 11.—Winter wheat fifteen to twenty bushels. Crop larger than 1878. Corn doing finely.

COUNCIL GROVE, Morris Co., July 11.—Winter wheat fifteen bushels to the acre. Crop one-half less than 1878. Chinch-bugs working in spring wheat and corn.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

INGRAHAM, Jasper Co., July 11.—Winter wheat yielding eight bushels to the acre. Good quality. One-fourth the yield of 1878. Oats and hay short. Corn doing finely.

ALLENDALE, Wabash Co., July 11.—Winter wheat yielding twelve to eighteen bushels. Quality good. Drought shortend the crop.

METROPOLIS, Massac Co., July 11.—Twelve bushels to the acre No. 1 winter wheat is our winter wheat crop. Corn never looked better.

BIBLE GROVE, Clay Co., July 11.—Winter wheat eight bushels to the acre. Grain good. Never better. Drought cut the crop short one-third. Corn better than for twenty years.

RALEIGH, Saline Co., July 11.—Threshing has commenced. Winter wheat averaging fourteen bushels. Grain very fine quality. Corn from four to seven feet high. Oats one-third of a crop. Grass half a crop.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SUMNER, Barron Co., July 11.—Heavy rains are helping the crops. Spring wheat headed out. Doing well. Hay crop will be short.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PAWNEE CITY, Pawnee Co., July 11.—Chinch-bugs are doing a great deal of damage to the spring wheat. Wheat and oats very thin. But little small grain will be cut.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

SANITARY.

Dr. De Wolf Awake to the Necessity of Cleaning-Up.

Some Figures Showing the Present Insufficient Work.

The Mayor Makes a Very Truthful Observation.

Commissioner Waller Tells What He Is Able to Do.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Health Department was in receipt of an unusual number of complaints yesterday of one kind or another, from which it would seem that the people are arousing to a sense of the city's uncleanly condition, and are bestirring themselves to ward off disease and death. Among the complaints was one against Edwards' grain warehouse, located at the corner of Cass and Michigan streets, which was said to be giving rise to an unendurable and indescribable odor. One of the complainants said the smell was so bad that he had been unable to eat his breakfast, and his family were sick. From what could be learned, the stench appeared to come from some spoiled grain which had been heaped in the street, or was yet in the warehouse, and an officer was detailed to look it up. He found that some of the grain in the warehouse had become wet by the recent rains, and was in a state of decomposition and emitting a fearful stench, but that the streets were in a comparatively cleanly condition. Later in the day the necessary notices were served to abate, and it is thought that the nuisance will speedily end, although the owner of the property is in Europe at present.

The complaints about dead dogs were also very numerous, from which it would appear that the contractor is again getting behind in the work of removing them, and that since a few complaints indicate many nuisances, that in some sections the streets are literally strewn with dead animals and decaying animal matter. The complaints, too, about the non-removal of garbage received an impetus, and this or something else served to stir up the Health Commissioner, who, about noon, called upon the Comptroller and asked for $10,000 to be used in abating this class of nuisances. He said that only twenty-six teams were now employed where fifty were necessary to anything like do the work, and he urged the matter with great earnestness on the ground that if something was not done there would be occasion of alarm on account of the yellow-fever, especially since it was highly probable that in the general stampede from the infected district South many persons would come here. The Comptroller was powerless to grant the request, however much he would like to have done it, and however keen his appreciation of the necessities of the case may be, but he said there ought to be nothing in the way of its being granted by the Council, especially since a greater sum than that asked for had been saved from the street-cleaning fund last year, and ought to be now in the Treasury. Dr. De Wolf will lay the matter before the Council to-night, and the necessity of something being done is made the more apparent by the following table showing the distribution of scavenger-wagons by wards, the acreage of the wards, and also the approximate population:

Wards.	*Wagons.*	*Acreage.*	*Population.*
I	2½	467	14,180
II	2	394	16,354
III	2	438	15,123
IV	2	1,070	21,568
V	1	2,879	37,543
VI	½	4,242	31,258
VII	1	1,523	31,393
VIII	1	644	31,216
IX	1	289	14,264
X	1	259	12,696
XI	1½	573	17,717
XII	1½	2,401	19,830
XIII	1	1,439	16,350
XIV	1	3,276	47,812
XV	1	1,109	24,076
XVI	2	534	20,520
XVII	1	383	19,109
XVIII	3	561	16,643
Total	26	22,497	407,601

These figures tell a story which is calculated to cause remark, and they are susceptible of so being interpreted as to reflect very little credit upon the Health Department. For instance, the mortality report, which is appended below, shows that in the distribution of the garbage-gatherers the wards showing the least mortality are being most favored. For instance, last week the most deaths occurred in the Sixth Ward (34), where there was one wagon employed half the time, while in the First Ward, where the least deaths occurred (2), two and a half wagons are employed. Then take the Fourteenth Ward, where there were thirty-three deaths,—the largest ward in the city,—and one wagon is found to a population of 47,812, while in the Eighteenth Ward, with one-third the population, three wagons are given. The comparison might be carried further, but this will suffice to show that even with the wagons employed better work might be done by a distribution of them according to population in the various wards, and according to the mortuary reports.

In the matter of inspecting the tenement houses, the suggestions of the Commissioner in his card to the public, printed yesterday, seem to be working well. There were quite a number of medical gentlemen to come forward during the day and volunteer their services as inspectors, and it was estimated that the number in the forenoon alone would secure the prompt and thorough examination of at least 1,000 tenement houses at once. Among the volunteers so far are Dr. Isadore Cohen, Fourteenth Ward; Dr. S. J. Holmes and Dr. B. Hahn, Ninth Ward; Dr. J. B. Duff, Eighth Ward; Dr. W. G. Goffe, Fifteenth Ward; and Dr. Shannahan, Seventh Ward. More volunteers are wanted, of course, even in the wards given, for the greater the number the lighter and more effective and thorough will be the work. The Inspectors are instructed what to do, and how to do it, and their services cannot but be of the greatest value. The following is an exhibit of the tenement-houses by wards, with the number of occupants, and the Health Department defines these houses to be houses occupied by three or more families:

Ward.	*No. houses.*	*No. families.*	*No. occup'ts.*
First	4	61	....
Second	276	1,311	5,899
Third	71	254	950
Fourth	64	220	875
Fifth	806	2,195	10,478
Sixth	612	2,184	9,228
Seventh	575	2,005	9,054
Eighth	250	1,055	4,748
Ninth	124	466	1,728
Tenth	....	....	....
Eleventh	14	84	263
Twelfth	2	10	48
Thirteenth	9	31	140
Fourteenth	629	2,492	11,204
Fifteenth	252	845	3,803
Sixteenth	322	1,171	5,270
Seventeenth	641	2,504	11,268
Eighteenth	245	880	3,960
Total	4,896	17,768	78,916

It will be seen from the above just where the houses in question are located, and the whole story is told, and the importance of inspecting them is the more thoroughly set forth by reference to the mortality report of the wards as shown by the deaths of last week, for where the most tenement houses are there is the largest percentage of mortality. The report makes the following showing by wards, and, since it was this that stirred up the question,—being the largest for years,—the comparison will be found interesting:

MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.

Wards.	*Deaths.*
I	2
II	12
III	7
IV	8
V	22
VI	34
VII	22
VIII	16
IX	8
X	7
XI	8
XII	12
XIII	9
XIV	33
XV	9
XVI	15
XVII	15
XVIII	9
Total	287

While the mortality was greater last week than usual, the figures above indicate very clearly the sanitary condition of the city,—that is, if cleanliness has any connection with the public health.

THE MAYOR.

A reporter dropped into the Mayor's office while he was signing orders, resolutions, etc., passed by the Council, and asked what he purposed going in regard to the dirty streets, to avoid an epidemic this summer.

"Go to Mr. Waller," said his Honor.

"Are you going to spend any money to clean the streets?"

"Go to Mr. Waller."

"The subject is an important one, in view of the statements of Commissioner De Wolf as to the filthy condition of the streets. Have you nothing to say about it?"

"Go to Mr. Waller."

The reporter tried again, "But you are the head of the City Government," and got an answer.

"My understanding is that we are cleaning the streets,—may be not as often as they should be cleaned, but as rapidly as we can. Now don't scare the people to death. It would be a great blessing if we could shut the mouths of the newspapers. They scare half the people into their graves in case of an epidemic. I do not believe that the condition of our streets is the cause of ill-health. This is an extraordinarily changeable season. A few days ago it was as hot as blue blazes, and in the evening it was cool, and people were rushing around without sufficient clothing on."

At this point the Mayor, who had had his back to the reporter, turned and discovered that his words were being put down on paper. He protested against it, and said he wouldn't be interviewed any more; he had talked too much already.

"You propose to be liberal in cleaning the streets, and taking care of the health of your people?"

"I want to do my level best to keep the city in good sanitary condition, so far as our ability will permit."

"If you need more money, you will apply to the Council for it?"

"Dr. De Wolf proposes to do that."

"You will sanction it?"

"I will see what the Council agrees to do before I will say whether I'll sign the ordinance or not. The fact of the business is, I haven't studied the matter up,—go to Waller and De Wolf."

COMMISSIONER WALLER.

The reporter then went over to the Commissioner of Public Works.

"How much money will you have for street-cleaning purposes?" asked the reporter.

"I have just got the figures," said Mr. Waller, "after taking off the 25 per cent reduction."

And he handed the reporter the following:

NORTH DIVISION.

Amount of appropriation that can be used	$25,500
Expended to June 1	10,282
Amount left to run seven months	$15,217
Amount that can be used monthly	2,100
Distributed as follows:	
Cleaning streets by contract	900
Material for repairs	200
Labor, repairing streets, and throwing up ditches	1,000

SOUTH DIVISION.

Amount of appropriation that can be used	$45,750
Expended to June 1	13,636
Amount left to run seven months	$32,113
Amount that can be used monthly	4,500
Distributed as follows:	
Cleaning streets by contract	1,800
Material for repairs	600
Labor, repairing streets, and throwing up ditches	2,000

WEST DIVISION.

Amount of appropriation that can be used	$66,100
Expended to June 1	23,365
Amount left to run seven months	$42,734
Amount that can be used monthly	6,000
Distributed as follows:	
Cleaning streets by contract	1,800
Material for repairs	700
Labor, central district	1,100
Labor, southwest district	1,200
Labor, northwest district	1,200

From this statement it will be seen that only $90,064 is available for street-cleaning from now until Jan. 1, 1880. Of this amount, according to the distribution, $31,500 is to be used for the improved streets, $10,500 for repairs, and $45,500 for the unimproved streets, where there are few sewers and many ditches, which at present are in a filthy condition.

"The improved streets of the city," said Bookkeeper Johnson, "are in a better condition than ever before. It may be that some of the unimproved streets are bad, but they are no worse than they usually are after a heavy rain in hot weather. That always makes them bad."

"Is $90,000 enough to put the streets in proper condition?" asked the reporter of Mr. Waller.

"It is all we have," he replied. "And, in addition to the fact that we have little money," he went on, "I would like to say this: We are endeavoring to use that money so as to make it do the most good,—distribute it fairly over the different months, so that, if there is an epidemic, we will have something left to clean the streets. I don't see the wisdom of spending it all now, and having none by-and-by in case of an emergency."

"Don't you know, in case of an emergency, you can get more money from the Council?"

"We know we cannot."

[The Commissioner is wrong, as the Council can take any money in the Treasury and use it for any corporate purpose. There are $800,000 on hand, which can be drawn upon if necessary.]

"We have to do the best we can with what we have," continued Mr. Waller. "And here is an embarrassing thing. The Council, thirteen years ago, passed a resolution making eight hours a day's work for city employes. Some of the Aldermen have dug that up, and are pressing it upon me. They also passed a resolution requiring me to pay laborers $2 a day. With a limited amount in the first place, a limit on the time to work, and an extra price, you can see how the effectiveness of the sum is cut down. I have talked with the Aldermen and showed them the difficulty, and requested them to let me make the money go as far as it will, but they were opposed to it."

"Can you get men for less than $2 a day?"

"Yes, more than I want at $1.50 for ten hours' work."

"Will the Aldermen insist on the adherence to the two resolutions?"

"They said so."

"Are you living up to them now?"

"No. I told them I would submit the matter to the Law Department for an opinion as to the legality. I do not propose to do anything illegal, but to do everything in my power to use the money to the best advantage in cleaning the streets."

"Do you think the sum sufficient?"

"No. I do not know that the city could get enough money to put the streets in proper condition. They are now in a peculiar state. The pavement used has been temporary, and is full of holes, and cannot be kept clean."

"I suppose it would require half a million to put all the streets into decent shape?"

"An unlimited amount could be expended. We cannot do everything at once. My opinion is that we must have an entirely new system of pavement. With the present one, it is impossible to keep the streets in order with the limited means at our command. It will require time to perfect the new system, and a good deal of money. Until then we cannot have nice streets. They are just now in a peculiar condition on account of the intensely warm weather and the rains. When rain follows the heat, evaporation brings out all that is bad."

FAIRS.

List of State and District Fairs, and of County Fairs in Illinois.

Prairie Farmer.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

American Institute	New York	Sept. 17 to Nov. 22
American Pom. Soc.	Rochester	Sept. 17—19
Arkansas	Little Rock	Oct. 20
California	Sacramento	Sept. 8—13
Canada Central	Guelph, Ont.	Sept. 15—19
Capital State (Tex.)	Austin	Oct. 28 to Nov. 1
Central Ohio	Mechanicsburg	Sept. 2— 5
Colorado	Denver	Sept. 23—27
Connecticut	Hartford	Oct. 14—17
Delaware	Dover	Sept. 22—28
Fat Stock	Chicago	Nov. 10—15
Georgia	Macon	Oct. 27 to Nov. 1
Illinois	Springfield	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4
Indiana	Indianap's	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4
Iowa	Des Moines	Sept. 1— 5
Inter-State	Chicago	Sept. 3 to Oct. 18
Kansas City Expo	Kansas City	Sept. 15—20
Kentucky Ass'n	Frankfort	Sept. 2— 7
Michigan	Detroit	Sept. 15—19
Western Michigan	Grand Rapids	......
Minn. A. & M. Asso.	Minneapolis	Sept. 1— 6
Minnesota	St. Paul	Sept. 1— 6
Nebraska	Lincoln	Sept. 8—12
New Jersey	Waverly	Sept. 15—20
New York	Utica	Sept. 8—12
Northern Ohio	Cleveland	Sept. 1— 5
Northern Indiana	Fort Wayne	Sept. 22—26
Northern Kentucky	Florence	Aug. 26—30
Northern Iowa	Postville	Sept. 16—19
Northern Nebraska	Fremont	Sept. 23—27
Northern Wisconsin	Oshkosh	Sept. 15—20
Northwest Ag. As'n	Dubuque	Sept. 8—12
New England	Worcester	Sept. 2— 6
North Carolina	Raleigh	Oct. 13—18
North Georgia	Atlanta	Oct. 20—25
Ohio	Columbus	Aug. 25—29
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Sept. 8—20
Rhode Island	Cranston	Sept. 9—11
St. Louis	St. Louis	Oct. 5—11
Southern Ohio	Dayton	Sept. 22—26
Southern Kentucky	Glasgow	Oct. 7—10
South Carolina	Columbia	Nov. 11—14
Tri-State	Toledo	Sept. 8—13
Vermont	Montpelier	Sept. 9—11
Virginia	Richmond	Oct. 28—31
Wisconsin	Madison	Sept. 8—12

ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIRS.

Adams	Camp Point	Sept. 1— 6
Adams	Quincy	Sept. 9—12
Boone	Belvidere	Sept. 2— 5
Brown	Mt. Sterling	Aug. 26—29
Bureau	Princeton	Sept. 16—19
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	Sept. 16—19
Cass	Virginia	Aug. 26—29
Champaign	Champaign	Sept. 23—26
Clark	Marshall	Oct. 1— 3
Clay	Flora	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3
Coles	Charleston	Sept. 9—13
Crawford	Robinson	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3
Cumberland	Majority Point	Sept. 16—19
DeKalb	Sandwich	Sept. 11—14
DeKalb	Sycamore	Sept. 16—19
DeWitt	Clinton	Aug. 19—22
Douglass	Tuscola	Sept. 16—19
DuPage	Wheaton	Sept. 2— 5
Edgar	Paris	Sept. 2— 5
Edwards	Albion	Sept. 30 to Oct. 4
Fayette	Vandalia	Sept. 17—19
Ford	Paxton	Sept. 9—12
Ford	Gibson City	Sept. 2— 5
Franklin	Benton	Sept. 23—26
Fulton	Canton	Sept. 23—26
Fulton	Avon	Sept. 29 to Oct 3
Gallatin	Shawneetown	Oct. 7
Greene	Carrollton	Oct. 21—24
Grundy	Morris	Sept. 9—12
Hamilton	McLeansboro	No Fair
Hardin	Elizabethtown	Sept. 17—20
Henderson	Biggsville	Sept. 9—12
Henry	Cambridge	Aug. 26—29
Iroquois	Onargo	Sept. 2— 6
Jackson	Murphysboro	Sept. 23—26
Jasper	Newton	Sept. 23—26
Jersey	Jerseyville	Oct. 14—17
Jo Daviess	Galena	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3
Jo Daviess	Warren	Sept. 23—26
Kane	Elgin	Sept. 9—12
Knox	Knoxville	Sept. 15—19
Knox	Galesburg	Sept. 2— 5
Lake	Waukegan	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4
LaSalle	Ottawa	Sept. 1— 6
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Oct. 8—11
Livingston	Pontiac	Sept. 2— 6
Livingston	Fairbury	Sept. 9—12
Logan	Lincoln	Aug. 25—30
Logan	Atlanta	Sept. 1— 5
Macon	Decatur	Sept. 23—27
Macoupin	Carlinville	Sept. 9—12
Marion	Salem	No fair this year
Marion	Centralia	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3
Marshall	Wenona	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4
Massac	Metropolis	Oct. 8—11
McDonough	Macomb	Aug. 25—29
McHenry	Woodstock	Sept. 9—12
McHenry	Marengo	Sept. 9—12
McLean	Bloomington	Sept. 23—26
Menard	Petersburg	Sept. 2— 5
Mercer	Aledo	Sept. 16—19
Montgomery	Hillsboro	Sept. 16—18
Morgan	Jacksonville	Aug. 18—22
Ogle	Rochelle	Sept. 22—
Ogle	Oregon	Sept. 9—12
Perry	Pinckneyville	Oct. 1— 3
Piatt	Monticello	Aug. 26—29
Pike	Pittsfield	Sept. 23—26
Pope	Golconda	Oct. 2— 4
Putnam	Hennepin	Sept. 9—11
Randolph	Sparta	Sept. 24—26
Randolph	Chester	Oct. 21—24
Richland	Olney	Sept. 16—20
Rock Island	Hillsdale	Sept. 17—19
Rock Island	Cordova	Sept. 16—18
Sangamon	Springfield	(State Fair.)
Schuyler	Rushville	Sept. 23—26
Shelby	Shelbyville	Sept. 23—26
Stark	Toulon	Sept. 23—27
Stephenson	Freeport	Sept. 9—12
Union	Jonesboro	Sept. 9—12
Vermillion	Catlin	Sept. 9—12
Vermillion	Danville	Sept. 2—
Vermillion	Hoopeston	Aug. 29—30
Wabash	Mt. Carmel	Sept. 24—27
Warren	Monmouth	Sept. 9—12
Wayne	Fairfield	Sept. 23—26
White	Carmi	Sept. 23—27
Whiteside	Sterling	Sept. 16—19
Whiteside	Morrison	Sept. 2— 5
Will	Joliet	Sept. 23—26
Williamson	Marion	Sept. 30 to Oct. 3
Winnebago	Rockford	Sept. 15—19

NEW ORLEANS HAPPY.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—In the Constitutional Convention a resolution was offered and lies over under the rules to celebrate the completion of the jetties by a holiday, and requiring the Governor to have a salute of a hundred guns fired.

Bayard.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Senator Bayard sails next Wednesday for Carlsbad to try the waters for dyspepsia and a bad liver. He is going to prepare his system for the terrible strain of a crow-diet in 1880. Alas, poor Bayard! If thou hadst only sat complacently on the fence, with Hendricks, Davis, and the rest of the boys, thou wouldst not have been gored by the sharp horn of a terribly ferocious dilemma.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

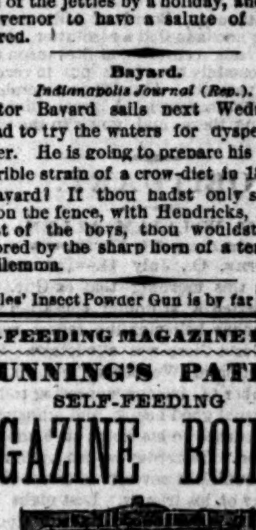
SELF-FEEDING MAGAZINE BOILER.

DUNNING'S PATENT

SELF-FEEDING

MAGAZINE BOILER!

FOR WARMING



PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

For Ease of Management, Steadiness of Heat in Buildings, and Entire Reliability at all Times, it has no Superior.

CONTINUOUS HEAT DURING the NIGHT and DAY.

We are prepared to furnish them to the trade, or to any who are now using an inferior Boiler, and in connection with contracts for Steam Heating Apparatus. Send for Circulars and References.

HAY & PRENTICE, Manufacturers,

37 & 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.

S. D. KIMBARK,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

CARRIAGE & HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Trimmings & Wood Material,

80, 82 & 84 Michigan-av.,

CHICAGO.

MACHINERY.



NEW & SECOND-HAND

ENGINES,

BOILERS,

PUMPS

Iron & Wood-Working Machinery.

Lathes, Planers, Drills, Planers and Matchers, Surfacers, Molding and tenoning Machines, Scroll and Band Saws, Lehigh Valley Emery Wheels and Machinery, Blowers and Exhausters, Portable Feed Mills, Scales, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Portable Forges, Governors, Pipe and Fittings, Pipe Tools, Hangers, Shafting, Couplings, Pulleys, Belting, Rubber and Hemp Packing, Fower's Pat. Lubricators, etc.

M. F. PERRY,

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SHARP & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,

APPARATUS

For Deformities of all kinds,



ELASTIC

STOCKINGS,

For Enlarged Veins and Weak Joints,

Trusses,

Batteries,

Crutches,

Inhalers,

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Instruments and Batteries repaired.

100 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

DIPHTHERIA,

INFLUENZA,

Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing

RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED

By Dr. RADWAY'S

REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

AY'S REMEDIES.
R. R.
y from Hon. George Starr as to Radway's Ready Relief in a Sciatic Rheumatism.
. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.
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R AND AGUE.
RADWAY'S
parillian
Resolvent,
AT BLOOD PURIFIER,
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D BLADDER COMPLAINTS,
IAN TUMOR
EARS' GROWTH CURED
RADWAY'S
MEDIES.
Y & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.
RADWAY'S
ATING PILLS,
READ
e and True."
p to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 War
h thousands will be sent you.

WATER-WASTE.

A Point Reached Where Something Must Be Done.

The Limit of Available Supply of the Works Already Reached.

A Daily Wastage of Twenty Million Gallons by Criminal Carelessness.

If Not Stopped, There Will Be Complaints of an Insufficient Supply.

Present Impossibility of Building New Pumping-Engines.

The water-supply of Chicago is becoming a problem of such interest as to demand the attention of every citizen, and to suggest some plan of solution that shall prevent, in the near future, the occurrence of any contingency that shall have the effect to materially lessen the amount of this element necessary for the legitimate purposes for which it is intended. Every year witnesses an increase of population. The water-service, consequently, is extending, while the machinery at hand with which to furnish the required supply is practically at a stand-still so far as the capacity is concerned. There are two pumping-works, one in the North Division and one in the West Division. These are furnished with six engines, four of which are double, while the remaining two are single machines. These engines, if in operation simultaneously, can furnish 105,000,000 gallons of water daily. But, as usually worked, they pump and distribute about 60,000,000 gallons per day. The North Division engines supply about 30,000,000 gallons and the West Division engines the same amount. While the maximum capacity of the pumping machinery is as set forth above, it is not practicable to keep all the engines employed simultaneously, for the reason that repairs are necessitated, and, should all be kept going and no rest given them, it would not be long before all might be out of order simultaneously, and, therefore, the source of supply greatly endangered. On the supposition, therefore, that the largest engine is at rest, as every one must be occasionally, and, as ex-Engineer Chesbrough remarks in his last report, ought to be twice a year for examination and repairs, it is found that

THE AVAILABLE CAPACITY IS ABOUT 70,000,000 gallons daily, as based upon the capacity of this, the North Division double engine, which can pump 36,000,000 gallons daily.

We find, upon examining the statistics setting forth the increasing demand for water during the past six years, that where in January, 1873, it was 22,000,000 gallons per day, in July, 1878, it reached 70,000,000, or the point of capacity at which it was and is considered safe to work the engines, or rather at which they may be operated and available reserves kept. Since 1873 the average daily supply has shown a steady increase, rising in August, 1874, to 42,500,000, declining in December the same year to 36,000,000 gallons. In March, 1875, it reached the highest point known up to that time, 43,500,000, finally sinking in November to 38,000,000 gallons. In August, 1877, the average daily supply was 54,000,000 gallons, and in April, 1878, it had tumbled to 47,000,000 gallons. In August of the same year the average was 61,000,000 gallons, while the highest actual quantity pumped in July the same year was 70,000,000 gallons. It will of course be remembered that July a year ago was extremely hot, and this enormous amount of water supply demanded by the city grew out of the temporary causes engendered by the high temperature.

The total capacity of the Chicago Pumping Works has been

TWICE INCREASED SINCE 1867.

In that year it was 40,000,000 gallons daily. In November, 1872, it was augmented to 75,000,000 gallons, and in November, 1876, to 105,000,000, the present figures.

In 1870, 1871, and 1872 the demand for water was very great, and the available capacity less than the demand. In 1870, while the available capacity was 20,000,000 gallons daily, and the total capacity 40,000,000 gallons, the average supply in midsummer ran about 5,000,000 gallons daily in excess of the available capacity. In other words, more water was demanded of the engines than ought to have been done in safety. In August of the following year it ran to about 7,000,000 gallons in excess. With the increase of total capacity in 1872 the available capacity was increased about 20,000,000 gallons per day, and when the new engines were put in operation on the West Side in 1876 the average capacity was augmented 29,000,000 gallons per day. These figures, it must be borne in mind, are the average supplies and capacities, the former based upon the quantities used during the months indicated.

THE ACTUAL CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN CHICAGO

has increased wonderfully since 1868. In that year, with a population of 252,054, the amount actually supplied daily was 14,624,999, or 58.4 gallons for each inhabitant. In 1870 the population had reached 298,700, and the daily supply was 21,766,260 gallons, or 72.8 gallons per day to each inhabitant. In 1874 the population was 395,408, and the supply 38,090,952 gallons, or 96.3 to each person. In 1876, population 407,000, supply 41,931,481 gallons; for each person 103 gallons. In 1878 the population was 436,731; the daily supply 53,660,789 gallons. In this last-named year, however, demand and supply were quite variable. Beginning in January with an average daily consumption of 125 gallons per head of consumers, it fell up to May, to 110 gallons. Then, with the coming of warm weather, it took an upward turn, and from July to August we find it climbing until it had reached about 139 gallons. With September it fell off, declining in November to 129 gallons. But with the ensuing cold weather of January it rose to 147 gallons per day. In February it fell to about 143 gallons per consumer. In March it was 131 gallons. The daily consumption in April was about 122 gallons, while in May it had still gone lower, touching 114 gallons. In June the consumption was about 121 gallons.

The figures upon which these estimates are based, as concerning the present year, are supplied by City-Engineer Williams. Comparing these figures with

THE DAILY AVERAGES OF THE SAME PERIOD OF LAST YEAR,

it is found that there has on the whole been an enormous increase in consumption as distributed per capita, while beyond all question the increase of population has not been in exact ratio with it. This is doubtless attributable to an artificial cause corresponding with that which caused the great increase during July and August of 1878. In these latter months the great heat caused an unusual demand for water for the purpose of sprinkling streets and keeping things cool generally. In January and February, 1879, the weather was very cold, and, to keep pipes from freezing, water was permitted to run. Result: an enormous wastage, and on the face of the figures a consumption by each individual every day during these months that appears simply marvelous. As ex-Engineer Chesbrough said in his last report, "That for all legitimate purposes whatever in a city like ours it should require a hogshead and a quarter of water for each man, woman, and child is not possible, and is simply evidence of enormous waste. How to prevent it has become, in this as well as in other cities, a great and perplexing problem."

Chicago uses proportionately more water than does Philadelphia or Brooklyn. In the former city, during 1877, the average daily consumption of water per head of consumers was between 50 and 68 gallons. In 1878 it ranged from 52 to 75 gallons, the highest point being reached during the hot weather of that year. In Brooklyn, in 1877, the highest consumption, 70 gallons, occurred in January, while in April it went to 57 gallons, and at no other time during that year did it go above 65 gallons. In 1878, the daily consumption averaged 60 gallons per consumer, and during the extreme heat of July and August 65 gallons was the maximum. In January of 1879, however, it took a sudden upward shoot, and touched 75 gallons, falling off immediately thereafter.

IN PLAIN ENGLISH,

there is no reason why Chicago should need so much more water to each inhabitant than do other great cities of the Union. Water, being considered cheap, is used with lavish hand, and the people who have the dispensing of it are too much inclined to believe that, because there is no limit to the quantity the ordinances privilege them to use, they can with impunity allow it to run to waste. They do not go beyond this and take into consideration the fact that there is a limit to the capacity of the engines, and that what may now come so freely for their pleasure may in the near future become a luxury that will be difficult to obtain.

As has been stated above, there are two prime causes for the wholesale wasting of water. When we are experiencing the intense cold of winter, householders allow their water-cocks to remain turned on all night so the water will not freeze in the pipes. This water is of

NO PRACTICAL BENEFIT,

for the same end could be reached by shutting off the supply at the service-pipe. It is but rarely that the service-pipes freeze in the street. The weather must, indeed, be remarkably cold for a calamity of this kind to occur.

Then, again, in hot weather the cocks are turned on nearly all the time, so that the inhabitants may have cool water to drink. Thousands of business places pursue this course, while in residences it is the invariable custom. This quantity of water thus permitted to run to waste is of no practical benefit to any citizen, and it is simply imposing this additional burden upon the pumping works when there is no necessity for it.

Some time ago the City Engineer was prompted to discover, if possible, how much of the water supplied by the works daily in Chicago was allowed to run to waste. Observations were made in the sewers and note taken of the additional amount of labor necessitated in pumping during the hours of 12 midnight and 5 o'clock in the morning. Now at this time of day the amount of water used should be comparatively small, but the investigation showed that it was very great. It was estimated that

TWO-THIRDS OF THE WATER USED BETWEEN THESE HOURS

was wastage, and that, taking the twenty-four hours through, the total wastage could be no less than, say, 25,000,000 gallons. This was in the summer season, when the amount of water in use is greater than at other seasons of the year, and, perhaps, could not be set down as a fair average. But, supposing it is but 20,000,000 per day; here we have a little less than one-third of the maximum amount of water supply practically thrown away.

We have seen that the available capacity of the Chicago pumping-works is about 70,000,000 gallons daily. Now, if we glance for a moment at the average daily consumption of the city from June of last year to June, 1879, we will observe that it has

CONSTANTLY INCREASED.

Where this year the consumption was 121 gallons per head of consumers daily, last year it was but 109 gallons. And now where in April it was 122 gallons, last year it was only 109 gallons. There is every probability that during July and August this year the consumption will be shown to have been much larger than it was during the same period in 1878, and then the average daily supply reached the available capacity of the works,—70,000,000 gallons for the entire city. Should every householder open his eyes to the fact that he is contributing his share to the ultimate limitation of the water-supply necessary for the actual demands of the public, and that he himself might share in the evils which would result, he might possibly do something that would have an effect to cut off to some extent this extra amount that is now so misapplied.

THERE IS ANOTHER CHANNEL

through which vast quantities of water daily go to waste and bring no adequate return, additional to those enumerated above. This is by the lavish use of water in sprinkling sidewalks and other ends to which thousands of family hose are devoted.

At present the extravagant use of water so far in excess of the actual necessities of the people has given rise to the absolute necessity there is for steps toward procuring new pumping machinery. For, if the available capacity is now reached, and, with a growing city, the expenditure of water is constantly increasing, there must be some means at hand for meeting the exigency of the case. If new works were begun now it would be two years before they could be completed, and this would be none too soon, judging from the present statistical indications. But the works cannot be begun now; at least the Council would make no appropriation for this purpose, although $175,000 was asked for this purpose, and it is not definitely established whether such surplus as there was above the receipts and expenditures of the Water Department last year can be applied to this purpose. It has been recommended that works costing about $300,000 be erected on the West Side, the engines alone to cost about $250,000. This would increase the capacity about 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 daily. But, in view of the fact that there is no prospect of this work being begun at present, could not the people themselves meet the requirements of the case to a large degree by

STOPPING THE USELESS WASTAGE,

and thus adding at least 20,000,000 gallons daily to the available capacity of the present works?

The increasing average demand, as shown by the figures presented in the first part of this article, from 1872, cuts the line of present available and reliable pumping capacity in 1880, or before it will be possible to have new pumping engines of proper size erected. Mr. Chesbrough, looking ahead, said in his last report: "Of course, it is not certain that the average daily consumption of the whole city will continue to increase as it has done; but the era of renewed prosperity which we hope has begun to dawn upon the country is not likely to be accompanied by a diminished demand for water. Without, then, either a very prompt stoppage of waste or increased pumping capacity, great inconvenience, and, in some sections of the city, suffering, must be felt." The possible contingency that the increase of water would not continue does not appear to be borne out by the figures of the past year. Therefore it becomes more urgent upon the people that they should do what they can to prevent the calamity he points out in the foregoing quotation.

Cannot the wastage or a portion of it be stopped by

CUTTING OFF THE USE OF HOSE?

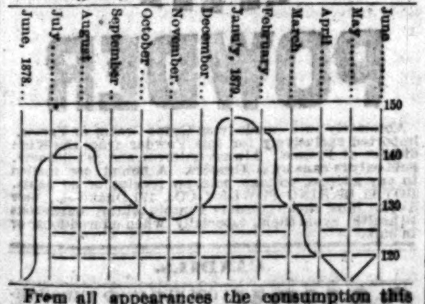
It does not appear clear to Engineer Williams that this would have the effect desired. He says this would not materially increase the supply during the day, except the users of the water were obliged to pay for it at meter rates. This latter plan would no doubt, he says, have the effect to prevent some wastage, for then the people using the water would be more careful than they now are. And here Mr. Williams, in an interview yesterday, expressed himself as much in favor of the meter system, providing an adequate basis of rates can be decided upon. As the matter now stands there is no inducement to apply water-meters to houses, for, by the ordinance passed in March last, no person shall pay less by the ordinary assessment than the meter-rate would be. It was experimented on somewhat, and was found that the rate by meters reduced the expense considerably to householders. But the employment of the meter system would, he said, have the effect to stop wastage largely, and save a large expenditure to the city, not only in the repairs to machinery, but also in the making of permanent improvements. It is obvious that the meter system would, for the time, somewhat reduce the aggregate receipts; but it is also felt by those who have advocated the system that ultimately the adoption would have the effect to restore the revenue and bring about permanent benefits.

ENGINEER WILLIAMS

is of opinion that, adopting meters, there should be two minimum frontage rates fixed upon, one providing that where a meter is used and the amount of water should run under the frontage rate, then that should be taxed; if it was in excess of the frontage assessment, then charge by meter rates. This, he said, would protect both the householder and the city. "On general principles," said Mr. Williams, "the water tax is not water used, but for the privilege of using it. Assessments should be made against property-holders whether water is used or not."

The same gentleman, speaking of the experiments that were made to ascertain the amount of wastage, said that it was found it was greatest in those districts where the best houses were located. Amongst the poorer classes, where the population was proportionately greater than in the section first mentioned, and over greater areas as well, the wastage dropped off to a wonderful extent.

In order that the reader may see at a glance how the average daily consumption per head of consumers has increased during the past year, and how hot and cold weather influence it, the following diagram is presented:



From all appearances the consumption this month and next will be so far in excess of the available supply that consumers will begin to complain of the impossibility of getting water in third stories or in second stories at a distance from the pumping-works. Assuming the same increase and the same wastage to continue during the hot weather of next year, those portions of the city which are remote from the works will begin to find their supply insufficient in any part of their houses, and then there will be an outcry.

SUMMARY.

It will be gleaned from the facts set forth in this article: (1) That the present available capacity of the pumping works has been reached; (2) that the average daily consumption per head of consumers is constantly increasing; (3) that there is a daily wastage of over 20,000,000 gallons; (4) that this wastage is owing to what may be termed criminal carelessness; (5) that the demand for new pumping works is a vital one; (6) that there is no prospect of their being completed before the condition of the present engines has been greatly endangered; (7) that water meters would act as a check to present wastage; (8) that the people themselves can, if they will, contribute to the usefulness of the water system by being less extravagant of that fluid, which is really such an important factor in city affairs.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were active yesterday on the basis of 2c on corn and 2¼c on wheat to Buffalo. Following were the engagements: Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Pridgeon, Nicholson, Doane, Scotia, corn at 2c; prop Oneida, wheat at 2¼c, corn at 2c; prop D. Richmond, corn; and Georger, corn through. To Erie—Prop Delaware, wheat and corn, and Weeks, corn through. To Kingston—Schrs Kenton, Gineffer, and Grimsby, corn at 4¼c. Capacity, 30,000 bu wheat and 430,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—Freights firm.

Props Atlantic, mdse, Duluth; Avon, mdse; Conestoga, mdse; St. Louis, mdse, Commodore, mdse, Chicago; stmr Pearl, Cleveland; schrs Nelly Gardner, 1,100 tons coal; E. L. Coyne, 930 tons coal; Michigan, 1,500 tons coal, Chicago; Sea Gull, 1,050 brls salt, Cleveland; Harriet Ross, 300 tons coal, Detroit; A. Boody, 70 cords stone, Corsican, Toledo; Francis Palms, 1,000 tons coal, Milwaukee; N. C. West, Bay City; barges Fannie Neal, D. Ferguson, Journeyman, Saginaw.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 11.—Passed up—Props Milwaukee, Mary Mills, China, Raleigh with Lucerene and consort, Mary Pringle and barges, Vienna and consort, Ontonagon and barges, Mayflower and barges; schrs D. S. Austin, Constitution, Emma, and Laura Belle.

Down—Props City of Concord, Alaska, Michigan and barges, W. L. Elmore and consort and H. M. S. Cove, Glasgow and barges; tug Torrent and raft; schrs Porter, Moonlight, and Gallam.

Wind—Southwest, brisk; cloudy.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—The only charter reported to-day is the schr Hartford, at 2½c, wheat for Buffalo.

The schr J. Kelderhouse left for Sheboygan this evening. She has received a thorough rebuild, and is classed up to A 2.

Arrived, schrs Jennie White and P. S. Marsh. The former is to take wheat to Sackett's Harbor.

Cleared, the steam-barge Clinton, with the schrs Grimsby and Glenifer, for Chicago.

A SMALL MISHAP.

Yesterday afternoon, while the large prop Scotia was proceeding up the river, and when near Clark-street bridge, the schr Kent, also bound up, was drawn into the Scotia by the suction, and a portion of her headgear was carried away. The schr M. E. Thompson, lying at a dock, was also slightly injured by the Scotia bumping against her.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 11.—Lake Michigan report—Passed up—Prop Dominion, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Down—Nothing.

Wind—West, fresh.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr Gardner was on the beach at Lincoln Park last evening, notwithstanding the favorable westerly winds that blew yesterday.

The schr Charles Foster, drawing fourteen feet and three inches of water, was five hours getting from the North Elevator, near South Halsted-street bridge, to the lake, yesterday, having draggad on the bottom at Sixteenth, Twelfth, and Harrison streets. The tugs Protection and Van Schaick towed the Foster down.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Evans Slip.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop T. W. Snook, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundries, Fourteenth street.
Prop Mary Groh, S. Haven, sundries, State street.
Prop D. Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Garden City, Port Huron, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr H. W. Sage, Buffalo, coal, Indiana street.
Schr Ketchum, Ogontz Bay, posts, Arnold Slip.
Schr W. Grundy, Menominee, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr E. Robinson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr C. K. Nims, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second street.
Schr M. A. Muir, Traverse, bark, North Branch.
Schr I. M. Hill, Hamlin, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr L. A. Holmes, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. M. Mason, Ahnapee, lumber, Market.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Saugreen, poles, Market.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, Harrison street.
Schr Evening Star, Bay City, lumber, Polk street.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Conquest, Ahnapee, ties, Gas-House Slip.
Schr M. S. Bacon, Buffalo, coal, N. S. Gas-House.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Ahnapee, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Granada, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Homer, Buffalo, coal, Ogden Slip.
Schr D. R. Holt, Grand Haven, slabs, North Branch.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Charlevoix, wood, Arnold Slip.
Schr M. Dall, Ludington, wood, Clark street.
Schr Ann Maria, Buffalo, stone, Harrison street.
Schr Saveland, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr Hattie Fisher, White Lake, light, Rush street.
Schr G. Douseman, Bay de Noc, light, Market.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Grand Haven, light, Market.
Schr S. Neelon, Collingwood, bark, Rush street.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, wood, Rush street.
Schr Morning Star, Pensaukee, lumber, upper railroad bridge.
Schr Emeline, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Michaelson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber, N. B.
Tug Grace Barker, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Menominee, light, Rush street.
Schr Wallin, Holland, lumber, Market.
Schr Mariner, White Lake, wood, Market.
Schr J. F. Tracy, White Lake, ties, Market.
Schr H. A. Kent, Erie, coal, Kinzie street.
Schr Game Cock, White Lake, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Christiana, Pt. Washington, stone, Madison street.
Schr Little Belle, Clay Banks, bark, N. B.
Schr Minnehaha, Muskegon, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr David Stewart, Cleveland, coal, Market.
Schr M. E. Packard, Ludwig's, bark, N. B.
Schr E. P. Royce, Frankfort, posts, Market.
Schr A. Rand, Kewaunee, bark, no order.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Morning Light, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Manistee, light.
Schr A. M. Peterson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr E. J. McVea, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin, light.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, grain.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. Slauson, Ludington, light.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon, light.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Manistee, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Schr Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, Kingston, grain.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Manistee, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Wollin, Holland, light.
Schr Argo, South Chicago, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Charlotte Raab, Manistee, light.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Prop Garden City, Cleveland, sundries.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, light.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, light.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, light.
Schr Eldorado, Menominee, light.
Schr Marinette, Menominee, light.
Schr Mary E. Perew, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Julia Larsen, Manistee, light.
Schr C. H. Weeks, Collingwood, grain.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice will preserve a lady's beauty by keeping the teeth healthful and beautiful, and giving to her laughter a charm. Remember the name. 25 cents.

BENNER.

Conference Between the Mayor and Some Alderm n.

The Former Came Out Second Best in the Encounter.

Twenty-five Votes Sure for Benner—Ald. Kirk and Harrison.

The Underwriters Unite in Petitioning the Council to Keep Matt In.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

The difficulty between Mayor Harrison and Marshal Benner was again the absorbing topic around the City-Hall. The meaning of the action of the Council the evening before in adjourning without doing anything was freely discussed, but the wisest did not attach any meaning to it. Those who had been instrumental in it said it was a movement in the interest of Benner, but the little squad who are hanging to the Mayor in the hope of becoming parties to the dispensing of his patronage took the other view, and were in high spirits. The Mayor was claiming the adjournment as a triumph for himself, and gloating over his imaginary victory.

The day opened with an interview between some of the Aldermen and his Honor in the latter's private office. There were present Ald. Everett, Swift, Thompson, Turner, Meyer, Riordan, Lawler, McCaffrey, and Cullerton, and they called simply to talk the situation over and gain the ideas of the Mayor on the subject under consideration. They told him, to introduce the subject, that they had voted for an adjournment the evening before upon the understanding that, if a war was not made upon him, and the fight was allowed to drop, that he would reappoint Benner Aug. 1. He replied that such was a mistake, and went on to make speeches on various subjects, winding up by stating that he had told ex-Ald. Kirk that his intention at first had been to recall his action if the Council behaved itself, but he had made no promises, and, falling back upon his dignity, was not prepared to make any. Some further talk followed, and the Mayor, in answer to a question as to whether he now intended to reappoint Benner, gave an emphatic answer in the negative. He subsequently, however, qualified his answer by saying that he was satisfied that Mr. Benner had a great many friends, and that if it turned out that Aug. 1 he had more friends than Sweenie he might change his mind, intimating, however, that he should expect Benner to get down on his knees in the meantime and humbly beg his pardon. From this time on the interview was lively, and the Mayor got decidedly the worst of it. Ald. McCaffrey nailed him with a question, and his answer was an evasive one. He was asked how he was getting on with Sweenie, to which his reply was, "First-rate." If he had stopped here he would have saved himself, but he could not, but went on to say that as soon as he appointed Sweenie he ordered him to discharge three companies if they refused to accept reduced salaries. This was just where the Alderman wanted him, and the question was very natural: "Why didn't you treat Benner that way?" He could not answer, but he tried to in a long speech, endeavoring to show the difference between tweedle-de and tweedle-dum, and to show that, notwithstanding Benner had obeyed every order given him, he had been removed for insubordination. The laugh was decidedly on his Honor, and several of his visitors, having tired of his trifling with so grave a subject, turned in and gave him some good advice. Ald. Lawler was one of these, and those who heard him say that he waxed eloquent in his denunciation. He arraigned him as an egotist, a falsifier, and a curse to the Democratic party, and said of him many other unpleasant things in such plain language that he could not have failed to wound his pride.

THE CAUCUS.

This interview was the only development of the day, except a little gathering of Aldermen and the waiting upon the Mayor of several prominent citizens demanding Benner's reinstatement. The Aldermanic gathering was a sort of an informal caucus, and they met to talk up the probabilities for to-night. They excluded reporters, of course, but it was learned that the publication of the Mayor's communication, which will be laid before the Council this evening, had driven some of his supporters from him and made some friends for Benner. Among these was Ald. Purcell, who now regards the Mayor's excuse for removing Benner as exceedingly gauzy. It is not known exactly who was present at the conference, but a careful computation or counting of noses on the part of Benner's friends gives him twenty-five votes positively, and most likely twenty-seven. Those counted for him, and who are understood to have pledged themselves, are: Ald. Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Mallory, Grannis, Turner, Altpeter, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Eiszner, McNurney, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf, Thompson, Staubber, Lorenz, Waldo, Wetterer, Meier, McCaffrey, and Jonas,—25. The doubtful to make up the twenty-seven are Phelps and McCormick, but they are so considered simply because they have not been outspoken on the subject. To be added to these is Ald. Sanders, who is sick, but who it is thought will be able to be at the meeting this evening.

On the other hand, Harrison counts among his friends several of those named, and Ald. McAuley, Cullerton, McNally, Riordan, Peevey, Meyer, and Barrett. They all promise to be on hand early this evening so that no snap-game can be played on them.

EX-ALD. KIRK.

A reporter called on ex-Ald. James S. Kirk yesterday to get his version of his interviews with the Mayor and the conversation that led to the adjournment of the Council Thursday night. Mr. Kirk's statement is as follows:

"I have been working all along for a compromise, and, as I had known both the Mayor and Marshal Benner intimately, I had hopes that the matter might be patched up. Well, Carter came to me last night and said, "Now, Kirk, you just go and advise the friends of Marshal Benner to adjourn the Council as soon as they have received my message.' I said to him, 'On what conditions?' Then he said, 'That is all right. I can't make any promises, but you go ahead and advise that course, and it will be the best thing for all parties.'"

"How did you understand that?"

"Why, I understand as plainly as possible that he would compromise the matter on that basis. I tell you, I believed fully that the Marshal would have his commission before to-night."

"What happened then?"

"I went and called several of the Aldermen together, and told them the result of my interview. Arthur Dixon asked me if I had received any promise, and when I told them I had not, I was advised to go back and ask for a definite assurance. I went back, and the Mayor said, 'I have no promises to make, but it will be better for Benner if the thing takes this course.' I then called all the Aldermen I could find together, and told them that I understood, although no promises had been made, that in case of adjournment Benner would be reinstated. Then by a mistake Ald. Lawler moved an adjournment, and it was carried before the message was read."

"You saw the Mayor afterwards, did you not?"

"Yes, I drove to his house late in the evening, fully expecting that the matter was all settled, and that Benner was Marshal again. In fact, I expected to come away with the commission in my pocket. When I arrived there, Carter said 'I can't do anything,' and when I remonstrated with him, he said, 'The Council must vindicate me in my course.' Then I told him that that was impossible, and that every effort toward a compromise had been made, and he could now expect only a regular fight between himself and the Council. I came away thoroughly disgusted with the man and his methods."

"What course will be taken now?"

"We must push the thing through to the end; there is no backing down now until the matter is settled."

"The difficulty is beyond compromise, then?"

"Most assuredly. I believe that there is only one way for Benner to make peace with the Mayor, and that is for him to get down on his knees and say: 'O most potent and all-powerful ruler of Chicago! I have done wrong and am guilty of grievous error and disrespect toward your person; but am sorry, and humbly beg your pardon. Deign to forgive your servant, and in the future he will obey your slightest nod. P-l-e-a-s-e let me come back.' That is the only thing that will fetch him."

"Do you know anything in regard to the feeling over Thursday evening's action?"

"I think it will arouse even greater feeling against the Mayor. I met Ald. Thompson and Mr. Leiter this morning, and they were both outspoken in their condemnation of the Mayor, and announce their intention of sticking close to Benner."

Mr. Kirk is confident that at to-night's meeting Council will refuse to concur in the dismissal of Benner, and thus make him the *de facto* Marshal for an indefinite time to come. At the same time, it is understood that Benner will retire at any time should his friends believe it to be for the interests of the Department. Such a necessity they now believe is very remote.

THE UNDERWRITERS SPEAK.

The following petition, which was circulated among the insurance men yesterday, and signed by all who were in the city (those out of town would have signed it had they been here), will be presented to the Council this evening by Ald. Clark:

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago—GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, citizens engaged in the business of underwriting, beg respectfully to remonstrate against the late action of the Honorable Mayor in dismissing from his position as Chief of the Fire Department of this city Capt. Matthias Benner, and we respectfully ask that he may be reinstated in his former position. As furnishing the grounds for such remonstrance and request, we beg respectfully to urge:

First—Because he was dismissed, as we are informed and have good reason to believe, not because of dereliction in duty, incapacity, or want of efficiency in the line of his duties as Chief of the department for extinguishing fires, but because of a misunderstanding with respect to the line and scope of alleged obligations in matters wholly foreign to such duties.

Second—Because, after a long and thorough test, he has demonstrated his qualifications for the position by placing the Fire Department of this city in the very highest position of excellence, with its efficiency and discipline in a condition second to that of no similar department in this county.

Third—Because his recognized merit in the particulars referred to has inspired universal confidence among underwriters, not only of this city but of the entire country, as well as of all classes of property-holders in this city, and, while, not doubting the ability or bravery of other members of the Department, we respectfully submit that the appointment of any person to this high and peculiarly responsible position, whose capacity and ability to fill it and to control an organization so extensive as that of this city, has not been similarly tested, will create great uneasiness and apprehension among the managers of all underwriting institutions transacting business here, and equally so, as we believe, among a large majority of the property-owners.

Fourth—Because the dismissal of a brave, tried, and capable officer on other grounds than dereliction in duty, incapacity, or disobedience of positive orders in the line of duties specifically pertaining to the work of the Department, will strike at the foundation of its efficiency, and tend to remove all incentives to reach a higher standard of merit among the subordinate chiefs and members of our Fire Department.

If any apology be needed, in the estimation of the Honorable Mayor and members of the Common Council, because as members of a distinct profession we thus ask for the restoration to his former position of the late Chief of our Fire Department, we venture respectfully to remind your honorable body that the class of institutions represented by us have voluntarily taxed themselves for a long term of years for the purpose of maintaining an auxiliary fire-extinguishing and property-saving department, greatly to the benefit of the city and its property-owners, at an expense of upwards of $30,000 per annum. That, in addition to this, the city collects from these same institutions something like $40,000 per annum for the benefit, ostensibly, of the Fire Department. That all the underwriting institutions represented here are virtually interested in this question by reason of the fact that they are liable for fire-risks assumed within the corporate limits of the city, aggregating not less than $200,000,000. That they have had special motives and facilities for observing the condition, discipline, and management of the Fire Department since its late Chief has been in command, and therefore feel competent to pass upon the questions involved. And, finally, because, from the nature of their business and the vast sums of money they have been called upon to disburse in behalf of the institutions they represent in past years, to make good the ravages by fire, they more keenly than others appreciate the danger by which the city is still menaced by reason of the existence within its corporate limits of over 10,000 frame buildings, together with other well-understood elements of danger, often difficult to overcome. Very respectfully submitted,

MOORE & JANES,	FRED S. JAMES & CO.,
JOHN CAMERON,	C. COMSTOCK,
EUGENE CARY,	W. G. FERGUSON,
C. H. CASE,	WILLIAM WARREN,
W. B. CORNELL,	T. & W. A. GOODMAN,
MONTGOMERY & TALLMADGE,	R. W. HOSMER & CO.,
	FLOYD & BURCH,
HENRY W. RICE & CO.,	D. S. MUNGER & CO.,
MILLER & DREW,	W. G. MCCORMICK,
WITKOWSKY & AFFELD,	OAKLEY B. PELLET,
PHILLIPS & PRICE,	T. A. MITCHELL & CO.,
FISHER BROS.,	S. M. MOORE,
E. M. TEALL,	E. S. HEWITT,
O. W. BARRETT,	I. J. LEWIS,
R. S. CRITCHELL,	G. F. BISSELL,
GEORGE B. TREADWAY & CO.	

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE."

How Lord Beaconsfield Snubbed a Persistent Office-Seeker Who Wished to Present Him a Gold Laurel-Wreath.

London Times, June 28.

The much-talked-of People's Tribute has been declined, without thanks. Lord Beaconsfield, in a letter we publish this morning, declares himself unable to accept the gold laurel-wreath which Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, during the past five months, has been preparing for him. At the beginning of the present month everything was in readiness up to a certain point. The subscriptions to the Tribute had been collected by Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, "with immense labor," indeed, and with "never yet exampled efforts," but in an amount sufficient for the purpose. The gold wreath had been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt & Roskell. It had been shown, publicly and privately, to half London, to 9,000 persons in Manchester, and to many of the highest families in the land. Royal personages had expressed their admiration of it, and had graciously requested that it might be sent to their palaces. The time and place had been duly arranged at which Lord Beaconsfield was to be presented with it. The deputation which desired to take part in the final ceremony was a large one,—so large that it could not have been received at Downing street. The Crystal Palace, Sydenham, was chosen as a fitting place for Mr. Tracy Turnerelli and the rest of the people's representatives to evince their devotedness to Lord Beaconsfield in the most public manner possible. Lord Beaconsfield was duly invited by the Chairman of the Tribute to attend and accept the gift. Nothing remained but for his Lordship to signify his willingness to comply with the request addressed to him. The gift was ready; Mr. Tracy Turnerelli was ready; the people's representatives were ready; the Crystal Palace had been placed at their disposal by the managers. But for some reason, as yet unexplained, Lord Beaconsfield was not ready. The Chairman's letter remained unanswered for a period of nine days. At last, on June 16, uneasy and depressed by the continued silence, the Chairman sent off a telegram to the Premier's Secretary to ask whether the letter had been received, and was informed in return that it had been received, and that an answer was already on its way to him. That answer we publish this morning. It contains Lord Beaconsfield's refusal to accept the gift destined for him, and the reasons by which his refusal was determined. The blow was a terrible one. Hardest of all it came, not from Lord Beaconsfield himself, but from his Secretary, Mr. Algernon Turnor. Mr. Tracy Turnerelli had not even the satisfaction of an autograph word from the Premier in recognition of his proffered services. "I thank you" would have been enough for him; but "I thank you" was just what he did not obtain, either directly or by implication. That 52,800 Englishmen, to say nothing of their servant, Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, should be thus treated, was more than Mr. Tracy Turnerelli could believe possible. He could not look upon Mr. Algernon Turnor's letter as final. He persisted accordingly in claiming a personal word from the Premier; but, as his claim to this has not yet been allowed, he now lays the whole matter before the public, and asks all honest, impartial Englishmen, Conservative or Liberal, to judge for themselves.

Mr. Tracy Turnerelli's neglected letter of the 8th inst. was by no means the first communication which Lord Beaconsfield had received from him. For the last five years—that is to say, ever since Lord Beaconsfield had taken office as Premier—the one-sided correspondence had been going on. During all that time Mr. Tracy Turnerelli had been declaring himself an ill-used man, and had been thrusting his wrongs upon Lord Beaconsfield's notice. He had, he declared, rendered important service to the Conservative party, and had received no recognition at the hands of the party-leaders. We can hardly be surprised if Lord Beaconsfield looked with some suspicion at the further and very public service which was to be rendered him.

The only question which remains is, What is to be done with the gold laurel-wreath which has been thus unkindly rejected? Mr. Tracy Turnerelli has toiled for months, and has cut short the thread of his life, in his effort to procure it. It is a pretty thing enough, although Lord Beaconsfield will have none of it. The figure of it, published by the Autotype Company, lies before us as we write, in all its fair outlines. The rose, the shamrock, and the thistle are blended in it, in sign of the nationalities of the donors. The circle of the wreath is of laurel-leaves, with a scroll at the point from which they start, bearing as an inscription, in touching but in vain words, "The People's Tribute." Tribute, alas! no longer can it be termed. Despised and rejected by Lord Beaconsfield, it remains for the present under the official and absolute control of Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, who will have no further part in presenting it, but will hand it over to a duly-constituted committee, if ever the Premier expresses a wish to receive it.

GATH ON DANA.

Career of Dana—Why He Turned Democrat—His Struggles to Make the "Sun" the Democratic Organ, and His Failure.

Gath's Letter to Philadelphia Press.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, has gone to Europe to stay a considerable time. I asked a person tolerably well informed about his affairs what took him away.

"Dana," he answered, "has made $3,000 more money than he ever expected to have. His eyesight is getting poor, and he has to do everything through amanuenses. Besides his nerves have been a good deal shaken up, particularly in the last two or three years. He has led the Democratic party into a hole, and don't see how to get them out, and he is going away so that he can come back and draw a new line."

"What has been the effect of his war upon Hayes' Administration?"

"It was a pecuniary benefit to the *Sun*, but a deep injury to the Democratic party. Dana endeavored to manipulate the *Sun* into the position of the National Democratic organ, so that he could get the undivided support of that party, which now has no organ in New York—the *World* is the Belmont organ and the *Express* the Kelly organ. The Western Democrats put it into Dana's head that if he would make a rough, aggressive, revolutionary Democratic journal he would get their subscriptions throughout the country. To this end he indorsed Bill Allen in Ohio some years ago, though pretending to be hard money. His attacks on Grant were in the line of the Democratic indignation, insomuch as Grant was very kind to Democrats, and had been one. When Hayes came in, however, Dana resolved to do something significant, and he hit upon the inhospitable device of printing 'fraud' on Hayes' portrait the morning of his arrival in New York. While this disgusted business men, even Democrats, it did not lose their support, because the business class has never had anything to do with the *Sun*. But the riffraff, rowdy element, the wild Kentucky, Missouri, and Indiana crowds, were delighted with that species of journalistic Ku-kluxism. The *Sun* counted on Tilden to help it, but he set up the literary bureau again, which the *Sun* regarded as an infringement on its patent of running things. Mr. Tilden was significantly warned that unless he dropped the literary bureau the *Sun* would drop him. By this time, however, the *Sun's* position was so illogical that it had to support Tilden. In short, Dana didn't see any way to prevent a general defeat of the Democratic party, so he went out of the country, to be absent next fall at the elections."

"Has not he felt uncomfortable of late on the ground of his general acquaintance?"

"Yes. The connection of his name with some of the shyster lawyers led to the joke around that there was a firm of I. Ketchem and U. Cheatem. He cannot stand ridicule, though he gives it to other people."

"Who will take charge of the *Sun* while Dana is absent?"

"I do not think he cares anything about that. His object is to let things shape themselves."

"Is Dana a malignant man by nature?"

"He never appeared to be so until after Grant's election in 1868. He was always pleasant in his manners and rather obliging. He had given a great deal of personal energy to newspapers and other things, and yet never seemed to be the beneficiary of his work. He thought he was the backbone of the New York *Tribune* when it wanted courage, and suddenly Greeley compelled the stockholders to put him out. He was not adapted to journalism in Chicago, having spent all his active life in New York. He started the *Sun* about 1867, or, rather, bought it, for it was the oldest paper of prominence in New York. He would meet his friends on the street and say: 'Here, I want you to subscribe $5,000 for a newspaper that I am to control. You must not say no, because everybody that speaks to me has got to take stock in it.' In this way he raised $300,000. About one-half of this was given for the *Sun*, owned by the Beach family. He spent also a considerable portion for new mechanism, etc.,—fully $200,000 in all. Then he bought the old Tammany-Hall property, and refitted it and mortgaged it for about $200,000 at one of the banks. After a year or more the *Sun* was a failure. Old Mr. Beach, who had taken stock for a part of his property, went into the office one day and opened out: 'Your composing-room,' he said, 'is costing $2,000 a week, when I always ran it for $400.' Dana and he had quite a battle, when Dana maneuvered him into offering his stock at 95 cents on the dollar. Dana took it over to a bank and got the money on it and paid Beach off."

"Why was not the paper a success?"

"It was attributed to the weakness of the publishing department. His publisher was one of the Washington committee clerks, Byington, who appeared not to get the drift of things."

"What next?"

"Then an ex-reporter named England was put in that place. He had considerable aggressiveness, and was good at hunting up advertising. Some years ago, when he was a *Tribune* reporter under Dana, he was rotten-egged in the quarantine riots on Staten Island; but eggs of that kind seemed perfectly healthy to his nature. He resolved to advertise the *Sun*, and they spent $25,000 in different newspapers making long display advertisements."

"What class of stockholders went into the paper?"

"Some very good men, who looked on the Dana of the past with sympathy. Marshall O. Roberts put in $50,000. After the paper got to be a success, Dana went to him and said: 'Mr. Roberts, I want you to sell me twenty-five shares of your stock.' 'I don't know about that, Dana,' said Roberts. 'This stock is paying me 25 or 30 per cent a year, and I am not tired of it.' Dana insisted that he must have the stock. 'What will you take for it?' asked Dana. 'It is worth 200 anyway,' said Roberts. Dana bought the stock at a premium of 100. He made other persons surrender stock in the same way. Mr. Chittenden, member of Congress from Brooklyn, had a few shares, and he was summoned to give his up. He wouldn't do it. The *Sun* then began to abuse him daily, although a stockholder, calling him 'Little Chit.' Undaunted, the little old merchant sent word to Dana, 'You can Little Chit me as much as you please, but you can't have my stock!' Consequently he kept on drawing his dividends. William M. Evarts had some stock in this paper. Numerous persons of political ambition, and with business schemes, and some out of mercantile good-will for a disappointed literary man, put in money. Nearly all of them felt outraged by the conduct of the paper. Some sacrificed their stock when it was good property, rather than have any part in the concern."

"Did Mr. Dana apply to be Collector of the Port of New York under Grant while editor of the *Sun*?"

"Yes. The paper was not paying anything, and the outlook was a little blue. One of Dana's friends, who had been a merchant, started a paper through Wall street, at the Chamber of Commerce and elsewhere, to make Mr. Dana Collector of the Port of New York. Dana at first said that it would be useless to apply and he would rather not have it pressed. When he saw all those names coming up so cheerfully, however, he got the Collectorship on the brain. He said, 'I am poor, and would like the office, as it would make me financially independent.' A person of his temperament once sanguine suffers severe disappointment. The friends who were pushing him went to see Gen. John A. Rawlings on the subject. They did not know that Rawlings was also an applicant for Collector of the Port on the same grounds—namely, that he was consumptive and very soon to die, and had made no provision for his family. Gen. Grant had it known that he would do anything for Mr. Dana. Something was said about a foreign mission for him. His friends replied: 'That won't do. He wants money, and this is the only office that will make him well off.' At the same time, Dana's friends admit that while they pressed him for Collector of the Port on his own behalf, they also were desirous to run the Custom-House under a Collector of their own. He stood foremost for Collector of the Port until it was found that funds were needed to carry Indiana in October, and the merchants were called on to subscribe. They put up $70,000 conditional on the Collectorship being given to their old fellow-merchant, Grinnell. Therefore Dana lost the office, and it made him furious. Hence the attacks on Grant."

"Does he attack friend and foe on some general theory of attack, or by voluntary epilepsy?"

"No. He took the general ground of commercial necessity. Dana belongs to the school of old Bennett,—the victim of a good many unrewarded years of hard work. Bennett, however, had the element of mischief in him merely. Dana has done a number of kind-hearted things. I guess he came to the conclusion that the predatory part of his life was better than the chivalric. He took revenue whichever way it came, as all that the world respected."

"What is the best side of his performance as an editor?"

"Information is altogether his best hold. He has a great accumulation of facts and general knowledge and likes to put it out in cyclopedic form. This instinct to assault and slur people is of long date. He refused to put Mrs. Sigourney's name into his book of American poets some years ago. He is a wonderful worker. He will keep short-hand men running all day, and all the time he can spare from his newspaper he puts into his cyclopedia. Besides, he has some business character and position. You know what a linguist he is. He speaks at least half a dozen languages. As a writer, merely, some think him second-rate."

"Is it enough for a man of such requirements to die editor of the *Sun*?"

"No, it is a pity. His real aspiration was to be editor of the New York *Tribune*. It was that abandoned dream which incensed him when he saw the new *Tribune* building rise so high under a stranger's name. The attacks on John R. Young were consented to on the same account."

"What is Dana's life outside of his newspaper office?"

"He lives up about Glen Cove, on a piece of ground which has been artificially made an island; he comes down every morning on the steamer, and leaves his office a little after 3 o'clock for the boat. As soon as he gets on the boat he goes to a room and lies down and takes a sleep on the salt, calm water while the boat is speeding to Glen Cove. He there awakens refreshed, and finds his carriage at the wharf, when he takes a drive. He has an interesting family. One of his daughters has married the scientific man, Draper, recently. He has a son whom he is bringing up in his newspaper office."

"Which paper in New York ought to be the paper of the future?"

"I think the *Tribune*. It has a deep, original hold on the old Anti-Slavery and Republican crowd, and, if it lacks Greeley's individuality, it also lacks some of his coarseness. The *Tribune* was, of course, injured by Greeley's defection from the Republican party, and it has taken some years to repair it. Meantime, every injurious thing that could be said against the paper has been poured upon it without stint, but it is raising up its head again, earned money last year, and as soon it can put back a portion of its earnings into its columns and begin to compete in the news, as it did about 1868 or 1870, it will get a wide credit again."

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—J. D. Cunningham, living on Middle Creek, five miles east of Milford and twenty miles from this place, lost his house by fire Monday night. The fire caught from a defective flue. The house was partially covered by insurance.

There are six camps along the route of the Lincoln & Northwestern Railroad, between this place and Milford. The cars are expected to be running to Milford by the 1st of September. About one mile of the road west of this city has been graded, and is now ready for the ties. Articles of incorporation of the Nebraska & Kansas Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. The Cities of Superior, Nuckolls County, and Edgar, in Clay County, are the designated termini of the road. The authorized capital stock is to be $500,000.

Gov. Nance has appointed the Hon. Guy C. Barton, of North Platte, and the Hon. M. L. Hayward, of Nebraska City, as representatives from this State on the Citizens' and National Committee to assist in the project of holding a World's Fair in New York City A. D. 1883.

A miniature cyclone passed over the eastern part of Seward County yesterday, but did no damage. Those who saw it say it was funnel-shaped and traveled swiftly.

The hunting season opens here the 15th of August, and our local sportsmen are preparing for action. Prairie-chickens will be more plentiful in Nebraska than ever before, the prairies and fields being literally covered with young birds.

J. M. H.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—The thirty-ninth national camp-meeting is now in progress at Bennett, sixteen miles from this city. The grounds are in good condition, and the attendance promises to be large. Several Eastern celebrities are present, among whom is the Rev. W. McDonald, of Boston, Mass.

"All who try 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup' say it is the family benefactor,"—the Florence Nightingale of the nursery. 25 cents. Avoid imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM.
SWIMMING SEASON, 1879.
GOOD NEWS for THE BOYS!
In order to give all good boys a reasonable chance during school vacation, the managers have concluded to issue
JUNIOR TICKETS
for 25 cents, to boys of 15 years and below. Good till 6 p. m. only.
Dr. WM. JANSEN, Manager.
L. J. KADISH, President.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
UNABATED SUCCESS! THIRD WEEK! Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, also Sunday Night,
Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.
1-2 100 Strong! 50 Solid! 1-2 100
R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON.....Proprietors.
Entire New Bill. Every Song Sparkling. Every Joke Fresh. Every Act Sensational. Every Feature Original. Monday, July 14—The great Military Zouave Clog Sensation, and the comic local sketch, Scenes at Harvey's Great State-st. Clothing House.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE FULL
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Wednesday and Saturday during the summer season.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.........J. H. HAVERLY.
A BREEZY ENTERTAINMENT. THE SUCCESS OF THE DAY. THE TALK OF THE CITY.
Chicago Church Choir Company
In the very best performance of HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PINAFORE ever given in America.
New Stage Setting. New Costumes, and a Grand Chorus of 100 Voices.
Sunday Night—H. M. S. PINAFORE by a full German Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Gilbert's Great Burlesque Comedy,
ENGAGED.
Delightfully large audiences nightly. Secure your seats in advance. This Theatre is rendered the coolest place of resort in the city by its new ventilators.

GRAND CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, at
A. Rohn's Pavilion, 788, 790, & 792 W. Lake-st.,
Between Robey-st. and Hoyne-av.

HAIR GOODS.

A Woman's Hair
HER GLORY.
Among the following is Comfort, Durability, and Loveliness:

The Thompson Patent Waves	$3.00 to $10.00
The Litta Bangs	3.00 to 8.00
The Zephyr Crimps	1.50 to 6.00
The Flirt	1.50 to 5.00
The Opera Frizette	2.00 to 4.00
The Weft Frizette	50c to 1.50

All of the above are made of Natural Curly Hair that will remain in dress this warm weather.

Litta Braids, all Long Hair	$ 5 to $12
Elegant Switches, French Hair	12 to 40
Gray Switches, very white	12 to 70
Mixed Gray, every shade	[illegible]
Wigs for Ladies	[illegible]
Gents' Wigs, warranted to fit	[illegible]
Blonde Wigs	12 to 60
Toilet Mystery, for the Complexion	60 cts
Lotion for Removing Freckles	50 cts
Brown Hair Dye, per bottle	[illegible]
Blonde Hair Wash, per bottle	[illegible]
Invisible Hair Nets, 2 for	[illegible] cts
Gold Hair Pins, per box	[illegible] cts
Bandoline, per bottle	[illegible] cts
Hair Powders, per box	[illegible]

Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining, to all parts of the world.
Above found only at
THOMPSON'S,
210 WABASH-AV.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ben Harrison, Indianapolis, is at the Pacific.

Col. D. M. Sackett, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

James Blair, of Grand Rapids, is at the Gardner.

L. E. Stocking, of Anna, Ill., is at the Gardner.

Dr. C. D. House, New York, is at the Sherman.

Judge P. H. Smythe, Burlington, Ia., is at the Pacific.

B. Thompson, Aledo, Ill., is a guest of the Sherman.

Eduard B. Bouchem, Paris, is a guest of the Sherman.

Walter R. Worham, Montreal, is stopping at the Pacific.

C. F. Shaw, London, is among the guests of the Palmer.

Judge S. A. Pellet, Minneapolis, is registered at the Palmer.

T. F. Bonton, editor of the Jonesboro, Ill., *Democrat*, is at the Gardner.

W. D. Ingalls and family, of New Orleans, are domiciled at the Tremont.

A. F. Blue, General Freight Agent Green Line, St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

Dr. Thomas T. Ellis has gone on a Lake Superior tour to recuperate his health.

Jacob Nunnemacher and wife (Lizzie Webster), Milwaukee, are guests of the Tremont.

Ildefonso Portillo, Francisco Villar, and Manuel Gueda, Mexico, are guests of the Palmer.

G. M. Jones, proprietor of the Union Pacific Hotel, Cheyenne, W. T., is a guest of the Tremont.

Judge J. M. Harlan, of Louisville, and Judge J. H. Howe, of Wisconsin, are domiciled at the Pacific.

S. S. Stevens, Omaha, Western Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is at the Palmer.

The stockholders of the Women's Medical College met at the Sherman House, and in private session transacted that usual routine business.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Ohio & Chesapeake Railroad and Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Perry H. Smith has recently purchased, at an expense of some $300, a large iron bronze fountain, which he will have set up in Lincoln Park near the menagerie.

A loaded barrel-wagon broke down on Wabash avenue in front of Grace Church about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, covering the whole east half of the street at that point with empty barrels.

The cabinetmakers employed by the firm of Clark & Bro., corner of Robey street and Blue Island avenue, have informed their employers that they will only work eight hours a day in future.

C. E. Perkins, General Manager, and T. J. Potter, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and F. M. Drake, President of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Michael Burke, 6 years of age, whose parents live at No. 40 Arthur street, while crossing the Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge at Sixteenth street fell through between the ties and was drowned in the river. The bridge was partly open at the time for repairs.

George Hechitt, driver of a lumber wagon, accidentally fell from his seat on the wagon at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the corner of Madison and Market streets, and was severely injured about the left shoulder. He was taken to his home, No. 378 May street.

An infant 5 months old died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the arms of its mother, Mrs. Honora Robinson, of No. 400 Twenty-second street, while she was on the way home from the grocery. A physician says the little one died for lack of proper nourishment and care.

Miss Edith Herrick, the pretty book-agent who was made the victim of her employer, Glazier, left with her mother Thursday evening for Boston, having completed the pecuniary arrangements attendant upon the compromise. The young lady has recovered sufficiently to travel without danger.

To-morrow afternoon will be given at Lincoln Park the second in the series of Sunday open-air concerts inaugurated with so much success by Mr. Perry H. Smith. This will be under the auspices of Mr. William T. Baker. An attractive programme has been prepared by Johnnie Hand, which will be given in full in to-morrow's TRIBUNE.

The property-owners on North Wells street are unanimous in their opposition to the proposed elevated railway. Although the remonstrance has been in circulation only two days, nearly every foot of ground is represented on it. A mass-meeting is to be held in the early part of next week, at which a committee will probably be appointed to present the protest to the Council, and to give the reasons why the right of way should not be granted.

Frederick Eggers, who owns the south half of the fractional southeast quarter of Sec. 17, Township 37, N. R. 15 east of the third principal meridian, in the vicinity of South Chicago, has promulgated a notice warning all persons to beware of certain parties in Cincinnati and St. Louis who are endeavoring to convey certain lots in a pretended subdivision of his property, on the strength of a quit-claim deed dated Nov. 11, 1869, which, he says, is a forgery. He claims to have established his title before the Superior Court of Cook County by a perpetual injunction and proceedings in chancery.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city is continually striking new fields of labor, and has now arranged to do a special work for the commercial travelers who visit our city. A committee of traveling men, representing some of the leading houses, has been appointed to take charge of this branch of work, and a social prayer-meeting led by a commercial man will be held in the Association parlor at 150 Madison street every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be good music, and a reception committee will be in attendance to make everybody feel at home. Mr. George Quinaw will conduct the meeting to-night. All young men cordially invited.

R. D. Millitt, of Lead City, D. T., is in the city, stopping at the Sherman House. Mr. Millitt is the constructing engineer of the California Company, which owns the majority of the mines in the Black Hills. They are about to lay 15,000 feet of pipes to supply the City of Deadwood with water. Mr. Millitt will probably purchase these iron pipes here, as well as the pumping and hoisting machinery for hoisting 500 tons of ore about 1,500 feet and pumping water the same distance. He reports that Chicago has become the central purchasing point of all the Black Hills, and is destined to control the trade of that section.

The Saloon-Keepers' Union met at Vorwarts Turner Hall yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the President, John Feldekamp, in the chair. Mr. Charles Miller reported, for the Committee on Judiciary, that said Committee had waited on Mayor Harrison to protest against the appointment of members of the Citizens' League as special policemen, and that the Mayor had asked them to submit their protest in writing. This written protest was now being prepared by Mr. Rubens, the attorney of the Association, and would be submitted this morning. On motion, the President and Vice-President were added to the Committee, and its action approved. After some further talk, of no special interest to the outside public, the Association adjourned to meet again Friday.

The West-Park Commissioners made an official inspection yesterday of Humboldt, Douglas, and Central Parks, with their connecting driveways. The Washington driveway has been relaid with a top-dressing, and the drive on Madison is expected to be fully graded within a short time, while the drive across Douglas Park has been more than half completed. The fountain in Central Park and the new band-house in Humboldt Park are among the most noticeable improvements. The work on the boulevard between Humboldt and Central Parks will be immediately commenced, and a general improvement in the matter of paths and drives in all parks set on foot. Nothing has as yet been done in regard to dedicating any street for a boulevard, and the Commissioners have not yet been called upon to take any official action in the premises.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Charles Woodward, who died destitute in the rear of a saloon at No. 431 West Randolph street. Deceased was 49 years of age, single, a cooper by trade, and is not known to have had any relatives hereabouts. An inquest was also held upon Lorenz Brehm, a cooper, 32 years of age, who was killed by a train on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at the Sangamon street crossing. There was no direct evidence to show that his death was suicidal, and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury. The remains are to be buried by his brother, who lives at No. 42 Frank street. An inquest was also held upon Charles Herzog, 11 years of age, who accidentally fell into the North Branch of the river, near Ogden's Grove, and was drowned.

HYDE PARK HOTEL.

The tract of land known as the Hyde Park Hotel property was sold at auction by Receiver H. W. Jackson, of the Third National Bank, at 11 o'clock yesterday, at the front door of the National Life-Insurance Company's Building. This property originally belonged to Pierce & Benjamin, the owners of the Hyde Park Hotel. It included, beside that structure, Block 35 in the subdivision of land known as the "Grounds of the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest," together with the land lying east of it, and the riparian rights belonging to the same. The whole property in question lies two miles south of the city limits. The Hyde Park Hotel burned down, so that the only thing that remains on the land now is its ruins. Pierce & Benjamin, who were debtors to the Third National Bank, transferred the property to the Receiver of that concern on their account, and Receiver Jackson offered it for sale. There was quite a crowd of bidders on hand. The property was finally purchased by Mr. Horatio S. Lewis, of this city, for $13,000. The sale has to be approved by Judge Blodgett.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Collector yesterday took in about $2,500 for licenses.

The South-Side Gas Company was paid $19,000 yesterday, and $8,000 was paid out in the redemption of scrip.

Scarlet fever cases were reported as follows: 661 West Indiana street, 292 North Franklin street, and 46 Harmon court.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $2,552 from the Collector, $4,533 from the Water Department, and $305 from the Comptroller.

A building permit was yesterday granted to J. Connors to erect five two-story dwelling on Emerald street, near Thirty-sixth, to cost $8,000.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor was yesterday, on recommendation of the Police Committee, granted permission to use the old police station-house on Union street for church and Sunday-school purposes until further orders.

The experts did very little on the City-Hall investigation yesterday, Gen. McDowell being unwell. It is now settled that they will not be able to report Monday, from the fact that they are not yet through taking notes, and have adjourned until that time.

The Police Committee met yesterday and agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Blom and Klingen for Clerks of the Police Courts. In the matter of the appointment of William Whalen as Bailiff to the West Side Court some objection was made, which may or may not be more fully aired in the Council.

POLICE MATTERS.

In police circles there was very little that was new during the day. The agreement to accept a reduction of 5 per cent in their pay was sent to the several stations to be signed during the day and evening, to be returned this morning. It is believed that most of them have signed or will sign it, but they all do it because forced to, and with the private understanding that it can amount to nothing, for several reasons. In the first place, it bears date of July 1 and purports to have been then signed, which is not true, and in the second place its signing was not a voluntary act, which they understood relieved them of all obligations they are supposed to have assumed. One of the conditions of the agreement further is, that it is signed on the express understanding that no one is to be discharged from the force, which is important to the men in the face of a statement from headquarters yesterday that the 5 per cent reduction in salaries and the cutting down of the expense account could not possibly save more than $35,000, and that it would be necessary to discharge about twenty men at an early day to make the saving reach the desired figure. In this those who are not discharged will have consolation. This reduction promises to lead to a disagreeable muddle, and the demoralization of the force, which the public interest does not just now demand.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The case of "Doctor" Palmer was called in the Criminal Court yesterday and postponed until the 17th inst.

Albert E. Parker was yesterday sentenced by Judge Tuley (a jury trial being waived) to ten days in the County Jail for the larceny of $2.48 worth of cigars.

The case of Thomas Ellis, the murderer of O'Neill, will be called in the Criminal Court this morning. It is understood that Ellis will plead guilty and be sentenced for life.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery met yesterday and audited a few bills. The Committee on Town and Town Accounts failed to get a quorum. To-day the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts will meet.

The jury who for the past two days have been considering the charge of robbery against John Crow and William Young yesterday adjudged both the scoundrels guilty, and fixed the penalty for each one at fifteen years in the Penitentiary. The usual motion for a new trial was made, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

AVERY MOORE.

State's Attorney Mills was questioned yesterday as to his knowledge of the scheme whereby Avery Moore, the West Town defaulter, was allowed to return to Chicago. Mr. Mills said that the return was a surprise to him, and that he knew nothing of it until he saw it announced in THE TRIBUNE. He was ignorant of any arrangement for immunity for Moore, and only knew that the case had been stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate. This was done on the representations of John R. Floyd and M. E. Stone and the promise that the whole thing should be fixed up to the satisfaction of the West Town Board. Mr. Mills knew nothing of the facts, but proposed to see individual members of the Board and ascertain whether the arrangements made were satisfactory to that body. If not, Avery Moore will be prosecuted.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday at Collector Harvey's office amounted to but $17,205. Of this, $14,265 was for tax-paid spirits, $2,405 for tobacco and cigars, and $300 for beer.

William Minty, the clerk in the Internal Revenue office who was supposed to have worked the thing on the inside for the benefit of the distillers in the days when the Ring was a power, has been heard from. It appears that, after leaving here, he wandered to and fro, up and down the earth, finally bringing up in Ceylon. The latest intelligence is to the effect that he has returned to this country, and is in New York.

United States Marshal Hildrup received an official communication yesterday morning from First-Comptroller Porter, of the Treasury Department, calling attention to the lack of funds to support Marshals, carry on United States Courts, transport prisoners, etc., in view of the failure on the part of Congress to appropriate therefor. THE TRIBUNE has kept its readers posted in regard to the difference of opinion between Comptroller Porter and Commissioner Raum as to the proper legal construction of the clause relating to the transportation and care of prisoners. The circular sheds no new light on the general subject, but simply calls attention to the matter, and expresses a hope that Congress, at its next session, will make an appropriation to liquidate accrued debts, without suggesting any plan for running the courts and the Marshals' offices in the interim.

CRIMINAL.

The charge of disorderly, preferred by Mrs. Green against Mrs. Louisa Wilson, who had the difficulty with Constable Hall the other day, was dismissed yesterday before Justice Prindiville for want of prosecution.

F. Goff, of No. 552 South Park avenue, who was arrested the Fourth of July for the larceny of a carpet from George Erron, of No. 524 Cottage Grove avenue, was acquitted by Justice Summerfield, it being apparent that there was no case against him.

Frank McMillan, an auctioneer in Fox's poolroom, was yesterday before Justice Prindiville charged with the larceny of a ring and certain sums of money from Mrs. Kane, otherwise known as Louise Belden. He was held for trial in $500 bonds until to-day.

An enterprising scissor-vender has been doing the aristocratic residents of the city by representing himself as having been sent by friends of the family. He appears to get his names from card-receivers, servants, and other sources, and has disposed of divers worthless shears for as many dollars on the strength of his pretended connections and high-toned acquaintances.

James Sage, employed as a street laborer in relaying the pavement along the street-car tracks on West Madison street, was yesterday morning run down by a wagon owned and driven by Enoch Wood, of the Billings House, and had a severe gash cut across the top of his head. He was taken to his home, No. 177 West Randolph street. There was at the time a long string of vehicles in the track, and Mr. Wood, wishing to pass them, was speeding his horse when the accident occurred. He then drove rapidly away, but some one who noticed him told the police, and later in the day he was arrested upon a charge of reckless driving.

A crowd of young mischief-makers last evening at 9 o'clock threw a can filled with powder into the basement of No. 406 Milwaukee avenue, where it exploded. As there was a small hole in the side of the can, it is supposed there was a fuse attached. The damage done to the building, which is owned by John Buehler, was trifling.

For about two weeks past various petty losses have been reported at the Sherman House, and, as it was believed that some of the employes were guilty of the thefts, one of the bell-boys was yesterday "sweated" by the detectives until they became convinced of his innocence, and let him go. The losses are always small, and it is difficult to determine whether they are lost outside or stolen in the hotel. The proprietors say that no serious losses have been reported for months, and claim that no thieving of any moment is going on.

Thursday afternoon Granger's coal office, No. 524 Clark street, was entered by a man and a boy, who took advantage of the proprietor's absence to rob the money-drawer of about $30 cash, and help themselves to a quantity of clothing. They were seen leaving the place, and such a determined pursuit was given that they dropped the clothing as they ran. Yesterday Detectives Steele and McDonald arrested George Harris, alias McCarthy, and John Sullivan, alias Clark, upon suspicion of being the two men who committed the robbery.

Samuel Rose, an African restaurateur, was ushered into the presence of Justice Meech yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge of passing a counterfeit bill of the Traders' National Bank on a man by the name of William O. Huszagh. The testimony showed that the gentleman who by another name would smell as sweet received the bill in the course of business, couldn't make the change, sent it out, and got in return five ones, with which he and the customer settled. The evidence utterly failed to show any wicked intent on William's part, and the Justice dismissed the complaint, whereat there was great joy.

Charles Green, alias Graham, the suspected hotel sneak, was yesterday identified as the thief who, a few days since, presented himself at the desk in the office of the Grand Pacific Hotel and requested the key to Room No. 309. The clerk, supposing he was the guest occupying that room, gave him the key, and when the rightful occupant returned he found his room empty. Graham was positively identified by the servants in the house, and by the pawnbroker to whom he disposed of the plunder. The fellow has frequently been caught in thefts of the kind, but has always managed to escape prosecution by the tearful implorings of his wife and other relatives.

Minor arrests: Mary Kaha, keeping a house of ill-repute, on complaint of Charles Spaker, of No. 117 Canal street; Martin Caroley, charged with stealing rags from a junk-dealer at No. 136 Pacific avenue; Constable W. E. Dempsey, charged with the larceny of some law books, which he took from Thomas Shirley, having an office at No. 48 North Clark street, upon an execution given him to collect by G. S. Williams, another attorney; John Lorenson, a bookkeeper for E. J. Lehmann, proprietor of "The Fair," who is charged with appropriating to his own use about $50 of his employer's money; John Taylor, an alleged tramp from Michigan, who was given lodging by a colored family on Third avenue, and rewarded their generosity by stealing some clothing; William Meyers, who is suspected of the burglary of a lot of clothing and a set of pool-balls from Lehr's saloon at the corner of Dearborn and Adams street; H. Weaver, larceny of wearing apparel from Della Johnson of No. 194 Clinton street; Charles Eckstrom, a fellow who cannot be kept out of railroad cars and freight houses.

By way of toning down the evil of confidence men and other swindlers blocking up the thoroughfares during the business hours of the day, the Central Station detectives yesterday arrested James Chambers, alias "Pathfinder," which sobriquet he earned for his connection with a swindling concern of that name, which had an existence on Clark street some time ago, William Monroe, William Sherman, James Hewes, and Michael Connerton, alias Conley. All of the above are confidence men, and were arrested for vagrancy, and not because of their dealings in the so-called "Gamblers' alley." Thus far there is very little disposition on the part of the police to interfere with any occupant or frequenter of that "alley" unless wanted upon other charges than the mere fact of being found in that place. There is likewise but little disposition to interfere with gambling of any species in any part of the city. The war upon the confidence men, which, by the way, is not waged with much spirit by many of the detectives, is said to be the outcome of several large tricks recently taken by them, and notably one of nearly $2,000 taken a few evenings ago in a Dearborn street beer saloon.

Joseph Rue, a Philadelphia detective, arrived in town yesterday from the Far West, having in charge Barclay J. Smith, who was at one time President of the Newtown Banking Company and Secretary of the Newtown Insurance Company, both corporations having their offices in Newtown, Pa. In April, 1878, both failed, and in a few days afterward Smith took his surreptitious leave. Then it was discovered that he had levanted with some $200,000, all the available funds of both concerns. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, and Detective Rue was selected to serve it. It was not until the following October that he learned the whereabouts of the defaulter, which were in Helena, Montana. Thither he went, and made the arrest the following month, but, through some informality in the papers and the hocus pocus of a habeas corpus, the warrant didn't stick and Mr. Rue was compelled to return to Newtown for fresh papers. Having obtained these some two months ago he returned to Helena and arrested Smith, who was on the eve of taking his departure for Puget Sound. Detective Rue left for Doylestown on last evening's train.

Justice Walsh: Patrick H. Lyons, larceny of a horse from F. Waterman, $300 to the Criminal Court, and $300 additional for the larceny of a horse and buggy from Joseph Sokup, West Town Assessor; Stephen Murphy, same charges, discharged; Charles Hull, disorderly, $100 fine; Fred Frazier, larceny, $300 to the 15th; Daniel Sullivan, charged with assaulting Henry Fleming in a Canal-street saloon, in which Fleming was stabbed in the breast, $300 to the 18th; William Lloyd, one of the young rowdies who was with Willie Henkel when he was shot by Watchman Brown in the yard of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad late Thursday night; Anna Hunt, keeper of a boarding-house, who is charged with the larceny as bailee of a quantity of furniture and clothing by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rotart, two of her former boarders, $600 to the 18th. Justice Summerfield: Richard Ryan, carrying concealed weapons, $25 fine; Lizzie Wright, disorderly, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; R. B. Allison, the alleged boarding-house beat, arrested on complaint of Mrs. Flora Fisher, of No. 998 Wabash avenue, $400 to the 12th; William Joyce, assaulting and cutting Tim Flanerty on the canal bridge at Western avenue, and robbing him of 60 cents, $1,000 to the 19th; Joseph Moran and Kate Corbett, vagrancy, $50 fine each; William Lane, a small colored boy charged with stealing a ring from Mrs. S. H. Scribner, $300 to the Criminal Court on his way to the Reform-School; John Wilson, James Connors, Edward Jones, Samuel Watson, John Sweeney, John Jordan, Edward Robinson, John Clancy, Mary Maher, and Frank Sanders, inmates of a low resort at No. 473 Clark street, $100 fine each; William Green, vagrant, $100 fine; Henry Oberndorfer, interfering with Officer Mooney while he was endeavoring to arrest some boys for bathing in the lake, $5 fine; Agnes Youse, inmate of the house of ill-repute kept by the Cekanders, on Randolph street, to the 16th; Edward Dolan and Charles Williams, vagrants and young thieves, $100 fine each.

CATTLE DISEASE.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY PROF. DETMERS.

Prof. H. J. Detmers, who was one of a Commission of nine experts—three veterinarians and six physicians—appointed by the Hon. William G. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, to make a thorough investigation of the swine plague, or, as it is more popularly called, "hog-cholera," and on which he worked with exemplary patience from August of last year until February of this, when he was called away to look into the alleged cases of bovine pleuro-pneumonia at the Stock-Yards, has recently made a discovery in connection with the two diseases which cannot fail to be of great benefit to the growers of both swine and cattle.

In May last he bought two heifers, both in a capital condition of health, and inoculated in the ear both with the pulmonary exudations of hogs infected with the swine plague. The animals were then placed under careful scientific surveillance. In due time the heifers showed symptoms of disease, but the attack was a light one, and in the course of a few days the strong constitutions of the animals enabled them to throw it off. A second inoculation was performed. With the aid of a hypodermic syringe a drachm of the pulmonary exudation from a diseased pig just killed was inserted in one of the heifers, and half a drachm in the other. The pig was killed for the purpose, so as to escape all possibilities of pyemia. In the course of a week the disease, which in its symptoms indicated pneumonia, was quite plainly developed. The attack, however, was a light one. July 3 one of the animals was killed for post-mortem examination. Some morbid changes were found. There was a distinctly limited hepatization in several places in the posterior and anterior of both lobes of the lung. Serum was found in the chest and abdominal cavity. Nearly all the lymphatic glands were enlarged. Everything else was in its normal condition. The hepatization which was thus produced in the heifer by the inoculation from swine plague was almost identical with that which is one of the characteristics of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.

Some time ago the English papers were filled with articles stating that cattle troubled with contagious pleuro-pneumonia had arrived at Liverpool from the Western States. Prof. Williams, a well-known scientist in Edinburg, who has devoted many years to the investigation of contagious diseases in the animal kingdom, contradicted the reports published in the English press. If the cattle came from the West, Prof. Williams, says Mr. Detmers, was undoubtedly right. The disease, which was pronounced contagious pleuro-pneumonia, was not such, but an infection somewhat resembling it, and emanating from the swine plague. There are two ways in which the latter might be absorbed by cattle, either from scratches externally, or from feed and water internally. All the excretions from diseased hogs swarm with the *bacillus* germs, which are the primary cause of the plague. The commingling of 100 hogs and fifty cattle in any yard or pasture would no doubt result in some of the latter becoming inoculated with the disease, provided any of the porcines wer troubled with the swine plague.

Prof. Detmers found that the disease communicated to the cattle by inoculation is of a mild type,—in fact so mild that its existence would not be noticed unless by a close observation.

Judging from this discovery of Prof Detmers, it is highly probable that some cattle slightly affected with a mild type of swine plague passed through the Stock-Yards unnoticed; and that the disease, aggravated by transportation to New York and the close confinement on the Atlantic steamers, reached such proportions that it was mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia.

In answer to a question propounded by the reporter, Mr. Detmers said that the disease was not dangerous. The heifers on which the experiment was made kept fairly in flesh. The temperature increased to 104.6 deg. and 104.8 deg. F. Respiration was accelerated, and the cattle acted a little dumpish.

With the aid of a lancet some of the blood was obtained for microscopical examination. It was found to contain some of the bacillus germs as in the diseased hogs suffering from the swine plague.

Prof. Detmers is firmly of the opinion that if the English insist on genuine contagious pleuro-pneumonia, they must look for it in cattle other than those which come from the great prairies of the Western States.

MEATS.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S DROP.

The drop in meats on the Board of Trade caused no little excitement yesterday, and with the news from the South caused two firms to suspend,—one to ask for time in settling margins, and another to delay temporarily in payments.

The house of T. J. Martin, Jr., which has dealt largely in meats and has a large correspondence in the South, suspended early in the day. They ascribe their failure, which is said to be about $12,500, to the fact that, in view of the unexpected fall in meats, they were called upon for excessive margins, while the Southern firms on whose account they had bought failed to put up corresponding margins. They had expected $32,000 yesterday morning, but only received $2,500, and hence were unable to meet the necessary margins. They declare themselves perfectly solvent, and only ask for time in which to straighten out their contracts. Parties with whom they have deals express themselves as sure of their money, and announce their intention of assisting Martin out by taking their contracts. The firm will continue business.

James McAlpine suspended about the same time, for $9,000 it is said, the fall in two days of September pork from $9.90@9.92½ to $8.57½, and a similar fall in ribs from $4.80 to $3.90, being likewise assigned as the cause. They also blame the Southern correspondents for slowness in depositing margins, the yellow-fever excitement being a prime factor in the delay. They claim that the suspension can have no possible effect on the firm of James McAlpine & Co., of Milwaukee, or upon other firms outside of the city. The Chicago firm is entirely separate from the Milwaukee concern, and the accounts have been kept distinct. This firm also announces its intention of continuing the business. Mr. McAlpine is at present in New York.

Both the above firms have no statement to make as to liabilities, but profess to be so confident of assistance from other dealers as to pay all losses in full.

The firm of S. H. Richardson also failed to respond to margins, having asked for forty-eight hours in which to meet them. It is believed that unless the market takes a much more decidedly unfavorable turn, that they will not have to suspend.

A reporter who called upon the other firm hit by yesterday's operation—that of J. B. Reeme & Co., No. 126 Washington street—was informed that it was a temporary matter. They had, said one of the firm, deposited in bank yesterday a number of drafts on Southern customers. The bank threw them out,—for what reason was not clearly stated; and, as these were to cover margins for money due them, it necessitated their seeking elsewhere for funds. This they had done, and expected money in a day or two. When it arrived, everything would go on as heretofore. Mr. Reeme was confident all would turn out well. It was reported by some on the street that the unlucky firm was that of N. B. Ream & Co., No. 161 Washington street, but this was a mistake. The similarity of names led to the confusing of the two firms.

These suspensions had but little effect on the general market, and it is not likely that they will seriously affect other firms.

CABINET-MAKERS.

STRIKE AT BRUNSWICK & BALKE'S.

The cabinet-makers in J. M. Brunswick, Balke & Co's. billiard-table manufactory, on the North Side, were locked out yesterday morning because they did not make their appearance at the usual hour for commencing work,—7 o'clock. There were about 100 of them in all,—the majority being piece-workers. Wednesday they notified the firm that thereafter they intended working only eight hours a day. Thursday morning they came around at 8 o'clock, and quit at 5 in the afternoon. Mr. Bensinger, the manager, told the foreman, after they had gone, that if the men were not in the factory by 10 minutes after 7 the next morning (Friday) to lock the doors, and not permit them to enter at all. The workmen adhered to their programme, and, as stated, they were locked out. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Bensinger at the State street warerooms, and they had a long, quiet chat with him, but couldn't convince him of the "justice" of shortening their hours of labor, and giving them the same pay as formerly. They are perfectly satisfied with the wages they are receiving, but want to add 20 per cent to them by working two hours less. The firm cannot and will not make the concession, and if the men do not knock on the door and say "We will work ten hours; let us in," their places will be filled with others.

"The side and cushion makers got up the strike," said Mr. Bensinger. "They are piece-workers, but have induced some of the day workmen to join them. We do not care so much for the eight hours as for the after claps. If we yield, they will strike in September, when the busy season commences, for an advance of 20 per cent in wages. That would be all right, perhaps, if the cabinet-makers all over the country struck, and other manufacturers had to pay as much for goods. We cannot afford to pay more than others. I wouldn't care if the men worked only six hours, if that was the custom in other factories. We will not submit to being made an exception of."

"How much can the piece-workers make a week?"

"From $10 to $18; and the week cabinet-makers $12."

"Are the other workmen satisfied?"

"Perfectly. If we let the cabinet-makers have their way, the machine men and varnish men, who get $5 or $6 a week, would suffer, because they would get 20 per cent less if they worked eight hours. And they cannot afford a cut."

"Did the cabinet-makers complain of their wages?"

"No."

"What did you say to their Committee?"

"I argued with them, and said it wouldn't make any difference if the cabinet-makers in the factories in New York, Detroit, Buffalo, and elsewhere worked only eight hours, but we didn't propose to be placed in a position where our competitors could undersell us."

"How did they take it?"

"They went off mad, apparently, saying we would see if we could get cabinet-makers to work ten hours."

None of the strikers loitered around the factory yesterday. They are peaceably disposed, and no trouble is anticipated. A large number of the men have been in the employ of the firm for a great many years,—some of them fourteen and fifteen,—and if they had been let alone would have been contented. The Socialistic agitators are at work not only among the cabinet-makers, but among all other tradesmen, and are responsible for the strike. These fellows make their living out of the workingmen, and lie to them about the easy time and high wages which will follow a war on capital.

There was some talk on the streets yesterday of a general eight-hour strike all over the country of cabinet-makers, who were put in the van because their Union is one of the strongest, to be followed by other trades if successful; but there is believed to be no foundation for the rumor, since failure would certainly be the result of such a movement, and the prominent advocates of the system fully realize the fact, and admit that the present is not the proper time for accomplishing their object.

TRADE AND LABOR.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The Trade and Labor Council met last evening in their hall, No. 154 Clark street, President Goldwater in the chair. Several new members were elected as delegates from various Trades-Unions.

The Picnic Committee reported progress, and considerable informal talk was indulged in. Mr. Schilling stated that all the brewers in the city had been seen, that they told the Committee that while it was impossible for them to give their wagons on the Fourth of July, they would be happy to furnish the workingmen with wagons, harness, and drivers free of charge on any future occasion when they should desire to hold picnics.

Mr. Morgan suggested that the report of the Committee be amended so that every Trade-Union in Chicago should be represented at the picnic, and so far as possible every trade should be represented by a tableau. The amendment was added, and the report of the Committee, so far as it went, was adopted.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Mr. Morgan submitted a communication, to be presented to the Council, calling attention to and praying the passage of an ordinance which he had drawn up to provide for the regulation and inspection of factories and workshops. The ordinance provides that employers shall be prohibited from putting any more work-people into one room than the laws of health allow; that all such places shall be properly ventilated; that they shall be provided with proper means of escape in case of fire; that all elevators shall be properly guarded; that every vat or receptacle for hot fluid shall be properly guarded against accident; that all workshops, factories, etc., shall be kept in a cleanly condition; that walls and ceilings, if not painted in oil, shall be regularly whitewashed and kept clean and pure; that the Chief of Police shall visit or cause to be visited all places of this kind as often as may be deemed necessary, to see that the provisions of the ordinance are carried out, and that in case any persons refuse admittance to such applicants, they shall be fined not less than $50, nor more than $200.

The report of the Executive Committee, as represented by Mr. Morgan, was unanimously adopted.

THE INSTALLATION OF NEW OFFICERS

for the coming year was declared in order. The President-elect, Mr. R. W. Streator, was invited to come forward, and he was introduced to the Council by Mr. Goldwater, the retiring President. In taking the chair Mr. Streator made a few remarks concerning the course he should pursue, which were greeted with applause. A vote of thanks was extended to Samuel Goldwater, the retiring President.

The remainder of the officers elected were as follows: Vice-President, P. H. McLogan; Recording Secretary, C. F. Kenyon; Financial Secretary, Paul Echmann; Treasurer, Thomas Gilmore; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McAuliff; Trustees, T. J. Morgan, Charles Erhardt, and John Leubers.

Mr. McAuliff, representing the Executive Committee of the Chicago Typographical Union, presented a memorial in the form of a communication, detailing what was called the outrage recently perpetrated upon the six printers by Justice Meech, at the instance of Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, and denouncing these men with vigor, as well as the statute under which Justice Meech was compelled to bind the men over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 each. They deemed this action as a heavy blow at liberty, and requested that some action be taken in the matter.

The reading of the document called forth considerable indignation from the members of the Council present, and a number of plans were suggested whereby the matter might receive proper recognition. The communication was finally referred to the Executive Committee of the Council.

The delegates from several trades-unions reported flattering success in the eight-hour movement.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions indorsing the action of the furniture-workers in the eight-hour movement.

DIXON AND HICKEY.

After the adoption of the following, the Council adjourned for two weeks:

WHEREAS, Rumor indicates the appointment of either Asst.-Supt. Dixon or M. C. Hickey to the position of Police Superintendent of the City of Chicago in the near future; and

WHEREAS, Both Dixon and Hickey have at all times shown their contempt of the work-people of Chicago, and acted upon the principle that free speech and peaceable assemblage are rights secured to a privileged class only, and not to the people at large; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the fact that said Hickey and Dixon are inimical to the work-people of Chicago, and pliant tools of a dishonorable faction who regard free government as a failure and free speech a humbug; therefore,

Resolved, by the Trade and Labor Unions of Chicago and vicinity, in the event of the nomination of either Dixon or Hickey to the position of Police Superintendent of this city, or in case positive information is obtained that such nomination is intended, that the Executive Board of this Council call an immediate meeting of this body, for the purpose of making arrangements for indignation meetings to protest against the confirmation of either of these enemies of justice and law.

DEAD AT LAST.

J. T. JONES,

shot a few days since by his brother, Prince Albert, died at 10:20 yesterday forenoon, a change for the worse having ensued at 4 o'clock in the morning. Prince Albert Jones was before Justice Summerfield in the morning, but, as it was not known in court that the wounded man was dying he was admitted to $10,000 bail to the 15th, which he could not readily furnish. This was the result of a long conversation between the Judge, Charles H. Reed, representing the prosecution on the part of a third brother, Theodore W. Jones, and John Lyle King, representing the murderer, Prince Albert Jones. At the very time when this consultation was in progress, as was afterwards ascertained, the wounded man was dying. The other cases of assault and disorderly with which the brothers had charged each other prior to the fatal affray were also continued to the same date. In the locality where the deceased was best known there was very little feeling over his tragic end; every one who knew him coincided in the expression that only a few members of his own family even would mourn his loss. He was the terror of all the saloon-keepers of the neighborhood, and, though it is said he never drank a drop of intoxicating liquor nor used tobacco in any shape, it is said of him that he was the most troublesome and ugliest man that ever entered a saloon or dance hall. This is a point upon which every one who knew him agrees.

Prince Albert Jones was brought into the County Jail yesterday noon and booked for murder. The Prince was seen afterwards by a reporter, but, aside from declaring that he fired the shot which killed his brother in defense of himself, he would say nothing. John Lyle King had told him to keep his lip buttoned, and he proposed to do so. The reporter informed Prince A. that he had better act up to the letter of his instructions, and left him seated on the steps leading up to "Murderer's Row," and industriously engaged in eating his supper.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

"We are to have a beer-garden at the Hyde Park Hotel," was what a number of villagers said last evening, and the temperance people raised their hands in holy horror. "We are to have a new hotel in the place of the one burned down,—one that will exceed it in elegance and cost; one that will cost $200,000, and which will rival the Palmer and Pacific," was what the fashionables said; and the ladies' pretty hands clapped in glee at the idea. H. S. Lewis bought the hotel property at public sale for $13,000. He says that he proposes to keep it on his hands until he can sell it, so there will be no hotel and no beer-garden at present.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the Village Hall last evening. All present. An estimate on the Stony Island ditch was allowed William Coppins, amounting to $640.

The acceptance of a strip nine feet wide lying on the north line of Fifty-first street, between Woodlawn and Madison avenues, from J. H. Dunham was brought up. The Committee said that the land ought to be accepted, but not more than $1,300 should be paid for the improvement of the street. After some debate, the report was adopted, with an amendment that the strip be paid for at the rate of $3 per running foot.

The bill against W. D. Chapins for water-pipe bought by him was settled on his paying $1,215.

The police report for June states: Arrests, 38; fines imposed, $325; collected, $30. Two arrests were for burglary and five for violation of the bathing ordinance.

The report of the Comptroller for June was received as follows: Received to credit Police Salary Fund from saloon licenses, $1,048; Water-Works Expense Fund, $3,974.15; Street and Highway Fund, $167.20; total, $5,189.35.

As there have been many petitions circulating against the transportation of offal through the village on the Union Transit Company's tracks, the attorney, Mr. Condee, had prepared an ordinance which he offered for engrossment, as follows:

The bringing into the Village of Hyde Park of any body of any dead, undressed, or unslaughtered animal or animal's offal, blood, bones, tank-stuff, or other putrid matter is declared a nuisance, and any company which shall bring in any such matter shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $100 for each offense, and further, that any company which shall transport it shall be fined a similar sum, and be liable as a nuisance.

J. W. Oakley, in a letter, asked that the matter be investigated in full and action delayed until such investigation be had. He hinted that there was something crooked in the ordinance.

Mr. Foss urged that it be engrossed.

Mr. Emory said he had a petition in his pocket to the President of the Stock-Yards, asking that the nuisance be abated, and said that the cars were filthy and at present were a great nuisance.

Mr. Springer also made several remarks to the same effect.

On the matter being pushed, the ordinance was ordered engrossed, all voting aye.

The Committee on Police were authorized to exchange the telegraph instruments for telephones, providing that no new lines be erected, and that the present line be used for the telephones.

A petition was received from the Oakwood Cemetery Company for the improvement of Cottage Grove avenue. Referred.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Bennett and was passed:

Resolved, That whenever the property-owners of the village who are specially assessed for the construction of Forty-first street drain shall so far pay up their assessments that there will be in the Treasury of the village one-half of the amount required to complete the drain to State street, which amount is estimated at $6,000, the village will let the contract for the completion of the drain.

The attorney was instructed to ask the County Board for their share of $3,000 in the construction of the 106th street bridge, with the understanding that it shall be used to improve the roads.

The engrossed Fire ordinance was passed. Thomas Davis was elected Fire-Marshal, and was instructed to report all property owned by the village in the possession of the fire companies and all in individual possession.

HYMENEAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 10.—Charles A. Braun, a prominent young merchant of Peru, was married last evening to Miss Julia Van Horne, of Magnolia, Putnam County, daughter of a wealthy farmer. The bridal party took a night train for an extended trip through the Eastern States, going to Buffalo by way of the lakes, leaving Chicago this evening.

GOOD TESTIMONY.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Flavorings are used by the most careful physicians and chemists in their own families.

"Sweetness long drawn out," describes the elegant and pure candies at Dawson's, 211 State street.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

DEATHS.

CARR—July 10, of tubercular meningitis, Nellie D., infant daughter of F. and S. Carr, aged 5 months and 3 days.

Funeral will take place from residence, 142 East Erie-st., at 7 o'clock, Saturday, July 12.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

SWARTRIDGE—At his late residence, 177 West Washington-st., July 10, 7 p. m., Richard W. Swartridge, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Sunday, July 13, at 1 o'clock, to Graceland. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RADCLIFF—Joseph, infant son of A. and J. Radcliff, aged 23 months and 26 days.

Funeral from residence, 5536 School-st., at 12 o'clock m. Sunday.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

BATCHELDER—At 817 West Washington-st., July 11, Nellie Batchelder, daughter of James L. and Margaret P. Batchelder, aged 5 years and 7 months.

ARMSTRONG—Yesterday morning, of cholera morbus, the infant son of Harold B. and Minnick Armstrong.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of the parents, corner of Wabash-av. and Sixty-second-st. (Englewood), to-day. Train leaves Michigan Southern Railroad depot at 3:40 p. m.

GRANT—Annie Howe, youngest daughter of Alexander and Louise Guerin Grant, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Funeral from her parents' residence, 120 Rhodes-av., Sunday, July 13, at 4 o'clock p. m.

RUSSELL—In Marshalltown, Ia., July 11, Amos Russell, General Ticket Agent of the Iowa Central Railroad.

Remains will be brought to Chicago via Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and buried in Graceland Cemetery Sunday morning.

KEARNEY—On Thursday evening, July 10, Patrick Kearney, aged 70 years.

Funeral from residence Sunday, July 13, by cars to Calvary.

McBRIDE—Of congestion of the brain, Ritchie, youngest son of John T. and Mary A. McBride, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Funeral from 423 West Indiana-st., Saturday, July 12, at 10:30 a. m.

BOOTH—On Friday, July 11, at the residence of his mother, 850 Wabash-av., Clarence L. Booth, oldest son of the late Heman D. Booth, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLIS—July 11, of cholera infantum, infant son of O. W. and Janet M. Wallis.

Funeral at residence, 709 West Washington-st., July 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.

RINN—Drowned at Pewaukee Lake, Charles H. Rinn.

Funeral at Chicago Avenue Church Sunday, July 13, at 3 o'clock p. m.

FORD—Harvey D. Colvin Ford, youngest son of J. P. Ford, formerly of the corner Wright and Halsted-sts., at his residence, No. 79 Hubbard-st., of cholera infantum, 9:45 p. m.

Funeral on Sunday by cars to Calvary at 1 o'clock p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. F. JACOBS WILL CONDUCT THE SUNDAY-school teachers' meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

GRAND MASS-MEETING OF THE FURNITURE-Workers, Saturday, July 12, 8 o'clock p. m., at Vorwaert's Turner Hall, West Twelfth-st. All furniture manufacturers and all furniture workers are cordially invited. Subject: "The Eight-Hour Question." THE COMMITTEE.

THE DEPOSITORS OF THE DEFUNCT COOK County Savings Bank will meet this evening at the law office of CHARLES WILLIAMS, 23 North Clark-st., Room 8, at 8 o'clock.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure—made from Grape Cream of Tartar, imported exclusively for this Powder from the Wine district of France. Always uniform and wholesome. Sold only in cans by all Grocers. A pound can mailed to any address, postage paid, on receipt of 60 cents. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 171 Duane-st., New York. Most cheap powders contain alum; dangerous to health; avoid them, especially when offered loose or in bulk.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

Tuesday, July 15, 9:30 a. m.

Last Sale of the Present Season.

SPECIAL.

One Thousand Pieces

COLORED HAMBURGS.

RUSSIAN EMBROIDERIES.

Important Invoices Seasonable Goods to Clear.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

OPENING SALE

Fall Season, 1879.

Fall Season, 1879.

Due Announcement in these Columns.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Wednesday, July 16, at 10 a. m.

250 Lots of nice Seasonable Goods will be sold.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, at our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
One Park Phaeton.
One Leather Top Buggy (made by Beale & Brown).
Two Bay Mares, 6 and 7 years old.
One Gray Mare, 7 years old.
Property of W. W. Gurley, Esq., deceased.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

SATURDAY'S SALE,

July 12, at 9:30 a. m.,

At Popular Auction House,

84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

General Household Goods,

Chromos, Plated Ware, &c.

25 brls. Pure Cider Vinegar.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, July 15, at 9 o'clock.

Large Invoice choice Hand-Sewed

Low Cut Shoes and Alexis.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Furniture & General Merchandise,

SATURDAY, July 12, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Large Sale of Valuable Improved and Unimproved

REAL ESTATE,

WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1879.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE

Unimproved Real Estate,

MONDAY, July 21, 1879.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE,

At PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, SATURDAY, July 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Canned Meat Machinery, Steam Boiler, Tin-Shop Machinery Complete,

Butchers' Tools, Meat Blocks, Ten-Ton and other Scales, Trucks, Benches, Gas and other Pipe, Pipe-Fitters' Tools, Steam Heaters, empty Beef Barrels, Safe and Office Furniture, Horse and Buggy, Labels, Patent Rights, &c. All on view on the premises corner of La Salle and Michigan-sts.

By direction of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, I hereby give notice that I shall sell the above goods at auction for cash, on above date.

GEORGE M. BOGUE, Receiver, Chicago Meat-Preserving Co.

Chicago, July 8, 1879.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Yacht Regatta.

TAKE THE

JUDGES' STEAMER, "FAXTON,"

For the Yacht Race, Saturday, July 12. The FAXTON will leave Clark-st. bridge at 1:45 p. m., calling at Lake Front, and will then make the circuit of the Yacht Course. Silver Cornet Band on board. Fare, 50 cents.

Two Excursions to SOUTH CHICAGO Sunday, July 13, at 10 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare, 50 cents. JOHN A. MARSHALL, Manager.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE

of all the Real Estate of the

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 18, 1879, for any and all the real estate belonging to the estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, including the bank building, Nos. 154, 156, and 158 Washington-st., all of which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Schedules and information will be furnished on application to A. H. BURLEY, Receiver, 120 Lake-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

YOUR OLD CLOTHES! LADIES AND GENTS. Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED at trifling expense, and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 262 West Madison-sts., Chicago, & 107 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, &c., repaired and cleaned.

RUSTIC GOODS.

RUSTIC Chairs, Settees, Vases, and new Lawn Sprinklers. HOVEY, 56 Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT PERFECT FITTING. Our specialty: skilled help and ONLY best material. It PAYS to "climb" for Low Prices! S. F. CONE, No. 202 Wabash-av.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

INSIST That your Grocer gives you Procter & Gamble's Mottled German Soap. Some Grocers in this city, in order to increase their profit, will give you very poor imitations of Procter & Gamble Soap, even though the genuine is asked for. Examine the bars you receive and see that each one bears the name Procter & Gamble, or you may be imposed upon.

AUCTION SALES.
P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
TRADE SALE
July 15, 9:30 a. m.
of the Present Season.
SPECIAL.
Thousand Pieces
HAMBURGS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Invoices Seasonable
Goods to Clear.
OPENING SALE
Season, 1879.
Fall Season, 1879.
announcement in these Columns.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF
Shoes & Slippers
Wednesday, July 16, at 10 a. m.
Seasonable Goods will be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER &
General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
AND CARRIAGES,
July 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, at our stores.
Top Buggy (made by Beale & Brown).
6 and 7 years old.
7 years old.
W. Gurley, Esq., deceased.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.
SATURDAY'S SALE,
July 12, at 9:30 a. m.,
At Popular Auction House,
86 RANDOLPH-ST.
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
Household Goods,
Chromos, Plated Ware, &c.
Pure Cider Vinegar.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.
M. SANDERS & CO.,
130 and 132 Wabash-av.
AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
Morning, July 15, at 9 o'clock.
Invoice choice Hand-Sewed
Cut Shoes and Alexis.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auct'r.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 173 East Randolph-st.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
& General Merchandise,
July 12, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.
of Valuable Improved and Unimproved
REAL ESTATE,
July 16, 1879.
AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE
Improved Real Estate,
July 21, 1879.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
RECEIVER'S SALE,
AUCTION, without reserve, SATURDAY,
July 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Machinery, Steam Boiler, Tin-
Shop Machinery Complete,
Meat Blocks, Ten-Ton and other
Benches, Gas and other Pipe, Pipe-Fit-
Heaters, empty Beef Barrels, Safe
Furniture, Horse and Buggy, Labels, Patent
on view on the premises corner of La-
of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Il-
give notice that I shall sell the above
for cash, on above date.
GEORGE M. BOGUE, Receiver,
Chicago Meat-Preserving Co.
July 8, 1879.
EXCURSIONS.
Yacht Regatta.
TAKE THE
STEAMER, "FAXTON,"
Race, Saturday, July 12. The FAXTON
Clark-st. bridge at 1:45 p. m., calling at
and will then make the circuit of the
Silver Cornet Band on board. Fare,
to SOUTH CHICAGO Sunday, July
and 2:15 p. m., and GRAND MOON-
EXCURSION every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare,
JOHN A. MARSHALL, Manager.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
RECEIVER'S SALE
all the Real Estate of the
NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
in Liquidation.
given that proposals will be received
until Aug. 18, 1879, for any and all
belonging to the estate of the City Na-
Chicago, including the bank building,
and 158 Washington-st., all of which
the highest bidder for cash, subject to
the Comptroller of the Currency and of
District Court for the Northern Dis-
information will be furnished on ap-
H. BURLEY, Receiver, 120 Lake-st.
DYEING AND CLEANING.
Can be beautifully DYED,
CLEANED and REPAIRED,
at trifling expense, and ex-
pressed C. O. D. COOK &
McLAIN, 80 Dearborn
and 262 West Madison-
st., Chicago, & 107 North
6th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques
&c., repaired and cleaned.
RUSTIC GOODS.
Chairs, Settees,
Vases, and new Lawn
Sprinklers.
HOVEY,
56 Madison-st.
SHIRTS.
PERFECT FITTING
Our specialty; skilled help and
ONLY best material. It PAYS
to "climb" for Low Prices!
S. F. CONE.
No. 202 Wabash-av.
TRUNKS.
Tourists, Travelers, Excur-
sionists, should visit
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Satchels, Bags,
&c. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st.
HAIR GOODS.
Wholesale & Retail. Send for price
list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere
Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM."
Wigs made to order and warranted
E. BURNHAM,
292 W. Madison St., Chicago.
Procter gives you Procter
Bottled German Soap.
in this city, in order
their profit, will give
Gamble Soap, even
the bars you receive
Procter & Gamble, or you

LITERATURE.

The Life of Prof. Albert Hopkins, of Williams College, by A. C. Sewall.

John Russell Young's "Around the World" with Gen. Grant.

"Roman Days," by Victor Rydberg---Books and Periodicals Received.

What Color Is, and How Produced---Scientific Notes and News.

LITERATURE.

PROF. ALBERT HOPKINS.

It is not often that the renown of a pious life reaches beyond a narrow circle of friends, partly because the world attaches little importance to it, and partly because the most serious spiritual struggles are known only to the contestant. The life of Prof. Albert Hopkins was an exception to this rule. His position as an instructor in Williams College gave him opportunities for usefulness such as few possess. His fervent piety was of the aggressive type. He was not content merely to perfect his own life, but sought to exert, and did exert on more than one generation of students, an influence for good. With all his zeal as a proselyte, however, Prof. Hopkins was never obtrusive or offensive. His moral dignity was remarkable. He was reserved, quiet, intense. He accomplished much by the power of his example,—much also by his soothing voice and manner, and his deep personal interest in the welfare of all about him. In revival seasons he was particularly active, ready of access, and watchful for the least sign of spiritual awakening among his young friends. The Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of Elizabeth, in a contribution to the "Life of Prof. Hopkins," recently published, relates the following experience, which is in substance probably that of hundreds of others:

After having persistently declined invitations for several days to attend the "conference meetings" in the chapel, I finally consented to accompany a friend one evening. I sat as far back in the room as possible. The room was full, but I felt conscious that Prof. Al's eagle eye was upon me, and I felt restless, and wished I was back in my room. When the meeting was closed I lingered in the chapel to avoid being conversed with by any of the "religious" students. Finally, thinking the coast was clear, I stepped out into the dark night,—it was very dark,—and proceeded to cross over the campus to the East College. Just as I was passing through the gate I heard a light step behind me, and the next moment a gentle hand was laid upon my shoulder, and I heard the familiar voice of Prof. "Al" saying to me, in the mildest, most winning tone, simply these words: "Come with us, and we will do you good." Instantly he turned away, and I went to my room.

Prof. Phillips tells nearly the same story:

I remember his entering my room one summer evening, as I sat alone in the twilight, and, having taken a seat, remaining silent for a few moments as if lost in thought, then looking up pleasantly, and saying, "Well, aren't you about ready to go with us?" Without waiting for an answer he struck the air of a familiar and appropriate hymn, sang one verse, and disappeared quickly with a pleasant good-night.

However much one might doubt the propriety of Prof. Hopkins' methods or the importance of the issues which seemed to him all-absorbing, there could be no mistaking his sincerity and disinterestedness. The life of Prof. Hopkins now before us was prepared by A. C. Sewall, a member of the class of 1867 in Williams College. It is based on a diary kept by Prof. Hopkins for many years, in which his inmost thoughts, and particularly his spiritual struggles, were recorded. Not all of this diary was available for publication, but much of it has been used. The selections have been judiciously made. The narrative furnished by Mr. Sewall is worthy of high commendation. It is concise, clearly written, and comprehensive.

There was much in Prof. Hopkins' life beside his religion. He was an astronomer of note. The first astronomical observatory in this country for purposes of instruction was built under his supervision and largely with his money. He made a trip to Europe to obtain instruments and advice as to the best plans to be followed in building such an observatory. It is unfortunate that the scientific results of this voyage are not more fully stated in the present volume. Mr. Sewall was probably embarrassed at this point by a lack of material; nothing could have been further from Prof. Hopkins' mind than that his life should ever have been written. We think it well on all accounts that it was written. It was a noble life, and this volume may serve as a memorial of it to many. ("Life of Prof. Albert Hopkins." By A. C. Sewall. 12mo. New York: A. D. Randolph & Co. $1.50.)

AROUND THE WORLD WITH GEN. GRANT.

Four parts of Mr. John Russell Young's narrative of a journey "Around the World with Gen. Grant" have been published. They bring the General as far as Cairo. A good deal remains to be done. The General must be brought back to Europe, and thence started on his real journey around the world. If this is to be described with as much diffuseness and wealth of original observation as Mr. Young has exhibited up to this point, the whole work will be very large. It is the present intention of the publishers, however, to issue it in twenty parts, and to deliver the last part by Nov. 1.

Mr. Young writes with much ease, and, though his style is far from being a model in which we should like to see the rising generation of Americans form their own, it may be well adapted to the purposes of this book. It is a story-teller's style, diversified by occasional patches of description supplementary to the guide-books.

The General's movements are recorded with great fidelity. His start from Philadelphia, his speeches in England, his experience with the American Colony at Paris, his view of the lazzaronis of Naples, of the ruins of Pompeii, of the Pyramids of Egypt, and the Nile, are all described. The ground covered thus far will be familiar to many, who, if they have not actually traveled over it, have read the letters and books of better travelers than John Russell Young.

The personal element of Gen. Grant's tour has, of course, a very conspicuous place in this book. It is a comfort to know that the General does not suffer from seasickness; that he is even able to smoke on shipboard, and that he bore his dinners in England with meekness and composure. Even more valuable, perhaps, is the information contained in the following passage:

Our General fell into the sea-life very readily. He seemed to welcome the sea with the rapture of a boy going home for a holiday. He is not an early riser, but keeps up the American custom of a breakfast at 10. After breakfast he takes up a newspaper, if he can find one, and a cigar. My friend "Mark Twain" will be glad to know that the General read with delight and appreciation his "Innocents Abroad." In Naples one of us discovered an English version of the "Nasby Papers," which was a boon. [Think of going to Naples to read Nasby!] About noon, if the weather is calm, the General comes on deck, and converses or studies the sea and the scenery. Dinner comes at 6 o'clock, and after dinner there is talk. When the General is in mood, or when some subject arises which interests him, he is not only a good, but a remarkably good, talker. His manner is clear and terse. He narrates a story as clearly as he would demonstrate a problem in geometry. His mind is accurate and perspicacious. He has no resentments, and this was a surprising feature, remembering the battles, civil and military, in which he has been engaged. [Mr. Young's style at this point is not as perspicacious as the General's conversation.] I have heard him refer to most of the men, civil and military, who have flourished with him, and *there is only one about whom I have seen him show feeling*. But it was feeling like that of the farmer in the school-book who saw the viper which he had warmed to life about to sting him.

Mr. Bristow is "the viper" referred to by Mr. Young. With this evidence of the judicial and dignified manner in which the book is written it will be proper, perhaps, to leave it for the present to the judgment of the American people. ["Around the World with Gen. Grant." Sold by subscription only. Price, 50 cents per part. New York: American News Company. Chicago Agency, No. 6 Portland Block.]

ROMAN DAYS.

This volume opens with a biographical sketch of the author,—Victor Rydberg,—who, born in 1829 at Jonkoping, in Sweden, was graduated at the University of Lund in 1851, and became afterward a journalist and man of letters, reaching high honors in the political and literary circles of his country.

"Roman Days" is not, as one might perhaps imagine from its title, a book of the guide-book class, having a little to say upon many topics, but rather gives us the fresh and interesting conclusions of a man of pure and high character, of considerable learning and original thought, upon the two or three classes of subjects in which the great city is so fertile, to which his studies were especially directed.

These—Pagan and Christian—he groups under the heads of "The Roman Emperors in Marble," "The Antique Statues," and "Roman Traditions of Peter and Paul." A chapter of "Pencil Sketches in Rome," graphic and interesting, finishes the book.

The whole work bears the marks of individual and original thought and research, and is fresh and rich accordingly,—full, too, of new and interesting information, at least, to those not accustomed to search into ancient authors. His discriminating treatment of the characters of some of those Emperors whose actions influenced so powerfully the destinies of the civilized world is welcome reading in these days of psychological analysis; his minute and graphic accounts of two of the most noted statues of antiquity, the Antinoos and Venus of Melos, with his theory of their meaning, are equally so to the student of art. His vivid realism brings clearly before us the last days of Peter and Paul in Rome, while the general reader has pleasantly and instructively recalled to him some of the more notable associations of local and social life by which the ancient city is distinguished.

The whole book is replete with information historically interesting,—some of it peculiarly so in these days of revived interest in antique art. We give a few extracts.

In the beginning of this century, Fagan, the English Consul, undertook excavations in Ossia, the ancient seaport of Rome, and found, among other things, a bust in Parian marble, uninjured, and glistening as freshly as if it had newly left the master's studio. The bust, which represents a youth with—if I may so speak—features of select fineness, can now be seen in the Muses Chiaramonti, in the Vatican. . . . Take, then, the dust of Hellenic culture and feelings for humanity; take, also, a full measure of Hellenic craft, and mix these materials with Roman sobriety and strength of will, and, if your soul has any creative power, you will have formed for yourself a likeness of the young Octavius, afterwards called Cæsar Octavianus Augustus. . . . .

Just as the excesses under the *ancien regime* aped in grotesque fashion the Roman life of this time, so the French *apres nous le deluge* is the free translation of a Greek saying, which was then on the lips of everyone: "Chaos, when I am dead!" Once when Nero heard it, he cried: "No! chaos while I live!"

Antinous, the youth with dejected head and dreamy look, meets us in the halls of art often, but the mysterious face has always the same power of attraction. He muses upon a riddle, and himself is one that tempts to solution and baffles the solver.

The book is illustrated with a photograph of the Venus of Melos, and several woodcuts. ("Roman Days." By Victor Rydberg. From the Swedish, by Alfred Corning Clark; with sketch of Rydberg, by Dr. H. A. W. Lindehn. Authorized translation. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1879. 332 pages, illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

ART NOTES.

We have received Volume II. of the *Art Interchange*, a new journal of the decorative arts. It is well printed and edited. Publication office No. 140 Nassau street, New York.

Interesting and valuable acquisitions have recently been made to the National Portrait Gallery of London. A portrait of Cranmer by a German artist is very striking, representing him as it does at the age of 57, when in the plenitude of his power. There is one of the Irish prelate Ussher, who fainted at the execution of Charles I., two of Oliver Cromwell, and one each of Pope, Newton, Scott, Coleridge, Southey, Keats, Burns, and Lamb. The one of Lamb was painted by William Hazlitt, and is said to be very interesting, since it represents the delightful Elia at an earlier age than the portraits of him usually known among men. It belonged originally to Coleridge, from whom it passed into the possession of his friend, Mr. Gilman.

Mr. W. G. Stevenson, of Edinburg, has just completed in Sicilian marble the statue of Burns intended to form the central feature of the Kilmarnock Monument. In Mr. Stevenson's design the poet is represented as in the act of composing. The figure is poised on the right leg, the left being slightly advanced. The left hand grasps a note-book, resting on a broken stump, near the root of which a daisy nestles, and the right holds a pencil. In the head, as well as the costume, the well-known Nasmyth portrait has been closely followed. Standing, with its base about nine feet high, the statue is to be placed on a pedestal four feet in hight, within a sort of shrine, having an open pointed arch in front and at either side, through which a full view of the figure will be obtained. This structure forms part of a building in reddish freestone, rising from a terrace approached by flights of steps, on an elevated part of the Kay Park. From the top of the edifice a commanding view may be had of a country-side intimately associated with the name of Burns. Its interior will be appropriated partly as a keeper's house, partly as a museum for the reception of Burns relics. The whole cost of the work is about £3,000, of which £800 is the price of the statue. The unveiling of the monument on the 9th of August is to be made the occasion of a great Masonic demonstration.

The London *Academy* says: "Mr. James Jackson Jarves has lately acquired a collection of upward of 600 drawings with the view of securing them for his own country. No such collection has ever been obtained by the United States, and this one, both in number and importance, will place them in a high position among the possessors of such important works of art. The collection was made mainly in the last century by Count Maggiori, of Fermo, a writer on art and member of the Academy of Bologna. Addition have been made in the present century from other collections, especially the Marietti and that of the artist Angelini, who died forty years since at Bologna. It is considered by good judges to be one of the best in Italy. There are very few drawings of the *quattrocentisto* artists. The strength of the collection lies in those of the two following centuries, and it is remarkable that so rich and varied a series could be obtained in Italy, seeing that it contains so many drawings of the Spanish, German, and Flemish, as well as of the Italian schools. The drawings are in admirable condition, for the most part of excellent quality, and exceedingly interesting from their varied nature. In the movements now in progress in America for the formation of museums of works of art of different descriptions, of casts and copies, no more important step could be taken than the acquisition of original drawing and designs by a considerable number of the most famous artists of the past. The drawings are so good, and their preservation is so perfect,—in this respect, indeed, they are of rare quality,—that their possession must prove of inestimable benefit to the fast rising American school of artists."

LITERARY NOTES.

Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great" will appear serially in magazine form.

Judge Shea's "Life of Alexander Hamilton" is just published by Houghton, Osgood & Co.

The preface to Mark Twain's latest book says: "Written by one loafer for another loafer to read."

The Russian Society of Hygiene propose to print school-books in white letters on a black ground, in order to check the increase of myopia (short-sightedness) in scholars.

The *Athenæum* does not care as much for Mr. Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living?" as for his "New Republic." In the former volume it thinks that his arguments are manifestly inadequate.

At the closing session of the Literary Congress just held in London, the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone were elected members of the Honorary Committee.

One practical result of the publication of Dr. B. Joy Jeffries' book on "Color-Blindness" is found in the fact that he has been employed by the Boston & Hingham Steamboat Company to test the color perception and visual power of their employes.

Oscar, the poetic King of Sweden, has written a book on Free Masonry, in which he seeks to defend and support that Society by quotations from the Bible. It is not to be published until authorized versions in German, English, French, and Italian are in readiness.

Strousberg, the Russian and German railway magnate, who some years ago disturbed European financial circles by going into bankruptcy with colossal liabilities, and who endured a long imprisonment before his affairs were put into a condition that entitled him to a release, has written a work on the constitutional systems of the leading countries of Europe. His observations on Russia and Nihilism are said to be of especial interest.

Two volumes, "Titian" and "Rembrandt," are now ready at Scribner & Welford's of the new series of biographies of famous artists, these volumes being the first that have appeared. "Raphael" and "Van Dyck and Hals" will probably come out next.

Mr. William Blaikie's readable and useful little book, "How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So," has reached its fourth edition. The first edition was exhausted in ten days, the second went off in four days, and there was so brisk a demand for the third that a fourth was ordered close upon it.

Florence Marryatt was married to Col. Lean last week. All's well that ends well. Having now got the man of her heart, I hope she will write some less cynical novels than those which she penned when she was in a very agitated state of mind. I believe her disagreements with her former husband began when she went over to Rome. She is a devout Catholic.—*London letter.*

An edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is in circulation in Paris, accompanied with notes in which slavery is declared to be not contrary to natural order; and the assertion is made that most laborers would be happier if they were slaves. Whereupon Mrs. Stowe says: "He must be a bold editor who hopes to neutralize the effect of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' on those laborers who ought to be slaves by a foot-note."

Joseph M. Kinley brought suit in the Twelfth District Court against John F. Gollner to recover $15,000 damages. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff occupies a residence in Napa, and that the defendant on the 30th of July, 1878, took forcible possession of the library, in which were manuscripts, notes, and queries for use in the publication of a work with the comprehensive title of "The Province of Reason, Natural Law, and Philosophy when applied to American Jurisprudence, and Notes and Cases to Be Found in the Civil Law, the Common Law of England and the United States on the Subjects of Eminent Domain, Domicil, Citizenship, and the Political and Civil Rights of the Alien under Our Federal and the State Laws." Plaintiff alleges that defendant, during his forcible occupancy, lost and destroyed all the papers, and particularly the indices; wherefore damages in the sum mentioned is asked.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Taine, About, and Sarcey twenty-one years ago were candidates for admission to the Ecole Normale, and passed in together. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who notes this circumstance, adds that Taine stood first among the successful, About third, and Sarcey fifth. Numbers one, three, and five have always remained close friends, and at one time they appeared to have divided the domain of literature among them, Taine being the historian and essayist, About the novelist, and Sarcey the critic. It is Sarcey alone of the three who has adhered to his own ground without trespassing to the right or the left, for even as a lecturer he remains a critic; but "Taine has become something of a pamphleteer, diluting his histories with political disquisitions which are not always apposite; while About has abandoned novel-writing, in which he excelled, to become an industrious but rather commonplace journalist."

A very graceful act was performed by the University of Oxford in conferring upon Ivan Sergeitsch Turgueneff its honorary degree of D. C. L. M. Turgueneff's relations with the powers that be in his own country are scarcely friendly. He loves and he has been instrumental in freeing and elevating the Russian people. With their rulers, on the contrary, he is in no favor; but it was not as a Russian that M. Turgueneff has been honored, but as a poet, an artist, a profound student and painter of human character. While George Eliot lives it would be rash to speak of him as the greatest living novelist, but he stands very near her, though in manner and method he is her very antipodes. In the long series of works from "Leaves from a Sportsman's Journal" down to "Virgin Soil,"—in "Rudin," "Fathers and Sons," "Spring Torrents," "Helene," "Smoke," and perhaps even more in his wonderful short stories,—he has enriched the imaginative literature not only of Russia, but of Europe and of the nineteenth century, as few other writers even of this rich period have done.—*London Hornet.*

M. Sarcey, one of the French journalists accompanying the Comedie Francaise in London, has interviewed Mr. Darwin. M. Sarcey says he expected to find Mr. Darwin a little, broken-down old man. He knew that the author of "The Origin of Species" was 76 years of age; moreover, at the time Mr. Darwin was not very well. M. Sarcey was, therefore, highly surprised and delighted to find him as straight as a dart and as robust as an oak. His physiognomy reminded the Frenchman very much of the portrait of Goethe. M. Sarcey says he looks hale and hearty enough to live to a hundred years and more. Mr. Darwin, however, does not appear to be of the same opinion. He dwelt on his old age very freely, but with a tinge of melancholy. "It is a pity," said Mr. Darwin, "to leave the world while there are so many more things to be done. As I advance in the study of Nature I discover vaster horizons, and I feel that I shall not have the time to reach them." M. Sarcey says Mr. Darwin confines his ambition to the completion of two works he has begun: one is the life of his grandfather, who was an illustrious doctor, and the other a work on vegetable life.

The Riverside edition of the British Poets, as originally published, will be completed on Saturday by the issue of two volumes, making sixty-five in all, and being "Surrey and Wyatt" and "Shakspeare and Ben Jonson." Chaucer will not be added to the series until some months hence. Houghton, Osgood & Co. will also publish, on Saturday, five volumes in their new edition of Dickens, being "Little Dorrit" (2), "Barnaby Rudge" (2), and "Great Expectations" (1), and five in the new edition of the Waverley novels, "Quentin Durward" (1), "The Monastery" (1), "Guy Mannering" (1), "The Abbot" (1), and "The Pirate" (1). This completes the "Waverley" in twenty-five volumes, containing nearly fifty steel plates, and sold at $1 a volume. Other works to be published on Saturday by the same house are "The Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton," by George Shea, with portraits of Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Talleyrand, Burr, and Bishop Seabury; "Spain in Profile," a book of travel and observation, by James A. Harrison, author of "Greek Vignettes"; and "The Philosophy of Music," by William Pole.—*New York Tribune.*

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, a distinguished young orator and politician of Ohio, delivered the oration before the students of the University of Virginia last week. We were curious to see in order the names of those to whom the orator referred in the course of this not very long address, and present the list as something of a curiosity: Cicero, Quintilian, Euclid, Milton, Plato, Coleridge, Solon, Cato, Jefferson, Whewell, Dr. McCosh, Marcus Aurelius, the Medici, Algernon, Sidney, Pym, Timour the Tartar, Pericles, Pope Pius VII., Hamilton, Jackson, Ney, Saint Louis, William Penn, Jesus, Socrates, Lieber, Napoleon, Sophocles, Montesquieu, Tennyson, Maurice, Luther, John Hampden, Diogenes, Xantippe, Paley, Hobbes, Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, Pompey, Crassus, Terence, Florence Nightingale, Francis Xavier, Lorenzo of Florence, Jugurtha, Walpole, Dubois, Jeffries, Lentulus, Machiavelli, Ferdinand of Aragon and Castile, Cæsar Borgia, Duke d'Urbino, Remino d'Orco, Washington, Cadmus, Tacitus, Tiberius, Marius, Robespierre, Brutus, Catiline, Charles X., Epaminondas, Achilles, Coke, Lord Hall; Finch, the Attorney-General of James II.; Lord Russell, Judas, Macaulay, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Brunelleschi, Petrarch, Juvenal, Regulus, Fabius Maximus, Scipio, Aristides, Phidias, Pentelicus, William Pitt, Theocritus, Homer, Percival, Palmerston, Edward the Confessor, John Quincy Adams, the Roman Curtius, Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, Hoe, Gutenburg, Edison, the late Prince Imperial of France, Froude, Burke, Philopœmen, Timotheus, Paul, Racine, Descartes, Handel, Alexander, Leonidas, Wellington, Chateaubriand, Keats, and Fabricius."

In regard to Lord Beaconsfield's tragedy, "Alarcos," written many years ago, but just reproduced at the Crystal Palace, the London *News* says: "The prevailing characteristic of the style of Lord Beaconsfield's work can hardly be said to be a noble simplicity. The personages are apt to exclaim 'rash caitiff!' whenever opportunity occurs, and they apostrophize the Moor as 'dusk infidel.' When the profligate admirer, waxing overbold, ejaculates, 'Thou art mine!' and insists on encircling 'this delicate waist,' the persecuted *Countess* replies, 'Unhand me, sir!' in an approved fashion which ought to have conciliated Lambeth audiences. Its cut-throats swagger, too, more than seems absolutely needful. Perhaps they may be considered to make up for this by their curious tameness, as will be seen in the following remarkable passage:

(The bravos rush in and assault *Alarcos*, who, with drawn sword, keeps them at bay.)
Alar.—So, so, who plays with Princes' blood?
No sport for varlets. Thus, and thus, I'll teach ye
To know your station (thrusts).
First bravo—Ah!
Second bravo—Away!
Third bravo—Fly, fly!
Fourth bravo—No place for quiet men.
(The bravos run off.)

There is no doubt a certain merit in the pretty uniform maintenance of the sombre key of the play. The frank wickedness of the barbarous ages is even presented with a fidelity that approaches to true creative power. The personages, indeed, seem to be absolutely ignorant of modern standards of morals. They go about seeking the gratification of their own desires and the accomplishment of their own guilty ends with an unscrupulousness which in itself is striking to the imagination."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE FELMERES. A Novel. By S. B. Elliott. 12mo. cloth. Price, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ELSA. A Romance. By the Rev. Alfred C. Hogbin. 12mo., fine cloth, $1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

GREAT ARTISTS SERIES. TITIAN. By Richard Ford Heath, B. A. Hartford College, Oxford. 12mo. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.25.

NILE-DAYS; OR, EGYPTIAN BONDS. A Novel. By E. Katherine Bates. 12mo., extra cloth, $1; paper cover, 50 cents. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE YELLOW MASK. A Tale. By Wilkie Collins. Forming No. 35 of Appletons' "New Handy-Volume Series." Paper, 25 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A MERE ADVENTURER. A Novel. By Elzey Hay, author of "A Family Secret." 8vo., cloth, $1.25; paper cover, 75 cents. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

GREAT ARTISTS SERIES. REMBRANDT. By John W. Mallett, B. A., Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France). 12mo. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.25.

THE LAST ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb. Forming No. 34 of Appletons' "New Handy-Volume Series." Paper, 30 cents; cloth, 60 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (Series of Literature Primers, edited by J. R. Greene). By John Nichol. M. A. Balliol, Oxon, LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 32mo. 45 cents.

THE GHOST OF REDBROOK. A Novel. By the author of "The Odd Trump," "The Lacy Diamonds," "The Clifton Picture," etc. 8vo., extra cloth, $1.25; paper cover, 75 cents. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A-SADDLE IN THE WILD WEST. Adventures with Prof. Wheeler's Exploring Expedition. By William H. Rideing. Forming No. 36 of Appletons' "New Handy-Volume Series." Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 60 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Index Medicus, No. 6. New York: F. Leypoldt, 13 and 15 Park row.

The *American Law Review* for July (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) contains articles on "Common Carriers and the Common-Law"; "Ultra Vires"; the "Law of Foreign Factors"; and the usual complete digests.

D. Appleton & Co. send us the bound volume of the *North American Review*. It contains very many remarkable articles, showing on the whole a higher standard of merit than any American periodical has ever before reached.

Macmillan's Magazine for July has the following very attractive table of contents: "Wordsworth," by Matthew Arnold; "The Diary of a Man of Fifty," by Henry James, Junior; "The Mirabeaus," by James Cotter Morison; "Haworth's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" (Chaps. XLV.-XLVIII.); "The Dramatization of Novels," by James Neville Porter; "Hymn for St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24," by the Dean of Westminster; "Burns' Unpublished Common-place Book," by William Jack, No. 5 (concluded); "A Doubting Heart," by Miss Keary (Chaps. XXIX.-XXXI.); "Individual Liberty for Women: a Remonstrance," by Viscountess Harberton.

The Chicago *Medical Journal* for July. The editors announce the retirement of Dr. F. C. Hotz and Dr. E. F. Ingals from the staff, and the accession to it of Drs. N. S. Davis and D. R. Brower. The following statement will be read with pleasure by the friends of this typical Chicago enterprise: "The prospects of this periodical were never brighter than at present. We commence the present volume with a full subscription-list, free from all indebtedness, and with a handsome balance in bank. The conduct of this journal has been such in the past as to demonstrate the fact that a thoroughly independent and non-partisan sheet, whose sole aim is the advancement of the interests of science and scientific men the world over, not only deserves the support of such men, but receives it in such manner as to achieve financial success."

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

WHAT IS COLOR?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Solar light is a compound substance, consisting of what is termed the seven prismatic colors,—namely: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. These seven colors, when properly separated, comprises the colors of the rainbow, and when combined in a beam they unitedly produce what we call white light.

Again, a beam of rays from the sun is composed of a bundle of ethereal waves, and these waves are of different lengths. The waves that produce light will also produce heat, but not all heat-waves are light waves.

The length of a wave is the distance from the crest or highest swell of a wave to a similar point in the next wave, or from the sinus or hollow of one to the sinus or hollow of the next. The different lengths of waves within the compass of our vision produce the different colors in Nature; but only within a certain range are these waves capable of exciting in us the sense of vision or seeing, and this range or compass is included between those waves that produce red on the one hand,—of which it requires 39,000, placed end to end, to make the length of an inch,—and the violet at the other extreme, which requires about 57,500.

When we contemplate the beauty of the color we call red as we see it in the rainbow, the solar spectrum, in the red leaves of a blooming rose, or elsewhere in Nature or Art, let us remember that to produce this color 477 millions of millions of those little ethereal waves enter the eye and impinge on the retina in every second of time, and that in the same interval, or during the time that a second-beating pendulum makes one swing from left to right, or vice versa, some 700 millions of millions of these waves enter our eyes and produce in us the sensation of color we call violet.

When 577 millions of millions of these waves impinge on the retina they produce the sensation of green, and the other colors between the red and the violet are all produced in a similar manner.

To those who have not been accustomed to contemplate such infinitesimal magnitudes these figures will look almost appalling, and we can hardly be surprised if a shade of doubt comes over the mind of the reader as he or she contemplates them. We have often observed this when lecturing on this subject. But we must understand that our ability to comprehend things beyond a point to which our faculties have been cultivated is very limited.

That such large numbers of these ether waves should be capable of entering our eyes in so short a space of time is no more a matter of wonder than is the extent or vastness of this seemingly boundless universe, the mere contemplation of which is enough to bewilder us. Still we know that in the celestial constellations there are stars so far distant in the depths of space that their light only reaches us after journeying thousands of years at the rate of about 190,000 miles in a second of time. Whoever trains his mind to the contemplation of a Being who, in the majesty of His power, can create and hold in subjection the mighty forces that move and control this vast system of worlds, will soon be convinced of the futility of spending the small endowment of knowledge to which we are able to attain in our brief stay on earth in wranglings and bickerings with our neighbors.

We have already shown that color is determined by the length of ethereal waves, and also that light is composite; in other words, that a beam of white light consists of a compound of the seven prismatic colors, and I may say, in passing, that a compound of red and green will produce white light; yellow and blue also will do this, and for the same reason or because they are complementary colors,—that is to say, take either one of the two and add the other to it, and white light will be produced. The illustration of this and other optical phenomena with the instrumental appliances used in lecturing on this subject is highly interesting.

The various colors we see in nature are all the result of the different combinations of these prismatic colors,—called such from the circumstance that a beam of white light from the sun or other source of luminosity may be decomposed by the use of a prism, and the colors resulting from such decomposition will be separated one from the other.

No substance which we see in nature or art has any natural color. What we popularly term the color of an object is produced, and its color determined, solely by its power of absorption and reflection, and by these qualities alone. For this we will instance the leaves on the trees, the green grass, the beautiful flowers. A full sunbeam, with all its elements of color, is showered promiscuously on everything in nature, and the molecular construction of this green leaf, for instance, or of the grass, is such that it absorbs all of the ethereal waves except those of a given length, and these it repels or reflects; the reflected waves, turning back and impinging on the retina of the eye, produce in us the sensation of color, and that color is green. All the other waves are absorbed by the leaf, and produce heat instead of light.

This beautiful pansy now before me absorbs all the waves of the solar beam, except the shortest ones, that are capable of making themselves sensible to our visible organs, and these short waves are turned back by reflection, and, impinging on the retina of the eye, produce in us the sensation of violet, and so it is through all the range of colors. But color is not inherent in anything; and, as I have said before, and now repeat, every object in the natural world, or the world of art and beauty, receives the full beam of ethereal waves, or, in popular parlance, its full beam of colors, which are all the colors of the spectrum or rainbow; and then it selects such of these waves as, owing to their length and the position of their planes of vibration, it is unable to absorb, and reflects them back to the eye, and the length of these reflected waves determines the color of the object. The coloring matter that makes the pigment by which a piece of cloth or other material which to us is black absorbs *all* of the solar beam that falls upon it, and hence no color is reflected back to the eye; on the other hand, this white paper on which I write absorbs none of these waves, but, reflecting the entire beam back to the eye, we have in it, as I have elsewhere explained, a compound of all the colors, and this compound is white; hence we call the paper white.

This system for the production and propagation of light, and with it the beautiful colors in Nature, may well challenge our admiration. Nevertheless, the late Sir David Brewster once said to Prof. Tyndall "that he (Brewster) could not think the Creator of the Universe would be guilty of so clumsy a contrivance as the filling of space with ether to produce light," but to my mind this is one of the sublimest works of His creative hand. G. P. RANDALL.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.

New York Times.

Some curious chemical investigations made recently in England have been reported in the *Journal of the Royal Chemical Society*. The preparation of artificial champagne is one of them. First of all, we are told the amount of alcohol, sugar, acids, etc., which a genuine French champagne contains, and then informed how this can be imitated by chemical science. The stock is to have gelatine added to it, to precipitate tannic acid, and, after filtration, it is flavored by the addition of sugar, tartaric acid, glycerine, and cognac or spirits of wine. An agreeable aroma is given by extracts of violet, celery, heliotrope, or jasmine. If a red wine is desired, an alcoholic extract of bilberries is added. Truly science is a wonderful thing, thus to convert on the instant a white wine into a red one. If the wine is not sufficiently cremant, the addition of gum arabic and more glycerine will remedy the matter. Glycerine seems to play an important part in manufacturing chemistry just now. We have the word of the Royal Society that it is possible to adulterate milk with 35 per cent of glycerine water without the possibility of detection by the usual modes of examination. This *Journal* of the chemical society also tells its readers what to use instead of copper salts to make preserves and pickles look green. Manufacturers, as we have been told, have been induced, in order to improve the appearance of the preserved article, to restore the green color by the addition of a salt of copper. A much more harmless and equally effective coloring agent has been obtained by these chemists by dissolving the chlorophyll from parsley or other similar plant with a solution of caustic soda. Evidently, young chemists have a wide field open to them.

PLEASANT POISONS.

London Week.

We mentioned three edible nightshades—the potato, the tomato, and the Cape gooseberry. This last, of which some idea may be formed from the winter cherry of our gardens, is a native of Peru, but has been naturalized at the Cape and grows well in India. The calyx withers, but is persistent, and therefore the amber berry is contained in what may be fancifully called a thin paper bag. An excessively pleasant preserve is made from it, which is named Tiparee jam, and would, we think, make a more welcome present than the Guava cheese, which country households always expect from Indian cousins. The aubergine, or egg-plant, also belongs to this family, but it is better known across the Channel than here. The fruit is not allowed by Paris gardeners to attain its full size, but is delivered partially unripe to the cook, who fries it and serves as a vegetable. It is violet or white; the former kind is more esteemed, and may be seen cultivated extensively in the environs of Paris, but still more so in the south of France. Under the name of Brinjal it is familiar to Anglo-Indian housekeepers, but is welcomed chiefly as filling up an awkward time in the hot weather when vegetables are scarce. Certain it is that in the Temple of the Sun at Sagomozo the seeds of the Floripondio or *Datura sanguinea* were used to produce religious ecstasy. This secret was doubtless known ages ago in Indian temples, and may have been carried by traveling mystics to Delphi, where the gestures and behavior of the priestess were such as a practiced and skillful use of datura might produce without danger to life. The give and take of these nightshades we have particularly noticed. Belladonna both lowers and restores the vital functions; tobacco irritates and soothes; datura relieves the laboring chest and frenzies the excited brain. Take one more rather singular instance of reparation by a plant of this family of mischief in which it has had a helping hand. One of the features of a dissipated life is loss of appetite. The slender meal, generally only an excuse for more stimulant, is with difficulty got through. Still the votary of late hours has a midnight moment when he feels, or thinks he feels, that grilled bones would be a restorative, or would at any rate whip the energies sufficiently to make another bottle possible. For this reviving dish cayenne pepper is altogether a sine qua non. Grilled bones without cayenne would, we will not say, be "Hamlet" with the *Prince* left out, but "Hamlet" with only the *Ghost* left in. It does not require a prophet to predict the end of these things if associated with established habits, and the moralist may well stand aside and let consequences preach their own sermon. But doctors now declare that one of the most efficacious remedies in the painful disease dipsomania is red pepper,—the capsicum of untimely revels. It checks the craving which, where restraint is used, drives the patient to the most subtle subterfuges to obtain what is preying upon his desires. This is the plant the companion of the viveur; it is present in his hour of of disastrous triumph, and it visits him when Nature lays upon him the penalty of her broken laws.

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

Scientific American, July 5.

From a study of the movement of the compass-needle producing declination at London, Mr. B. G. Jenkins, of the Royal Astronomical Society, has become convinced that the various vicissitudes of the needle during the last 300 years can best be explained by the supposition of a strong magnetic pole above the earth's surface and revolving around the geographic North Pole in about 500 years. He finds four magnetic poles, as maintained by Halley and Handsteen, to be necessary to explain satisfactorily all the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, but he places these not in the earth, but in the atmosphere. These poles he regards as the free ends of as many broad magnetic belts, two extending from the vicinity of the North Pole to the Equator, the other two coming up from the South Pole to meet them, the boreal magnetism of the northern belts uniting with the austral magnetism of the southern belts along the magnetic Equator. These bands he believes to revolve at slow and unequal rates round the poles of the earth, producing secular variations.

It will be observed that Mr. Jenkins describes the magnetism of the Northern Hemisphere as "boreal." Contrary to the current theory, he holds that the north end of the compass-needle is a true north pole, and that the facts observed are, when properly understood, in full accord with the great magnetic truth that like poles repel and unlike poles attract.

After submitting the evidence in favor of this view, Mr. Jenkins argues in this wise: If the north end of the dipping-needle is a south pole, its pointing to the ground in Boothia (where Sir James Ross located the earth's north magnetic pole) must be attributed to attraction. If it is attracted, it is attracted by something either in the crust of the earth or at the centre of the globe. If there is something in the earth's crust which attracts the needle in Boothia it ought to attract the needle in London. But the needle in London is attracted neither to the crust at Boothia nor to the earth's centre. The truth is, Mr. Jenkins believes, that the north pole of the needle pointed to the ground almost perpendicularly in Boothia because it was repelled by the true north magnetic pole in the atmosphere above that region when Sir James Ross was there fifty years ago.

Further evidence as to the existence of the alleged magnetic belts above the earth's surface is promised. Meantime it is of the first importance, Mr. Jenkins thinks, that it should be clearly settled whether the magnetic pole remains in or above Boothia. According to his calculation it should now be in latitude 72 deg., longitude 115 deg., in Prince Albert Land.

THE AUDIOMETER.

London Lancet.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society, Dr. Richardson demonstrated the action of a new instrument which he had named the audimeter, or audiometer, and which has just been invented by Prof. Hughes, the discoverer of the microphone. The audiometer is used as a precise measurer of the sense of hearing. It is formed of a small battery of one or two Leclanche cells, a graduated insulated bar, to which at each end one of the fixed coils is attached, a secondary induction coil, which moves along the graduated bar, and a telephone, the terminals of which are connected with the terminals of the induction coil. The principle of the audiometer is based on the physical fact that when the battery is in action, and a current is passing through the two primary coils, the secondary coil on the bar becomes charged, by induction, whenever it is brought near to either of the primary coils; but when it is brought to the precise centre between the primary coils there is a neutral point or electrical balance, where the electric phenomena from induction cease to be manifested. By placing a microphonic key between the battery and one of the primary coils, and by attaching the terminals of the induction coil to the telephone, Prof. Hughes was able to make the telephone produce sounds whenever he brought the induction coil near to one of the primary coils and moved the microphonic key so as to make it play on a fine needle suspended in the circuit. When the induction coil is close to one of the primary coils the noise is very loud, but as the coil is moved toward the centre of the bar the noise diminishes, until it ceases at the centre altogether. The scale on the bar is graduated into 200 degrees, representing units of sounds from 200 to 0 or zero. At 200 all who can hear at all can hear the vibration of the drum in the telephone. At 0 no one can hear, while between the two points there are 200 gradations of sound, from the highest down to zero. In using the instrument the telephone is put to the ear of the listener while the operator moves the microphonic key, and at the same time shifts the induction coil on the graduated bar so as to measure the hearing power of the person under examination. Dr. Richardson presented a preliminary report to the Royal Society on his first experiments with the audiometer, and showed that already, by its means, some useful and practical, as well as curious, facts had been obtained. Among many of these was one relating to an inquiry as to the best material for making artificial tympanums for cases of defective hearing from perforation or destruction of the natural drum. He had found gold, made into the form of little cups or capsules, exceedingly effective for this purpose. The audiometer promises to become one of those useful adjuncts to practice of which we shall say ultimately, "How did we get on before it was known?"

A CRYSTALLIZED WOMAN.

Another very remarkable instance, we are informed, says an English paper, has just come to light as to the preserving or petrifying effects of nitrate of soda. A well-known and influential city firm, who have very extensive connections with South American planters, miners, etc., have recently received from Peru a curiosity in the shape of what may be termed a crystallized female body, which, as their correspondents advise them, was some short time since discovered by a set of miners at Pisague, in that country, completely imbedded in one of the great nitrate of soda deposits peculiar to the district. The body is described as having the appearance of a petrified mummy, and is stated to be in a singular state of preservation. This curiosity has already been seen by some of our best known naturalists and analysts, and it is believed that the woman, who apparently was of middle age, must have perished through accident or design at a remote period of the past, as some even go so far as to say, 2,000 or 3,000 years ago. That her death was violent there is little room to doubt, inasmuch as when discovered the body was in a recumbent position, partly on the side, with chest slightly crushed as if through a severe fall, the legs drawn up, and the fingers and toes contracted. The hair is in a most perfect state, and maintains its contact with the skull in a peculiarly-astonishing manner, and the mouth is open, displaying the teeth and tongue, which are plainly visible. The extremities are remarkably small and perfect, even the nails being in their respective places. The hair on the head, we should add, appears to be plaited in a very peculiar manner, and is of great length and thickness, though in some parts detached, owing to part of the skull having been destroyed. The curiosity at present is at the office of the firm who have imported it from South America, but we understand that arrangements are being made that it shall be publicly shown at the Westminster Aquarium at an early day.

OXYGEN IN THE SUN.

Prof. Henry Draper, of New York, had an enthusiastic reception in London the other day, when he brought before the Royal Astronomical Society the results of his investigations as to the presence of oxygen in the sun. In the paper which he read, Dr. Draper met many of the objections urged against his theory, and added numerous confirmatory proofs to those already published of the soundness of his conclusions. His views were strongly supported by some magnificent photographs of the solar spectrum, which were greatly admired by the English savans. The London *Times* paid the Professor the compliment of a laudatory column and a half article, and summed up in his favor as follows: "We think that most spectroscopists will admit that Prof. Draper does not pass beyond the limits of scientific caution in claiming that the coincidence, shown in his photograph, between the bright lines of oxygen and the bright parts of the solar spectrum, establishes the probability of the existence of oxygen in the sun. The burden of proof, or rather of disproof, should now fall on those who consider that the coincidence may, after all, be merely accidental. To us it seems that, if such evidence as Prof. Draper has obtained is rejected, hardly any spectroscopic evidence can suffice to prove the existence of an element in the sun. We certainly have not stronger evidence in the case of sodium or magnesium, elements which every physicist regards as present in the sun, than Prof. Draper has obtained in the case of oxygen." In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Raynard, Mr. Proctor, and Dr. Gladstone warmly supported Dr. Draper's views. Dr. Huggins was overwhelmed with a sense of the conscientious care which Dr. Draper had bestowed upon the investigation, but suspended his judgment until he had examined the coincidences by direct vision himself. The only dissentient voice was that of Mr. Christie, of the Royal Observatory, who was afraid, if they accepted Dr. Draper's theory, that the solar spectrum is made up of a continuous spectrum with bright lines upon it, and that these are again modified by dark lines, they would be landed in absolute uncertainty as to the sun's composition, since they would not be able to ascertain whether any of the ordinary dark lines were merely interspaces between bright lines, or were absorption lines. On the whole, Dr. Draper is to be congratulated upon his successful reception.

BIRDS AND REPTILES.

Cornhill Magazine.

A feather, as an anatomist would tell us, is "a dermal modification,"—in other words, an altered bit of skin. Every part of a plant or animal undergoes changes, our modern teachers say, just in accordance with the external influences which affect it. But the skin of an animal is naturally exposed to many more such surrounding agencies than its internal organs; accordingly, we find that no structure exhibits such strange variations as the skin. Besides the regular modifications which we see in the scales or horny plates of fishes, the smooth coats or solid shells of reptiles, the feathers of birds, and the hair of mammals, numerous other minor peculiarities occur in almost every species. Such are the horns of cows and goats, the spike of the rhinoceros, the beaks, nails, claws, hoofs, and talons of beasts or birds, and the tail-plumes, ruffs, lappets, crests, and ornamental adjuncts of all the more æsthetic animals. In no class are these variations in the external covering more conspicuous than among the biped tribe, whose spoils I am now holding in my hand, as the text for our afternoon's discourse. How birds first came to be winged and feathered we can hardly say as yet. To be sure, most of us have seen a picture, at least, of that strange, oolitic monster, the pterdactyl, a saurian with a head like a crow, but having the forepart projected into long jaws, fitted with teeth not very dissimilar from those of a crocodile; while its legs were supplied, apparently, with a membrane, by whose aid the creature probably flew about in the same manner as a bat. These real flying dragons recall in many points the appearance of a bird, especially in the skull and position of the eyes. Moreover, Profs. Marsh and Huxley have shown that the earliest fossil birds resemble the pterdactyl and other reptiles in many important peculiarities of structure, far more than modern representatives. Some of them even possess teeth set in their jaws after a reptilian form, more or less like the pterdactyl, if not actually from that partially-winged saurian itself. But perhaps it is premature to build with any confidence upon such dubious ground; and we may consequently accept the earliest birds on their own responsibility, without inquiring too curiously into their antecedents, or compelling them to produce a genealogical table of their ancestry.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

No. 835.

```
        I                       F
      A C E                   C O R
    A B E L E               C O R E T
  I C E L A N D D       F O R W A R D
    E L A N D             K E A D Y
      E N D                 T R Y
        D                     D
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No. 836.

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O M B R E
  S O U G H
    M E R O S
      D E N I M
        T E N C H
```

No. 837.

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Y W I S
W A D E
I D O L
S E L D
```

No. 838.

```
R o o R
E  r  E
D  a  D
D e e D
E  w  E
R e f e R
```

No. 839. Gooseberry fool.

No. 840. Parasynaxis.

No. 841. Pinafore.

No. 842.
G-lee, A-sh, R-at, T-ar, H-e, P-o, O-de, P-latte, L-ee, A-nt, R-ed, H-at, E-ast, N-od, I-de, D-ix, A-do, Garth Poplar, Henida.

PERSPECTIVE CUBE—NO. 843.

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      * * * * * *
    * *       * *
  *   *     *   *
* * * * * *     *
*     *   *     *
*     * * * * * *
*   *     *   *
* *       * *
* * * * * *
```

The upper line, delicate; the line extending down from the initial letter of this line, a species of grass; the line opposite, a mineral; the lower line of the square, to mow. The top line of the left-hand square, a tree; the line extending down from the initial letter of this line, to trifle; the line opposite, a kind of food used by the Indians; the lower line, a circle. The first four-letter diagonal on the left, to scoff; lower left, the length of two cuts of linen; upper right, a gape; lower right, a species of bird.

CHICAGO. E. F. K.

DIAMOND—NO. 844.

Down—In Waljean; chance; county in Illinois, with first and last letters transposed; common; a well-known poem; a Burman priest; a German writer; a field transposed; in Waljean. Across—In Waljean; fortune; a city in Georgia, first and last letters transposed; a carriage; hero and heroine of aforesaid poem; priest of high rank; a man's name; three-fifths of style; in Waljean. Prize for earliest answer, an elegantly-illustrated edition of the poem.

BURLINGTON, Wis. COOCHIE.

NUMERICAL DIAMOND—NO. 845.

```
The         1          is in confusion.
The       1 2 3        is a tree.
The     1 2 3 4 5      are conflagrations.
The   1 2 3 4 5 6 7    are do. and the same
The 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  are homes.
The   3 4 5 6 7 8 9    lives.
The     5 6 7 8 9      are margins.
The       7 8 9        of the (French).
The         9          is in quietness.
```

FULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 846.

A glass of spirits; an ancient Asiatic King.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. HENIDA.

SQUARE WOOD—NO. 847.

A game; a god; an ancient writer; a precious stone.

CHICAGO. HAPPY JACK.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 848.

I am composed of ten letters, and am a keeper of church relics.
My 1, 5, 3, 4, is an elevated piece of timber.
My 6, 9, 2, is a sort of tackle.
My 7, 8, 10, 3, means proceeds.

CHICAGO. RACKETTY.

HIDDEN SHAKSPEAREAN CHARACTERS—NO. 849.

Was Old King Cole a reformer?
The tramp was frightened by a mere gander.
Don't tell Pomp I stole his chickens.
Did you catch that turbot, Tom?
By this action the will is nugatory.
The witches looked queer and uncanny.

CHICAGO. TYRO.

ENIGMATICAL FEMININE NAMES—NO. 850.

(1) A wager and to discern. (2) An animal and vision. (3) A letter and a child's name for a relative. (4) Favor. (5) A bad place and a letter. (6) A reward for services rendered and a verb.

CHICAGO. MONSIEUR K.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Emma's Uncle, city, sends answers to two,—the double acrostic of J. Swarm and the "Pinafore" of Racketty.

Tyro, city, fixed his spectacled orbs on several of the puzzles, and severally gave them all up save two,—Nos. 838 and 841.

Only Me, Highland Park, says the answer to the Davenport charade is "Gooseberry-fool," and that's where O. M. is solid.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., is the only guesser who sends in the answer to Towhead's compound, and one of two to find the charade from Davenport. The other answer was to No. 841.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., paid the office a visit last week, on his way to visit friends "'way down in Maine." The gentleman promises on his return to join the mystic crew of The Corner once more.

M. Waljean, Canton, Ill., regards the puzzles as too hard for hot weather. She picks out Nos. 835, 838, 840, and 841 as the easiest, and calls for an easy list. The one this week is comparatively easy.

Coochie, Burlington, Was., forwards a "solitaire" of purest ray serene, fashioned by herself, for which she offers a prize to the first guesser. It appears this week. The little lassie answers the acrostic and the "Pinafore."

Happy Jack, city, found little trouble in making out three, but found a heap of trouble in trying the rest, and concluded to let them answer themselves in The Corner. He found the Swarm acrostic, the rhomboid, and "Pinafore."

Punch, Urbana, Ill., mailed a letter last week containing answers to seven of the eight puzzles of the previous week, but it was mislaid, and did not reach the Admiral until too late for notice. The only missing article was Miss Coochie's "Lap-dog."

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., thinks the D. D. of Mr. K. both tough and good, and has also a word of commendation for the rhomboid of Sphinx. The Fultonian promises to make a D. D. and confer it upon E. F. K. Mr. T. also sends the "Redder" acrostic and "Pinafore."

E. F. K., city, does not wish to be absent from roll-call, although he has few to report. He finds the rhomboid, the "Redder" business, and Pinafore. Towhead's compound was too intricate, and he let it go by the board. Mr. K. has a cube this week that is dedicated to Mr. Sphinx, and Mr. Sphinx will presumably be heard on the subject.

THE MODERN MISER.

Softly walking,
Smoothly talking
Gentleman is he—
Nicely living,
Sometimes giving,
As the world may see.

And his money,
Like the honey,
Storing up with art—
Nice precision,
Due division
Of his careful heart.

All his treasures
And his pleasures
Duly measured be;
Ne'er convulses
His impulses,
Thought of charity.

There's not any
Of the many
Things on earth that please;
But the sight of
And delight of
Gold can give him ease.

That he seeks out,
That he ekes out—
Spirit miserly—
Not in cheating,
But investing:
Ah! far wiser he!

Not in boxes,
But in stocks his
Money's laid away.
Ah! we know him,
And we show him
Honor due, to-day.

But I'm thinking
That the linking
Of his soul refined
To some others
Is to brothers
In a sordid mind.

All his grandness
And his blandness,
To my sight, unroll
An unfolding
Wrapper, holding
But a miser's soul.

ELLA H. ELLIS.

"A positive benefit to young children and infants" is the popular verdict for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Four Per Cents Higher in Chicago than New York.

Business of the Banks---The Fluctuations of Stocks.

The Produce Markets Active and Unsettled---A Further Decline in Provisions and Wheat,

But a Decided Reaction Later---Cooler Weather Brings More Firmness.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were weaker in New York, but the market in Chicago was firmer. Until within a week or two the Chicago dealers have been able for a month or two to supply themselves with bonds from sales by holders who were realizing. But within the last ten days the demand in Chicago has improved so much that some of our largest dealers have had to order bonds every day from New York. The Chicago quotations were consequently hard. The price of 4s went down in New York to 101¾ bid and 102 asked; in Chicago bankers were paying the New York price, and for round lots ⅛ more. There were purchases by dealers of some large amounts at 102. The rest of the list was unchanged. Refunding certificates were 102⅜ bid.

In the foreign-exchange market rates were the same. The market was barely steady, with a liberal supply of bids. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 483⅞@484 for sixty-day bills, and 486 for sight; and French were 522½ for sixty-day bills, and 520 for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485⅝ and 487⅞. In New York the actual rates were 486 and 487⅞. The posted rates for sterling were 486½@488½. French bankers' bills were 517⅛@515.

Consols were 97 13-16 all day. The London *Times*, in commenting on the remarkable increase in the Bank of England's reserve in the last week of June, says the bank's unemployed resources have not yet reached the high total touched in September, 1876, within about one million and a half, but the total of bullion is the largest on record, amounting to £35,143,535. At present there is no reason to think that this immense sum will not be, perhaps, considerably exceeded. The New York exchange has declined recently about 1 per cent, which lessens the probability of shipments from that quarter, but in other respects what indications there are of the movements of the metal point to a further accumulation at this centre. It should be noted, however, that now that the value of money has sunk back in the London market, the disposition revives among international banks and bill-brokers to enter into larger operations which will tend to draw money away. Money on the Continent is generally dearer now than in London, especially in Berlin and Vienna, where it seems to be hardening. The existing difference in the rates cannot, however, at present, produce any effect upon the movements of gold.

Chicago bank clearings were slightly heavier than the day before,—$3,800,000. The movement of currency to the country has become moderate, but the orders from the interior for the shipment of remittances to New York are heavy. Discounts are only moderately active. Rates remain at 4, 5, and 6 per cent on call. Time loans are 7@8 per cent.

A sale of $100,000 Cook County 5 per cents to Boston parties was reported. The price paid was 102⅛ and interest, less ⅛ per cent brokerage. Cooks of 1892 sold at 113¼ and interest.

There was a much stronger feeling in the Granger stocks. Heavy purchases were reported of St. Paul and Northwestern. The New York operators are now watching the West and Northwest with the vigilance of cats looking for mice. The crops are at the critical period. Millions of dollars in stock values are dependent on the weather of the next few weeks. Northwest, under the impetus of New York purchases, went up 1, to 65⅞; and the preferred ⅝, to 96. St. Paul receded at first from 52 to 51⅝, but afterwards made that decline good, and gained ⅜ more, to 52⅛. The short interest in this stock is almost wholly Western. The sales made in New York have not been on Eastern account. New York Central opened ⅛ lower, at 118⅜. Michigan Central opened at 76, and advanced to 76⅞. Lake Shore opened ⅜ higher, at 74⅜, and advanced ⅛, to 74⅞. Rock Island was ⅛ lower, and remained there. Illinois Central showed the effects of the yellow-fever scare, which did such havoc on the Board of Trade, and receded from 88⅝—the closing price on Thursday—to 86⅛. There was a subsequent recovery to 87⅞. This stock has been as low this year as 79½ and as high as 90. The range last year was 72⅜ and 87. Alton was 1 lower, at 84. Erie opened at 28, but closed at 27⅞. The hostile testimony given against the Company in the New York Railroad investigation has not apparently hurt the stock or the bonds. But the stock has failed to respond to the election of Mr. Keene to a place in the Executive Committee of the road, or to the recovery of $2,000,000 from McHenry in London. The warfare between Vanderbilt and Erie for the Boston traffic is regarded as most important. Wabash advanced ⅛, to 36, while its worser half, Kansas City & Northern, declined ¼, to 17⅛, for the common, the preferred making ⅜, to 47⅜. The proposed consolidation is criticised as a fine thing for Wabash, but the Kansas City preferred stock is entitled to 10 per cent dividends before the common gets anything, and to an equal division afterwards, and it seems unlikely that these advantages will be surrendered without better compensation than the present scheme affords.

St. Joe advanced ⅝, to 19⅜; the preferred ⅛, to 39⅛; Delaware & Hudson ⅜, to 47; Lackawanna ⅜, to 57⅜; Jersey Central ⅛, to 51⅞; and Western Union ¼, to 91⅞.

Erie second gold 6s opened at 77⅛, declined to 76⅛, and closed at 77.

Northwestern gold bonds were 113⅜ bid, and St. Paul Sinking Fund 7s 105⅜.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, the leading features were the Erie and Toledo & Wabash issues, which were stronger and higher. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 76⅜ to 77⅛ under purchases of $418,000, while do funded 5s rose to 76⅜, and reacted to 76¼, on a business of $150,000. The Toledo & Wabash issues advanced ½@1⅜ per cent, consolidated convertibles selling up to 77¼; seconds, ex coupon, to 88⅛; St. Louis Division, ex coupon, to 96⅛; firsts, ex coupon, to 109⅜. Great Westerns were strong, and rose to 109 and 88 for firsts and seconds respectively, both ex coupon. Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust-receipts assented rose to 102; Ohio & Mississippi consolidated to 112⅛; do, seconds to 93⅛; St. Louis & Iron Mountain firsts to 116; Pacific of Missouri seconds to 107; Union Pacific firsts to 110; St. Paul consolidated sinking-funds to 105⅜; and Winona & St. Peter seconds to 106. The last named afterward reacted to 105⅛. Hannibal & St. Joseph convertibles were noticeably weak, declining 1⅛ per cent, to 101⅜. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts fell off from 56⅛ to 55⅛, and Canada Southern firsts from 88 to 87⅜. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented declined 1 per cent, to 68. Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off to 70⅜, and do seconds to 31¼.

The contest between the Erie and Vanderbilt for the New England trade is alluded to as follows by the New York *Indicator*:

> The purchase of a controlling interest in the Troy & Boston Railroad by Mr. Vanderbilt will increase the intensity of the railroad war that has prevailed during the past year between the Erie Railway, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and $30,000,000 of Boston capital on one side, and the New York Central, the Boston & Albany, and the Troy & Boston Company on the other. The former managers have been constructing a route from Troy to the Hoosac Tunnel, called the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway. This is intended to give the Erie a direct terminus at Boston, by using the Albany & Susquehanna route from Binghamton to Schenectady, then the new route to the tunnel, and the Fitchburg Road to Boston. This would bring the Erie into direct competition with the New York Central from Buffalo and the lakes to the East. The Boston capitalists have also begun building a road from Boston to Greenfield, Mass., where the State road is met, and have surveyed a route west from Schenectady to the Black River, a parallel opposition to the New York Central. Hence the extent of the warfare has become very marked and vigorous.
>
> There is now a conflict in progress in the courts over the matter, with the advantages thus far in favor of Erie and the Boston people. The latter seem to have plenty of money. They have expended upward of $1,000,000 for construction, and have their route all completed to the Hoosac Tunnel, except two miles, having paid all bills in cash, and issued no stock. The new concern have also procured $1,000,000 worth of the most improved rolling stock, and are now operating sixteen miles of their road for local traffic, between Troy and Eagle Bridge. There is plenty of business for the two existing routes from Schenectady to Boston, but the admission of the Erie to the tunnel forms the basis of opposition.

In Boston on Tuesday Atchison firsts advanced ⅛, to 114; land grants were quiet at 112⅜ bid; Atchison seconds were offered at 113⅜; income eights were quoted at 108@108⅛. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluff sevens sold 1 per cent lower, at 98. In railroad stocks, Pueblo was firm at 57@57⅛. Burlington & Missouri Railroad was steady at 117¼@117⅛; rights sold ⅜ lower, at 8⅜. Cincinnati & Sandusky dropped ⅜, to 7⅛, closing at 7⅛@7⅛.

The earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the fourth week in June were as follows:

1879	$111,161.66
1878	69,060.31
Increase	$ 42,101.35

Making a total increase for the month of June of $149,654.

The Union Pacific Railroad earnings increased $42,000 during the first week in July.

The Northwestern earnings during the first week in July increased $37,700.

At the New York Mining Exchange on Tuesday almost the only stock in which anything was done was Goodshaw, which opened at .90 buyer 30 and declined to .75, 1,600 shares changing hands. Imperial Consolidated was lower, selling at $1.65@1.60, which is somewhat below yesterday's price. Independence declined to $2.50. The pipes to connect with the Sutro Tunnel have been laid, and the process of extracting low-grade ore will soon begin. Caledonia (Black Hills) sold at $3.30, Leeds at $1.05, and Tuscarora at .15@.14. A Boston dispatch to Kiernan's News Agency says:

> A pool has been formed here to get control of the Consolidated Pacific, and large purchases are being made on behalf of its members. It is also stated that the pool is quietly buying up the stock in New York and San Francisco.

The latest bullion shipments reported are:

Martin White, June 25	$ 5,895
Belle Isle, June 30	28,000
Independence, June 30	15,000
Ophir, June 26	16,656
Northern Belle, June 25	2,550

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	118¾	...	...	118¾
Michigan Central	76	76⅞	76	76¾
Lake Shore	74¼	74⅞	74¼	74⅞
C. & N. Western	63⅞	65⅜	64⅞	65⅞
Do preferred	95⅝	96⅛	95½	96
M. & St. Paul	52	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛
Do preferred	91⅝	92	91½	92
C., R. I. & P	138⅛	...	...	138⅛
Ill. Central	87	87⅞	86⅛	87⅜
Union Pacific	75⅞	...	...	75⅞
Erie	28	28	27⅜	27⅞
Wabash Railway	35⅛	36	35	36
C., C., C. & Ind	51⅛	...	...	51½
H. & St. Jo.	18⅞	...	...	19⅜
Do preferred	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞
Del. & Hudson	46⅞	47	46⅛	47
D., Lack. & West.	57	57⅜	56⅞	57⅞
N. J. Central	51⅞	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
Kansas City & N.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
Do preferred	47	47⅜	46⅛	47⅜
W. Union Tel	91⅜	91⅞	91	91⅞
Kansas Pacific	59⅞	...	...	59
St. Louis & San F.	9	...	...	9
Alton	84⅛	...	...	84
Louisville & Nash.	56	56⅜	54	56⅛
Erie preferred	52⅛	...	...	51⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104½	104⅝
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅞	104
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105⅞	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	101¾	102⅛
U. S. currency 6s	123	...
Refunding certificates	102⅜	...

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486½	488½
Belgium	517⅞	515
France	517⅞	515
Switzerland	517⅞	515
Germany	95⅛	95¾
Holland	40	40⅜
Austria		46
Norway		27⅜
Sweden		27⅜
Denmark		27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483⅞@484	486
France	522½	520

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*113½	*113¾
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898	*115	*115½
Chicago Water loan 7s	*114¼	*114½
Chicago Municipal 6s	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s	*108	*108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*105½	*106½
Chicago South Park 7s	*105	*106½
Chicago South Park 6s	*103	*104½
Chicago West Park 7s	*106	*106
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	98½	99
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	94	
Cook County 7s	*113¼	*113⅝
Cook County (short) 7s	*101⅞	*102½
Cook County 5s	*101½	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	165	
City Railway (West Side)	175	
City Railway do 7 per cent certs	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*106¾	*107
Chamber of Commerce	61	62½

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trade dollars	$ 97¼
Mexican (full weight)	85
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Austrian florins (paper)	39
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders	38½@ 39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @ 25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS.
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

BONDS.
The Recent Issues of
TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,
5 per cent semi-annual interest, and
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
Now ready and for sale in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, at the office of
CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale.
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES. WEST TOWN BONDS.
COOK COUNTY BONDS.
Wants
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.
STOCKS FOR SALE:
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
TRADERS' INSURANCE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds.
Buy and sell Exchange on Great Britain and Europe.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We offer for sale:
$70,000 Fulton County, Ill., 8 per cent Bonds.
$50,000 Illinois and Iowa 7 per cent School Bonds
Allow the Current Market Prices for U. S. 5-20s and 10-40s for cash or in exchange for the New 4 per cents
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Governments were active and firmer.

Railroad bonds were generally firm.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was weak in early dealings, and prices declined ⅛@⅜ in the general list, 2⅜ in Louisville & Nashville, and 2⅛ in Illinois Central. During the afternoon, however, under favorable advices from the West in regard to crops, and from the South as to yellow fever, a buoyant tone was manifested, and Louisville & Nashville sold up 2⅜ and Northwestern 1⅛@2. The rest of the market advanced ⅛@1, with closing quotations generally the highest of the day. It is stated from an official source that the Erie Company have not only entirely overcome the loss in gross earnings entailed by last winter's snow-blockade, but are ahead of last year's gross earnings up to this time over $150,000. Jewett is quite confident the New England connections will be opened the 15th of August.

Transactions were 117,000 shares, 3,200 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 25,000 Northwestern common, 3,200 preferred, 21,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 preferred, 9,800 Lackawanna, 1,500 Hannibal & St. Joe common, 1,400 preferred, 3,300 Western Union, 5,000 Kansas City & Northern common, 5,800 preferred, 8,000 Louisville & Nashville, 1,800 Michigan Central, 1,600 Illinois Central, 1,300 Iron Mountain.

Money market easier at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, in fair demand at 486; sight, 487⅞.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,305,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	104½	New 4 per cents	101⅞
New 5s	104⅛	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	104⅛		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	91⅛	New Jersey Cent.	51⅜
Quicksilver	14⅞	Rock Island	137⅞
Quicksilver, pfd	36	St. Paul	52⅛
Pacific Mail	15	St. Paul, pfd	92
Mariposa	105⅞	Wabash	36
Mariposa, pfd	108	Ft. Wayne	109⅞
Adams Express	108⅛	T. Haute	10
Wells, F. & Co. ex. d.	97	Terre Haute, pfd	18⅛
American Express	47⅛	Chicago & Alton	84
U. S. Express	48	C. & Alton, pfd	115
N. Y. Central	118⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	14⅛
Erie	27⅞	Del., L. & Western	57⅜
Erie, pfd	51⅛	A. & P. Telegraph	36
Harlem	158	C., B. & Q.	116
Mich. Central	76⅛	H. & St. Joe	19⅛
Panama	150	H. & St. Joe, pfd	39⅛
U. P. stock	75⅞	Canada Southern	55½
Lake Shore	74⅝	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	17⅛
Illinois Central	87	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	44⅝
Clev. & Pittsburg	98	Cent. Pac. bonds	109⅝
Northwestern	65⅞	Union Pac. bonds	109⅝
Northwestern, pfd	96	U. P. Land-Grants	113⅜
C., C., C. & I	51	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33	Virginia 6s, new	29
Tennessee 6s, new	30½	Missouri	106¼
Virginia 6s, old	29		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alphia	27	Mexican	24¾
Alta	9⅛	Northern Belle	4⅞
Belcher	5	Ophir	33
Best & Belcher	17⅞	Overman	9¼
Bullion	6⅞	Raymond & Ely	4
California	5	Savage	13
Caeliar & Potosi	6¼	Sierra Nevada	39½
Consol. Virginia	4⅞	Union Consolidat'd	39⅛
Crown Point	5⅞	Yellow Jacket	15⅞
Eureka Con	15⅞	Bodie	20
Exchequer	6⅞	Potosi	5
Gould & Curry	11	Imperial	1⅞
Grand Prize	3⅜	Martin White	6
H. & N.	13¼	Mono	8⅛
Julia Consolidated	3⅛	Independence	2⅝
Justice	4⅞	Consolidat'd Pacific	7

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols, money, 97 15-16; account, 98.

American Securities—Reading, 20¼; Erie, 28⅞; preferred, 54.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 106; 4½s, 109; 4s, 104⅜.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes, 117f 27½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, July 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cologne st, 428 ft w of Main st, n f, 50x161 ft, dated July 9 (Conrad Stuckart to William Ward)	$ 500
West Congress st, near Washtenaw av, n f, 26x102¼ ft, datee Aug. 20, 1878 (William Loeb to Eli B. Williams)	900
West Congress st, adjoining the above, n f, 26x102¼ ft, dated Aug. 20, 1878 (William Loeb to Eli B. Williams)	1,000
Butterfield st, 48½ ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 75x97 ft, dated July 10 (Thomas Braun to Catherine Jepp)	2,500
West Superior st, 55 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 20 (Sarah L. Wright to Margaret Wood)	300
Wallace st, 168 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 24x130 ft, dated July 5 (Theodore Dackermann to John Barry)	500
West Jackson st, 96½ ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 10 (James Livingston to Balthasar Koehler)	1,450
West Jackson st, 72½ ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 10 (Robert Livingston to Balthasar Koehler)	2,550
South Halsted st, 55 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated July 11 (Timothy Tierney to M. J. O'Connor)	900
Elston av, 171 ft n of North av, w f, 25x140 ft, dated May 20 (George Engelhardt to Louis Saur)	1,000
Elston av, same as the above, dated May 30 (Louis Saur to Eliza Kogel)	1,000
North Hoyne av, between North av and Ewing-place, 72x150 ft, dated July 10 (Simeon Straus to W. N. Eisendrath)	1,275
North Hoyne av, between North av and Ewing-place, 96x150 ft, dated July 7 (German National Bank to Simeon Straus)	1,700
West Van Buren st, 120 ft e of Aberdeen st, n f, 25x83 2-10 ft, dated July 8 (Edward G. Mason to Catherine E. Hunt)	1,200
South Park av, 199 4-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x124½ ft, improved, dated July 10 (N. L. and A. M. Bean to Dixon Bean)	8,000
Shurtleff av, near Thirty-second st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 18 (E. R. and E. L. Chapman to Charles W. Smith)	1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 150 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 7 (W. L. Sampson to Patrick O'Toole)	$ 500
Wabash av, between Sixty and Sixty-first sts, e f, 49½x170 ft, dated July 10 (Benjamin E. Gallup to James F. Briggs)	1,030
Duncan Park, s w cor of Bissell av, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 25 (W. D. Shipman et al. to Henrietta Becker)	825
Forty-third st, 24 4-10 ft e of Shurtleff av, s f, 24 4-10x118 ft, dated July 10 (Susan Mulhatton to C. Bredberg)	500

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Mess pork	$ 9.00	$ 8.90
Lard	5.90	5.92½
Shoulders, boxed	3.60	3.60
Short ribs, boxed	4.39	4.10
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	1.00¼	98¾
Corn	37	37
Oats	35⅛	32⅛
Rye	52	52
Barley	67⅛	67½
Live hogs	3.50@3.90	3.40@3.85
Cattle	2.25@5.00	2.40@5.15

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, with comparisons:

	Receipts 1879.	Receipts 1878.	Shipments 1879.	Shipments 1878.
Flour, brls	4,720	8,097	8,367	8,306
Wheat, bu	49,551	19,570	59,801	26,363
Corn, bu	131,220	220,302	294,202	212,212
Oats, bu	57,283	71,584	20,298	40,151
Rye, bu	2,304	855	4,461	1,571
Barley, bu	8,000	430	1,600	400
Grass seed, lbs	27,200	27,493	460	48,110
Flax seed, lbs	....	45,300	....	20,239
B. corn, lbs	....	....	13,404	1,470
C. meats, lbs	492,985	208,685	2,277,174	1,831,852
Beef, brls	....	2	38	202
Pork, brls	75	50	838	504
Lard, lbs	120,980	185,150	521,680	586,251
Tallow, lbs	31,735	49,225	24,100	18,906
Butter, lbs	188,904	254,941	212,616	95,113
Live hogs, No.	15,303	12,298	7,299	4,655
Cattle, No.	5,887	3,876	2,994	3,709
Sheep, No.	764	202	507	224
Hides, lbs	127,472	136,000	123,870	33,260
High wines, b'ls	....	50	....	71
Wool, lbs	388,027	181,341	470,504	260,341
Potatoes, bu	519	4,816	120	805
Coal, tons	6,290	2,085	1,441	582
Hay, tons	30	10	....	....
Lumber, m ft	8,239	3,595	2,747	1,806
Shingles, m	2,490	205	460	2,492
Salt, brls	795	4,750	1,160	1,459
Poultry, lbs	900	....	....	....
Poultry, coops	5	4	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	995	68	338	34
Cheese, bxs	5,902	8,871	5,142	8,049
G. apples, brls	....	227	2	75
Beans, bu	....	381	491	....

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 2,180 bu wheat, 1,024 bu oats, 406 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 37 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars mixed, 2 cars No. 2 hard, 44 cars No. 2 spring, 45 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (174 wheat, of which 60 are winter); 60 cars high-mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 8 cars new mixed, 158 cars and 11,200 bu No. 2 corn, 18 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (249 corn); 19 cars white oats, 36 cars and 10,600 bu No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected (66 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (497 cars), 235,000 bu. Inspected out: 46,139 bu wheat, 196,559 bu corn, 709 bu oats.

The decline of Thursday took about $1,300,000 out of the "value" of the provisions actually in store here, to say nothing of the vast quantity of stuff sold for future. Yesterday's drop increased the size of the shrinkage.

One of the cynics on the Board was heard yesterday soliloquizing between heats as follows: "They ought to let trading alone this hot weather. See what a mess they are making of it, anyway."

The movement in winter wheat in this city is already active enough to foreshadow a fullness in the market at least equal to that witnessed last year. The demand is good enough to keep the market relatively steady, notwithstanding the weakness elsewhere and the drop in spring grades. Yesterday $1.03 was freely paid here for spot No. 2 red, while St. Louis declined from 98c to 94½c. For August $1.01 was paid here. The wheat is wanted by interior millers, who are running short of supplies, and there is also confidence in it as an export article. European buyers will undoubtedly want all the winter wheat and flour made from it that we can supply to them.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and excited, with a lower range of prices on the average. Provisions were again weak, very weak at the outset, but partially recovered afterwards. Packers were reported as letting hogs severely alone at the Stock-Yards, and holders of product were very anxious to sell, in fear of a still further drop on account of the yellow fever in the South. The weakness of the previous day induced selling orders from the outside, and made it necessary for others to sell who held for people who did not find it convenient to deposit additional margins. Those who were operating for Southern holders fared worst, the experiences of nearly a year ago being repeated. Southern men fleeing for their lives from the dread plague could not be found by the ordinary processes of telegraphy, or did not care to protect trades which they regarded as hopeless losses. Of course the number of such was small, but sufficient to cause some demoralization here; and the fear of such things was worse than the fact. Pork declined another 50c per brl, touching $8.50 for August delivery, and August short ribs dwindled down to $3.95, making a total drop of 85c per 100 lbs in the two days. Lard felt the pinch even more severely than on Thursday. Wheat was unsettled, and declined 2c for August, the discount on which receded to ½c; the market closed about 1c above the lowest price of the session. The British markets were easier, possibly as a consequence of Thursday's weakness here, and the receipts of winter wheat here are on the increase, while St. Louis was reported weak. Hence all the reports of weevil and rust in the Northwest, and the belief that July wheat is cornered, were insufficient to prevent a further break. Corn and oats followed the lead of wheat in weakening early, and closed steadier.

There was quite a reaction all round late in the day, which led many to believe that the panic has passed over and finished its course. The decline has been a terrible one for holders. From Wednesday's closings to the lowest point yesterday there was a decline of $1.42½ per brl in pork, 50c per 100 lbs in lard, 85@87½c per 100 lbs on meats, 4⅜c per bu on wheat, ⅜@⅜c in corn, and 1⅛c per bu in oats. These averaged about 14 per cent in provisions (nearly 20 per cent on meats), and 4 per cent in the leading cereals. With such a drop it is a wonder that so few cases are reported in which the longs were unable to stand by their contracts. About three cases are all that are large enough to elicit more than a passing comment.

Lake freights were in fair demand at the recent advance, at 2c for corn and 2¼c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 4¼c for corn to Kingston. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 7½c for corn, and 8c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11c on corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 42½@45c per 100 lbs, and 58⅜c to Antwerp.

The June wheat case was argued before the Committee of Appeals yesterday, and they made $1.07 the settling price. The Arbitration Committee, it will be remembered, decided in favor of $1.05.

The demand for domestic dry goods was of rather restricted proportions, though for the time of year the movement was as liberal as could reasonably be expected. In values there was continued firmness, the tendency both in cotton and woolen textiles still being upward. Little or no change was observable in the boot and shoe market, trade remaining dull at firmly sustained prices. Groceries met with a generous demand and were firm all around, sugars, coffees, and rice showing special strength. There was no change in the butter and cheese markets; owing to the extreme heat the movement was of restricted proportions and values remained weak. Dried fruits were firm, though in light request. Fish remained steady under a continued liberal call from the interior. Prices of leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted as before.

Lumber was more active at the cargo market and steady, and at the yards trade keeps up to its recent average. The receipts are falling off, this being the dull month, and the better kinds of inch and dimension stuff are salable at the present prices. Wool was quiet and steady. The stock is well assorted, and dealers are receiving a good many small orders from manufacturers of woolen goods. The broom-corn and hide markets were unchanged. Seeds were quiet and uncertain, though sellers generally asked former figures for cash or futures. Hay was in good request for shipment, and steady. The street market was well stocked with green fruits, which sold freely at a lower range of prices. Potatoes were slow and weak. The offerings were fair, and the farmers are underselling receivers and taking away much of the trade.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
July 5, 1879	12,184,000	11,547,000	1,582,000	366,000
June 28, 1879	13,433,000	11,464,000	2,028,000	376,000
July 6, 1878	4,612,000	7,374,000	1,630,000	1,097,000
July 7, 1877	2,531,860	8,184,468	2,334,867	458,000
July 8, 1876	10,168,717	7,851,012	3,846,949	538,430
July 10, 1875	8,355,036	7,346,342	2,070,216	19,432
July 11, 1874	6,257,027	8,003,986	1,390,789	8,651

Also 428,000 bu rye, against 436,000 bu a week previous.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	49,551	59,801
Milwaukee	33,770	79,000
New York	47,000	113,000
Baltimore	60,800	29,700
Philadelphia	44,000	28,000
Total	235,121	309,501

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 11.—Receipts—Flour, 11,147 brls; wheat, 47,250 bu; corn, 71,852 bu; oats, 16,610 bu; cornmeal, 110 pkgs; rye, 16,519 bu; malt, 5,075 bu; pork, 115 brls; beef, 1,440 tcs; cut meats, 1,525 pkgs; lard, 1,024 tcs; whisky, 252 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 113,000 bu; corn, 198,000 bu;

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again very active, and irregularly weak. The market was very heavy in the early part of the day under big offerings from parties who were unable to carry the stuff any longer, aided to some extent by short sellers who looked for a further decline; but reacted later, and closed with a much steadier feeling at nearly the latest quotations of Thursday. The greatest excitement was in meats, a good many short ribs being carried on Southern account, and were sold because the decline was too rapid to permit of margins being called in fast enough to meet it. Hogs were reported lifeless on packing account, and Liverpool quoted a decline of 3d per 112 lbs on lard and middles.

MESS PORK—Declined about 55c per brl, but closed at nearly the same prices as the previous evening. Sales were reported of 43,250 brls seller August at $8.45@9.12½; 39,500 brls seller September at $8.55@9.20; 1,000 brls seller October at $9.32½; and 250 brls seller the year at $8.50. Total, 84,000 brls. The market closed firmer at $8.95@9.00 for cash or seller July, $9.00@9.02½ for August, and $9.10@9.12½ for September. Prime mess was nominal at $8.75@9.00, and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Declined 30c per 100 lbs, but closed at the same prices as the previous evening. Sales were reported of 16,000 tcs seller August at $5.65@5.97½, and 12,250 tcs seller September at $5.70@6.05. Total, 28,250 tcs. The market closed firm at $5.92½@5.95 spot or seller July, $5.95@5.97½ for seller August, and $6.02½@6.05 for September.

MEATS—Declined 20c per 100 lbs, but reacted 30c, and closed about 10c better than on Thursday afternoon. Sales were reported of 250 boxes long and short clears at $4.50; 250 boxes short clears at $4.55; 12,350,000 lbs short ribs at $4.10@4.17½ spot, at $3.95@4.25 seller August, and $4.05@4.35 seller September. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.42½	$4.25	$4.32½	$4.42½
Do, July	3.42½	4.25	4.32½	4.42½
Do, August	3.45	4.27½	4.35	4.45
Do, September	3.55	4.37½	4.45	4.55
July, boxed	3.60	4.42½	4.50	4.60

Long clears quoted at $4.22½ loose, and $4.40 boxed; Cumberlands, 5@5⅛c boxed; long cut hams, 8⅛@8⅜c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8⅛c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 7⅛@7½c; green shoulders, 3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4⅛@4½c for shoulders, 5⅜@5⅜c for short ribs, 5⅛@5⅝c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@5c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3⅛@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $18.50@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5⅛@5⅜c for city and 5⅛@5⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was less active, with little change in prices. Dealers reported some inquiry from exporters, but not so much wanted as when wheat was stronger, and there was not much offered, a good many millers being bare. The lower grades of wheat are scarce in the country, and millers have to buy No. 2 or lie idle, hence they have little flour to sell at the recent range, and export qualities are scarce. Local dealers were rather slow yesterday. Sales were reported of 75 brls winters on private terms; 900 brls double extras, chiefly at $4.50@5.00; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,075 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$6.00 @6.25
Good to choice winters	5.50 @5.75
Fair to good winters	4.50 @5.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.75 @5.50
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.50 @4.75
Fair to good springs	4.00 @4.75
Low springs	2.50 @3.25
Patents	5.00 @8.00
Double extras, in sacks	4.00 @4.75
Export extras, in sacks	3.50 @4.00

BRAN—Was less active, and firm at former prices, with a good demand in proportion to the supply. Sales were reported of 120 tons at $7.90@8.25 per ton free on board cars and $7.87½@7.90 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 40 tons at $9.00@12.00 per ton.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $8.37½.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and lower, with a very unsettled feeling during the greater part of the session. The market for next month declined 2c, and closed ⅜c below the latest quotation of Thursday, while July was even weaker; the greater number of car-lots sold at a decline of 1½c. The foreign markets were generally easier, though Beerbohm quoted Mark Lane as strong, and the demand on the other side fell off, while there was an absence of the wealth of buying orders for shipment that were filled here the previous day. The receipts in this city were rather light, but those of winter showed an increase. The early feeling here was steadier, but sellers for future became numerous, and under their offers the market rapidly gave way. Indeed, there were some signs of "pounding," as wheat was offered more than once at some ½c below what had just been paid to others. The weakness seemed to be chiefly local, the tone of advices from other points being probably based on our decline of Thursday, and it was surmised that the drop in St. Louis was largely due to the same fact. The depression in provisions weakened the hands of wheat holders, and the break of Thursday was eagerly accepted as a selling indication by many who had long regarded our market as an artificial one, and waited for the first signs of a reaction as the signal to sell short. Seller August opened at 98⅛c, rose to 98⅜c, declined to 96⅞c, advanced to 98⅛c, and closed at 98c. Seller September sold at 95⅛@97⅛c, closing at 97c. Seller the year sold at 94⅞@95⅞c, and the month was relatively dull at 98⅜c@$1.00, the latter closing at 98⅛c, after ranging most of the time only ⅛c above August. The shipping inquiry was tame. No. 3 cash closed at 89½c and No. 2 at 98⅛c asked. Spot sales were reported of 11,000 bu No. 2 at 98⅜@99⅛c; 8,800 bu No. 3 at 89½c; 400 bu rejected at 73½c; 12,000 bu by sample at 67@97c on track; and 800 bu do at 85@95c free on board cars. Total, 33,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was less active, and rather weak, in sympathy with spring. The market was steady till near 1 o'clock, under a fair milling demand, at $1.03, but closed at $1.02 for No. 2 red in store. Sales were reported of 13,200 bu No. 2 red at $1.02@1.03; 20,000 bu do seller August at $1.00; 11,000 bu by sample at 89@$1.04 on track; and 3,200 bu do at 90c@$1.04 free on board cars. Total spot sales, 27,400 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,200 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.00, and 1,600 bu mixed at 94c@$1.00.

CORN—Was active and easier. The market declined ⅛@⅜c, but closed only a shade below the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were ½@1d per cental lower, and New York was dull, while the weather here was hot and favorable to the growing crop. Our receipts were rather light, with relatively large shipments; but the weakness prevailing in wheat and pork products influenced corn downwards in sympathy, though there was so good a demand that the decline was subsequently recovered. There was little new in the market yesterday, the shipping demand being fair; but we note a growing scarcity of the lower grades for a few days past, all the available lots having been picked up by shippers. They were relatively strong yesterday, rejected closing at 35c. Spot No. 2 closed at 37c in store, and about 37⅜c free on board cars. Seller August sold at 37⅜c, fell off to 37⅛c, advanced to 37⅜c, and closed at 37⅜c. Seller September sold at 37⅜@38c, and closed at 37⅝c. Seller the month was steady at 36⅞@37c, closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 175,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36⅞@37c; 800 bu white at 37½c; 800 bu new high mixed at 35½c; 6,400 bu new mixed and rejected at 34⅞@35c; 8,400 bu by sample at 35¼@37½c on track; and 9,000 bu do at 35½@39c, free on board cars. Total, 200,400 bu.

OATS—Were less active, being dull early and lower, but the market recovered later, closing a shade below the latest figures of the preceding evening. The receipts were fair, with small shipments, and New York was reported lower. The decline in the local market was chiefly in consequence of the fall in wheat, and there was also less demand for futures, the bulk of the trading being in July and August. Seller the month sold at 31⅞@32⅛c, and closed at about 32c, which was also the closing of cash. Seller August sold at 28⅜@28⅜c, and closed at 28⅛c, and September at 27⅜@27⅜c, closing at 27⅛c. Seller the year sold at 27c. Rejected oats were quoted at 28⅛c. Samples were rather more active. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 white at 32⅛c; 10,200 bu No. 2 at 31⅞@32⅛c; 3,600 bu by sample (mixed) at 29@30½c; and 4,200 bu (white) at 32@35c, all on track; and 2,400 bu (mixed) at 31@33⅜c; and 12,600 bu (white) at 32@34½c, all free on board. Total, 39,600 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand and firm, with light trading in consequence of the meagre offerings. No. 2 sold at 52c, which was quoted for July, and 52@52½c for August. September was quiet at 51½c. The receipts were small. The dealers report that the crop of rye is light, and the quality superb. The yield was small in consequence of the drought. Cash sales included 1,200 bu No. 2 at 52c; 3,200 bu by sample at 47@54c on track. Total, 4,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was hardly mentioned. No one seems ready to trade in new futures, and there is little demand for old barley. A few cars of extra 3 were sold at 53c. No. 2 was nominal at 65@70c, and extra 3 at 53@55c. September was quoted at 85c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu extra 3 at 53c; 400 bu by sample at 46c on track; and 400 bu at 48c delivered. Total, 2,000 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess Pork—Sales 22,250 brls at $9.10@9.15 for August; $9.15@9.22½ for September. Lard—7,250 tcs at $5.95@5.97½ for August, and $6.02½@6.05 for September. Short ribs—3,850,000 lbs at $4.10@4.17½ for August; $4.27½@4.32½ for September. Wheat—470,000 bu at 99¼@99⅞c for July, 98@98⅜c for August, 97⅛@97⅞c for September, and 95⅛@95⅜c for the year. Corn—275,000 bu at 37⅛@37⅜c for August, and 37⅞@37⅞c for September. Oats—115,000 bu at 28⅛@28⅜c for August, and 27⅞c for September.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat closed firmer at 99⅞@99⅜c for July, 98⅛@98⅜c for August, 97⅛@97⅜c for September, and 95⅛@96 for the year. Sales 270,000 bu at 99⅛@99⅜c for July, 98⅛@98⅜c for August, and 97⅛@97⅜c for September. Winter wheat—50,000 bu at $1.00½ for July, 99⅛c@$1.00 for August, and $1.00 for September. Corn was steady, with sales of 210,000 bu at 37c for July, 37⅛@37⅜c for August, and 37⅞@38c for September. Oats closed stronger, sales being made of 35,000 bu at 32⅛c for July, 28⅛c for August, and 27⅜c for September. Mess pork was easier, closing at $8.87½@8.90 for August and $8.97½@9.00 for September. Sales 5,500 brls at $8.87½@8.90 for August and $8.97½@9.00 for September. Lard—Sales 2,750 tcs at $5.92½@5.95 for August and $6.00@6.02½ for September. Short ribs—1,300,000 lbs at $4.20 for August and $4.32½@4.37½ for September.

LATER.

Wheat was stronger, advancing to 98⅛c for August, and closing at 98¼@98⅜c. September sold at 97⅛@97⅜c, and closed at 97⅛c.

Corn was quiet at 37⅛@37⅜c for August and 37⅞@38c for September.

Oats were quiet at 28⅛c for next month and 27⅛c for September.

Mess pork closed steadier than on the call. Sales were reported of 750 brls at $9.00@9.02½ for September, closing at the outside. Lard closed at $6.02½ for September, and short ribs at $4.35 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in small request. The property is firmly held, and dealers expect a good trade in September. This month is almost always a dull one:

Fine green carpet brush, ℔	6 @6½
Green hurl	6 @6½
Red-tipped hurl	5 @5½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5½@6
Red-tipped do	4½@5
Inferior	3½@4
Crooked	2 @4

BUTTER—Sales to a moderate aggregate were effected at about previous quotations. The hot weather tended to weaken the market, though holders were not disposed to grant any material concessions, and we quote values unchanged:

Creamery	13@15
Good to choice dairy	11@13
Medium	8@10
Inferior to common	4@ 7

BAGGING—There was fair activity in the demand for grain-bags, but other lines were quiet. Prices were steady and firm all around. We repeat our list:

Stark	24	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	23½	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13@14
Lewiston	21½	Do, double	23@25
American	20½	Wool sacks	35@40

CHEESE—Was again quoted dull and heavy. There was only a restricted inquiry from any quarter, and sales dragged at the recent decline. We quote:

Full cream	5½@6
Part skim	4½@5½
Full skim	3 @3½
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—A light demand existed at unchanged prices. Anthracite sold at $4.25@4.50, Erie at $4.75, and Wilmington at $3.00, all delivered.

EGGS—Were in request and easy at 8½@9½c per doz. The receipts were fair. The above quotations are for candled lots.

FISH—Lake fish continue in scanty supply and remain firm. There was a fair interior demand at the quotations given below:

No. 1 whitefish, ℔ ½-brl	$ 4.50@ 4.60
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.60@ 3.75
Mackerel, extra-mess, ½-brl	12.25@12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.50@ 4.75
Summer-cured cod, ℔ 100 lbs	4.75
Compressed cod	6
Dressed cod	6½@ 7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25
Labrador herring, round, brls	5.75@ 6.00
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls	3.50
Holland herring	1.25@ 1.30
Smoked halibut	11
Scaled herring, ℔ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	12.50
California salmon, ½-brls	6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was without specially new features. There was a light inquiry from the country, but little or nothing was doing on local account. Prices ruled firm, as given below:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 6½
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	5½@ 6
French prunes, kegs	6¼@ 6½
French prunes, boxes	8 @ 14
Raisins, layers	1.50 @1.60
London layers	1.85 @1.95
Loose Muscatel	1.65 @1.70
Valencias, new	7½@ 8
Zante currants	4½@ 4½
Citron	14 @ 15

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	11 @ 44
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	3½@ 4¼
Apples, Southern	3½@ 3½
Apples, Ohio	3½@ 3¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	3½@ 4
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3½@ 4½
Raspberries	30 @ 31
Blackberries	5 @ 5½
Pitted cherries	22 @ 24

NUTS.

Filberts	9 @ 9½
Almonds, Terragona	18 @ 18½
Naples walnuts	12 @ 13
Brazils	4½@ 4½
Texas pecans	8 @ 8½
River pecans	6 @ 6½
Wilmington peanuts, new	6 @ 6½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5 @ 5½
Virginia peanuts	6½@ 6¾

GREEN FRUITS—Were lower, particularly native varieties, which were very plenty, and the hot weather made it necessary to sell quickly. California plums were quoted at $4.00 per box. Lemons were in good demand and steady:

Raspberries, red, ℔ case of 16 qts	$1.00@ 1.25
Raspberries, black, ℔ case of 16 qts	1.25
Blueberries, ℔ bu	2.50
Apples, ℔ box	20@ 50
Peaches, ℔ box	1.50@ 2.00
Cherries, ℔ bu	1.50
Currants, 16-qt case	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, ℔ box	40@ 50
Lemons, ℔ box	5.00@ 6.00
Oranges, ℔ box	7.50@ 8.00
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.00@ 3.00
California pears, per box	4.50@ 5.00

GROCERIES—In this market there was continued activity, and for all the leading articles the feeling was again exceedingly firm. Sugars are temporarily scarce, and may go higher. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6½@ 7½
Rangoon, prime	7 @ 7½
Rangoon, fair	6½@ 6¾

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Mocha	24 @25
Costa Rica	18 @19½
Rio, fancy golden	19½@20
Rio, fancy	17½@17¾
Rio, prime to choice	16 @16½
Rio, good	14½@15
Rio, fair	13½@14½
Rio, common	13 @13½
Rio, roasting	11½@12½

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9¾@ 9¾
Crushed	9¼@ 9½
Granulated	8⅞@ 8⅞
Powdered	9⅛@ 9½
A standard	8⅞@ 8⅞
A No. 2	8⅝@ 8¾
Extra C	8⅜@ 8½
C No. 1	8⅛@ 8⅜
C No. 2	7⅞@ 8
Yellow	7 @ 7½

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	42 @44
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @35
Common	26 @29
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs, No. 1	93 @95
Nutmegs, No. 2	83 @85
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	4¾
Savon imperial	4½
German mottled	5¼@ 5½
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was in good shipping demand, scarce and firm. It is reported that the new crop of prairie will be fine, and that of timothy fair:

No. 1 timothy	$10.50@11.00
No. 2 do	9.50
Mixed do	8.00@ 8.50
Upland prairie	8.00@ 8.50
No. 1	7.00@ 7.50
No. 2	6.00

HIDES—Were in fair demand at recent prices. The receipts were small. We quote:

Light cured hides, ℔ ℔	8½@ 9
Heavy do, ℔ ℔	8½@ 8¾
Damaged do, ℔ ℔	6½@ 7
Calf, ℔ ℔	12½
Deacons, ℔ ℔	40 @45
Dry flint, ℔ ℔, prime	15½
Dry flint, ℔ ℔, damaged	12½
Dry salted, ℔ ℔	11 @12½
Dry salted, ℔ ℔, damaged	8
Green city butchers', cows, ℔ ℔	6½@ 6¾
Green city butchers', steers, ℔ ℔	7¼@ 7½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℔ ℔	30 @33

HOPS—Were quiet, choice grades being firmly held. Wells' circular reports an improvement of 1c per ℔ in New York, although the receipts are large, but trade is active, and adds: "Many of our large brewers, who within the last few years have acquired the habit of using old hops, have bought quite freely of late. The crop in England, according to late mail advices, is not doing well; on the Continent, however, a good yield is anticipated."

HORSES—The demand for heavy draught horses continues, and not a sufficient supply. Much inquiry is made for good coach teams, and they are hard to get. Fine coupe horses are in demand, and are scarce. Fine geldings are in great demand, and, in fact, all classes of horses are bringing all they are worth. The following are some of the sales made by Fisher & Taylor the last week: One gray horse, 9 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,110 lbs, $225; one brown horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 lbs, $135; one brown horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,125 lbs, $125; one brown mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 lbs, $95; one sorrel horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,110 lbs, $120; one coach team, 7 and 8 years old, 16½ hands high, weight 2,600 lbs, $550; one bay coupe horse, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, weight 1,318 lbs, $245; one brown horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,100 lbs, $127.50; one gray gelding, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,050 lbs, $175; one bay gelding, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,135 lbs, $200; one sorrel horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,100 lbs, $110; one sorrel horse, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, weight 1,025 lbs, $110.

OILS—Were quoted as before, trade remaining quiet at the quotations given below:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	8½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	15½
Carbon, Michigan legal test	12½
Elaine, 150 degrees test	17½
Lard, extra	50
Lard, No. 1	46
Lard, No. 2	40
Linseed, raw	62
Linseed, boiled	65
Whale, winter bleached	70
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	80
Neatsfoot oil, extra	70
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	63
Bank oil	40
Straits	38
Turpentine	40
Miners' oil, extra yellow	50@ 53
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	11
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 30 degrees	20
West Virginia, reduced, 28 degrees	15@ 18

POTATOES—Were slow and easy, the best being $2.50 per brl. Common stock was quoted at $1.75. The offerings were ample.

POULTRY—Was in better request and steadier, the offerings being small, and few fine, fresh coops were to be found. Prices were:

Chickens, live, ℔ doz	$2.25@3.00
Spring chickens	1.50@3.00
Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	6@ 8

SEEDS—Were quiet. Former prices were generally asked, with no special inquiry. Timothy was held at $1.60 cash and August, and flax at $1.25 for next month or September. Clover was quiet at $3.80@3.90 for medium, and $4.00 for prime mammoth. The late seeds were inactive.

SALT—Was in good demand, and fine advanced 5c per brl, now being $1.15. Other grades were steady:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℔ brl, without bags	1.80
Dairy, ℔ brl, with bags	2.20@2.40
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ℔ sack	2.75@3.00

TEAS—Were firm and unchanged. There is a continued good demand at the prices given below:

HYSON.		JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	18@30
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	35@42
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	48@53
Choicest	55@65	NEW UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Fair to good	30@40
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	43@45
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	53@55
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Garden picked	60@65
Choicest	65@70	OOLONG.	
GUNPOWDER.		Common to fair	18@25
Common to fair	20@30	Superior to fine	30@40
Superior to fine	35@45	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Choicest	60@65
Choicest	70@75	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
IMPERIAL.		Superior to fine	28@45
Common to fair	20@35		
Superior to fine	40@50		
Extra fine to finest	60@65		

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at Monday's advance, with sales of 300 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.06 per gallon.

WOOL—Was in fair order request and steady. The market is said to be liberally stocked, and the receipts continue fair.

Washed fleece, medium	32@34
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	30@32
Medium unwashed	24@25
Fine do	18@21
Coarse do	18@20
Tub-washed, choice	37@38
Tub-washed, common to good	30@35

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,390	7,312	
Tuesday	6,018	15,028	
Wednesday	5,394	17,144	
Thursday	5,887	15,303	
Friday	5,000	15,000	
Total	28,689	69,787	3,157
Same time last week	19,424	67,906	3,013
Shipments—			
Monday	3,208	3,939	
Tuesday	1,612	4,237	
Wednesday	3,308	6,935	297
Thursday	2,904	7,299	507
Total	11,032	22,410	

CATTLE—There was more life in the trade yesterday, and for fat cattle—anything good enough to send East—the market developed a firmer tone; indeed, for good to choice qualities sellers found it possible to work up prices to the extent of about 10c per 100 lbs. For native butchers' stuff and Texas through droves the market was quiet, with prices leaning a little in buyers' favor, the supply of thin cattle being in excess of the requirements of the local trade. There were two bunches of fancy steers for which $5.25 was obtained, and a number of sales were reported at $4.85@5.00, but the larger part of the supply crossed the scales at prices below $4.75, or at $3.80@4.70 for common to choice shipping steers, at $2.75@3.15 for Texans, and at $2.50@3.50 for native butchers' stuff. But few good lots remained in the yards at the close, though of common and medium grades the number left over was liberal.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.90@5.20
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.60@4.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.65
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.60@3.35
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,650	$5.25	19	1,144	$3.65
119 Mon'al	382	3.50	25	1,464	4.90
12	815	2.90	20	1,302	4.25
102	1,119	3.50	17	1,217	4.25
22	1,299	4.35	9	1,316	4.40
68 Texas	865	3.05	15	1,198	4.00
36	1,222	3.95	18	1,381	4.65
28	1,593	4.95	32	1,299	4.45
32	1,350	4.40	16	1,384	4.55
51	1,517	4.90	7 cows	952	2.65
20 cows	982	2.85	60	1,680	5.25
17	1,177	3.75	13	1,359	4.35
34	1,152	3.85	22 Texas	902	2.85
17 cows	1,060	2.70	48	1,280	4.15
20 cows	1,110	2.75	47	1,265	4.15
20 cows	880	2.75	18 cows	1,070	3.12½
79	1,320	4.55	20	1,402	4.50
18	1,271	4.20	21	1,237	4.10
14	1,396	4.70	100 Mon'al	390	3.40
93	1,212	4.00	56	1,349	4.35
138 h'f br's	1,211	3.80	18	1,183	4.45
52	1,331	4.80	28	1,628	5.00
15	1,292	4.60	16	1,578	4.95
80	1,439	4.50	176 Texas	821	2.90
65 Texas	839	3.15	66 Texas	817	2.90
19 Texas	801	2.70	64 Texas	799	2.65

HOGS—The demand was light and almost wholly confined to the Eastern trade, packers being, to all intents and purposes, out of the market. There was no inquiry for heavy packing hogs, and heavy shipping lots are only salable at 10@15c off from Thursday's opening rates. Sales were mostly at $3.75@3.85 for bacon grades, and at $3.65@3.85 for common to choice heavy shippers. The market closed hard, with not far from 8,000 head left in the pens.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
34	247	$3.70	39	194	$3.90
37	259	3.85	18	312	3.75
38	205	3.80	82	268	3.50
22	324	3.75	54	251	3.50
30	159	3.75	59	180	3.85
25	204	3.80	60	202	3.80
28	207	3.90	51	318	3.75
75	190	3.85	26	305	3.75
44	297	3.65	36	253	3.75
36	227	3.75	28	207	3.75
24	215	3.75	85	259	3.45
21	179	3.90	27	323	3.65
68	169	3.80	87	186	3.85
41	160	3.40	28	226	3.50
52	264	3.55	50	293	3.45
56	244	3.65	48	237	3.45
39	177	3.85	56	265	3.75
43	180	3.85	47	256	3.45
57	250	3.85	87	185	3.85
34	208	3.85			

SHEEP—There was a light demand and a small supply. We quote prices steady at $2.25@3.00 for inferior to common, at $3.25@3.50 for medium, and at $3.75@4.75 for good to extra grades, per 100 lbs.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 809 cars; last week, 498; this large supply met with a corresponding increased demand, and not only was the market sustained but the ruling prices

has been a shade higher than last week; Eastern dealers have been very liberal buyers, some having visited us twice this week, wanting stock from other points; the demand has been equally as good, and, on the whole, a quite good business has been done, sales aggregating 2,850; supply usually good, embracing some extra stock; market closed firm, and business for the week satisfactory to receivers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 94 cars; last week, 78; sheep steady, with a limited demand, at $3.50@5.00; common to extra lambs in good supply, with a fair trade; demand slight; advance in price; sales at $4.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,870; prices fell off ¼@½c; the market closed dull and weak; 30 car-loads of Texas at $7.00@8.25, mainly $7.00@7.50; ordinary to extra native steers, $8.00@10.00; exporters used 800 at $9.25@10.00, including 700 for shipment alive, that cost $9.50@10.00; shipments, 150 live.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,890. Sheep and lambs plenty; sales dragged with a decided downward pressure; sheep, $3.25@4.25 generally, but 2 car-loads choice, 107 lbs, reached $5.20 per 100 lbs; Western lambs, $5.50@7.00.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,000; none offered alive; dressed firm at $5.50@6.12½; live nominally $4.30@4.50 per 100 pounds.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,125; market dull, closing lower; medium to choice steers, $4.20@4.40; light butchers', $3.50@3.87½; Texans, $3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,400; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending down; a few sales good to choice sheep at $4.00@4.65; common to fair quotable at $3.25@3.50; seven cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,025; quotations up; Yorkers to choice, $4.15@4.20; medium and heavy, $4.15@4.25; best grades disposed of.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—CATTLE—Slow; a shade off; good to choice heavy shipping steers, $4.70@4.90; light do, $4.40@4.65; grass natives, $3.50@4.12½; grass Texans, $2.50@3.25; do Indians, $2.60@3.40; Colarados, $3.50@4.65; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,300.

SHEEP—Lower; fair demand; fair to choice, $2.50@3.50; receipts, 300; shipments, 150.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts 255; shipments, 125; dull and lower; native shippers, $3.40@4.40; native stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.50; native cows, $1.75@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,364; shipments, 113; lower; good to choice, $3.60@3.70; inferior to fair, $3.40@3.55.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was more active and steady. Ten or twelve sales were made in the forenoon, prices being about the same as heretofore. Piece stuff was reported steady under a good demand, with moderate offerings. Manufacturers are piling lumber on the other side for the fall trade. Following are the quotations of cargoes:

Choice strips and boards	$11.50 @13.00
Good mill-run inch, green	10.00 @12.00
Medium inch, green	8.50 @ 9.50
Common inch	7.00 @ 8.50
Piece-stuff	6.00 @ 6.25
Piece-stuff, dry	7.50
Lath	1.10 @ 1.15
Shingles	1.40 @ 1.75

Dry stuff is quoted at 50c@$1.00 above green.

The yard market continues active and steady for dry stuff. The shipments are heavy for July, and it is expected the next report will show considerably lighter stocks than a year ago. Quotations are continued:

Third clear, 2 inch	$ 30.00
Third clear, 1¼ inch	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	25.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in.	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in.	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.00@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Green, inch, common	8.50@ 9.00
Common boards, dry	9.00@10.00
Cull boards	8.00
Dimension stuff	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00
Culls, 2 in	6.50@ 7.50
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50
Lath, green	1.35
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.15
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 9d@10s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 6d; spring, 7s 7d@8s 6d; white, 8s 9d@9s 0d; club, 9s 3d@9s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 264,000 centals, 145,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs, quiet. Weather fair. Flour, 9s@10s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 6d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 6d; white, 8s 10d@9s 6d; club, 9s 4d@9s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d@4s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—1 p. m.—Flour firmer; extra State, 11s 8d. Wheat—Quieter; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 3 spring, 7s 11d; No. 2 do 8s 10d. Corn, a shade easier; 4s 2½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn in moderate demand. Imports into Liverpool for the past week, 360,000 centals, 239,000 of it being American. Pork—Western P. M., 47s. Lard, quiet and easier; little desire to buy; 32s. Bacon, feeling dull; quotations paid reluctantly; long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 9d; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LONDON, July 11.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet; white Michigan, 9s 8d; red winter, 9s 5d. Corn rather easier; 4s 2½d. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier; corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French generally dearer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 8s 9d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 7s 7d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s 6d. Lard, 32s.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—COTTON—Firmer at 6⅞d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; California white wheat, 8s 10d@9s 6d; do club, 9s 4d@9s 9d; No. 2 and No. 1 red Western spring, 7s 10d@8s 6d. Flour—Western canal, 9s 10d. Corn—Western mixed, 4s 2d@4s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 46s. Lard—American, 32s. Bacon—Long clear, 27s; short do, 26s.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—COTTON—Sales for the week, 42,000 bales; American, 31,000; speculators took 2,000; exporters, 5,000; from shipside direct to spinners, 4,000; actual export, 3,000; total receipts, 10,000; American, 9,000; total stock, 589,000; American, 451,000; amount afloat, 2?8,000; American, 33,000.

ANTWERP, July 11.—PETROLEUM—17½d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 11.—COTTON—Quiet; futures weak; July, 12.16c; August, 12.18c; September, 12.15c; October, 11.26c; November, 10.92c; December, 10.88c; January, 10.93; February, 11c; March, 11.12c.

FLOUR—Market dull; prices generally without decided change; receipts, 11,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, feverish, and lower; receipts, 47,000 bu; rejected spring, 83@85c; No. 4 do, 95c; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 2 do, $1.11@1.12; ungraded do, 98c@$1.03; ungraded winter red, $1.00@1.19; No. 2 do, $1.18@1.20; ungraded amber, $1.12@1.15; No. 2 do, $1.14@1.17; ungraded white, $1.13@1.17; No. 3 do, $1.13; No. 1 do, sales 9,500 bu, at $1.17@1.18; No. 2 red, last half August, sales 40,000 bu, at $1.19; No. 2 red, July, $1.16 bid, $1.17 asked; August, $1.12 asked; No. 1 white, July, $1.17 bid, $1.17½ asked; August, $1.13¼. Rye firmer; Western, 63½c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn less active; receipts, 72,000 bu; ungraded, 42@45½c; white, 50c; yellow, 46@46½c; No. 2 July, 45c bid, 45½c asked; August, 45⅞c, 46⅛c asked; September, 47c bid, 48⅛c asked. Oats—Market dull; receipts, 17,000 bu; mixed Western, 38½@40½c; white Western, 40@43c.

HAY—Demand fair; market firm.

HOPS—Very strong; fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargo, 11¼@14½c; job lots, 11¼@16½c. Sugar fairly active; fair to good refining, 6 9-16@6¾c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice in good demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; united, 68½@69⅜c; crude, 5@5½c; refined, 6⅞c.

TALLOW—Steady; 5 15-16@6c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 10@12½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, but lower; new mess, $9.50@10.00; old nominal. Beef steady. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard very much depressed, closing more steady; prime steam, $6.12½@6.20.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm; Western, 3@5½c.

WHISKY—Nominal; $1.07½@1.08.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—FLOUR—Firm; moderate inquiry; Minnesota extra family medium, $5.00; do good, $5.25; do fancy, $5.50; Ohio do good, $5.50; do choice to fancy, $5.75@5.90; Indiana family good, $5.50; St. Louis do fancy, $6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.75. Rye flour firm at $3.25@3.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red in elevator, $1.12½. Corn in less demand; sales mixed, 45c, free on board; rejected on track, 46@47c; steamer do, 46@48c; yellow Western, 48@49c; sales of mixed, 48c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 37½@38c; white do, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Less active. Prime mess beef, $12.00. Hams—Smoked, $10.25@11.50; pickled, $8.25@8.50. Lard—Western, 6¼@6½c.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra, 15@17c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra, 11@13c.

EGGS—Weak; Western, 9@10½c.

CHEESE—Market easier; creamery, 5¼@5¾c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 6½c; crude, 6c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western, $1.07.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet; prices easier; little doing; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 38@40; extra, 37@39c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 35@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 35@37½c; medium, 39@41c; coarse, 35@36c; combing, washed, 40@45c; combing, unwashed, 25@33½c; Canada combing, 37@40c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; coarse and medium unwashed, 27@32c; tub-washed, 40@42c; Colorado washed, 20@25c; do unwashed, 18c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.25@3.75; do extra, $4.00@5.00; do family, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and lower; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.13; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.13; July, $1.13⅛@1.13⅜; August, $1.10⅛@1.10⅜; September, $1.10⅜@1.10½. Corn—Western steady but lower; Western mixed, spot, 45c; July, 44⅞@44⅞c; August, 45⅜@45½c; September, 45⅞@45⅞c; steamer, 41¼c. Oats firm and higher; Western white, 40@43c; do mixed, 38@39c; Pennsylvania, 40@43c. Rye quiet at 58@60c.

HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Easier under Western advices. Mess pork, $10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4⅜c; clear rib sides, 5⅛c; packed, 4½@5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 6c. Hams, 11@12c. Lard, 7c.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 10@11c.

EGGS—Active; firm at 11c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude nominal; refined, 6¾@7c.

COFFEE—Firm and active; Rio cargoes, 11¼@14½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06½@1.07.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steam—Cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,981 brls; wheat, 108,900 bu; corn, 64,800 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 79,700 bu; corn, 120,500 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; superfine, $3.50@4.00; XX, $4.50; XXX, $4.75@5.75; high grades, $5.75@6.50.

GRAIN—Corn steady; fair demand at 47@54c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; choice, 36½@37c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at $2.60@3.20.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $21.00; choice, $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull at $10.50@10.75. Lard steady; tierce, 6¾@7¼c; keg, 7¼@7¾c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 4¼c; packed, 4⅝@4½c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾@6⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, 9½@11½c, as in size.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; prices a shade higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15c. Sugar quiet but firm; common to good common, 6@6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6⅜@6⅝c; prime to choice, 7@7¼c; yellow clarified, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses dull and nominal; fermenting, 24@30c; common, 25@28c; fair, 28@30c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice quiet at 6½@7½c.

BRAN—Market dull; choice, 65c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Active shipping demand for cash, but lower; No. 2 red, 95@94½c cash; 94½@94⅞c, closing at 94⅞c July; 95@94⅝c, closing at 94⅝c August; 97⅞@94⅞c, closing at 94⅞c September. Corn lower; 34⅛@34⅜c cash; 34⅜c August; 35¼@35⅛c September. Oats lower; 30⅛@30c cash; 26c August; 25½@25⅝c September. Rye dull at 48½c bid.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; job lots, $9.75 free on board. Bulk meats and lard—no market. Bacon lower. Clear ribs, 5¼c; clear, 5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 142,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

CLOSING—Wheat higher; 94⅞@94⅝c August; 94½@94⅞c September; 93c year. Corn and oats unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged, inactive, and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady and ½c lower, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.07; No. 2 do, $1.00; July, 99⅛c; August, 98⅞c; September, 97c; No. 3, 87c; No. 4, 80c; rejected, 75c. Corn lower, with good demand; No. 2, 37c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 53@53½c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and lower; mess pork quiet at $8.75 cash. Lard—Prime steam, $5.80.

HOGS—Unsettled and lower at $3.40@3.65.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,326 brls; wheat, 33,770 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 78,579 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 11.—FLOUR—Firmer; Western superfine, $3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras, $4.00@5.75; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.50; Illinois and Indiana, $5.00@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent-process, spring wheat, $6.00@8.00; winter wheats, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 47½@49c. Oats scarce, in demand; No. 1 and extra white, 43@45c; No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 40@41½c. Rye, 68@70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; corn, 29,000 bu; wheat, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; corn, 56,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—COTTON—Steady at 12½c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red and amber, 97c. Corn steady; white, 43c; mixed, 39c. Oats quiet; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Rye firm at 54c.

HAY—Quiet at $12.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal, at $10.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 7½c; do keg, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $3.75; clear rib, $4.87½@5.12½ for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $4.12½; clear rib, $5.25@5.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10@11c.

WHISKY—$1.04.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; No. 1 Duluth at $1.13. Corn dull; holders firm; sales 1,113 bu sample Western at 38½c; high mixed Western at 41c. Oats dull and nominal at 37c. Rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull at 5c for wheat, 4½c for corn, 3½c for oats to New York.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 362 brls; wheat, 28,278 bu; corn, 100,530 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Railroad: Wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 62,238 bu. Canal: Wheat, 318,778 bu; corn, 21,305 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 red, $1.01@1.02; July, 98c; August, 98c@$1.00. Corn quiet at 36½c. Oats quiet at 32½@33½c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅜c; clear rib, 4⅜c. Lard, 6c. Hams, 8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.00@4.00; receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,500.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 10,445 bu; shipments, 7,111 bu; lower, No. 2 cash, 92c; July, 90½c; No. 3 cash, 88c; July, 86⅜c. Corn receipts, 579 bu; shipments, 3,879 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 30½c; July, 30c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn—Market dull; No. 2 Western, 45c.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 26 bales; shipments, none; stock, 5,906; middling, 11⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11⅜c; sales, 55 bales; receipts, 50; shipments, 270; stock, 4,500.

NEW YORK, July 11.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 3,000 bales; last year, 5,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,416,000; total last year, 4,211,600; exports from all United States ports for week, 12,000; last year, 6,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,379,000; last year, 3,273,000; stock at all United States ports, 200,000; last year, 145,000; stock at Liverpool, 589,000; last year, 782,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 33,000; last year, 44,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅞c; low do, 11⅛c; net receipts, 76 bales; gross, 77; sales, 1,150; stocks, 17,541; weekly net receipts, 656; gross, 892; exports to France, 2,880; to the Continent, 1,249; coastwise, 1,625; sales, 4,500.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 73½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26½c.

THE LAND OF THE FREE.

[The following poem was read by Mrs. O. B. Hewett at a celebration at Grant Park, Ill., in response to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate:"]

We gather to-day 'neath the bending trees,
And sweet Peace broods o'er this happy land;
The billowy corn and the golden grain
Speak only of toil and the busy hand.

There was never a land so bright and fair,
Prouder than Kings of our country are we—
Of peaceful valley, of mountain and plain—
This grand old Union—this Land of the Free.

Legends of valor our hearts hold enshrined—
Names that forever our homes shall hold dear—
Men that were brave, and hearts that were true,
That fought for our freedom, and died without fear.

How little we know, on this peaceful day,
Of the cannon's roar or the battle's din,
Of the deadly strife that gave us this day,
Or the loyal hearts that welcomed it in.

Our minds may go back through the past once more,
Till our thoughts shall recall the lowering cloud
That hung o'er the North like a heavy pall,
And weighed us down like a sombre shroud.

The Sun's rich splendor seemed overcast,
The rainbow's hues looked faded and dim,
And the tempest came on with its terrible train;
But brave hearts were singing the battle-hymn.

The cannons roar, and the bugles shrill peal,
And the battle-cry rang out on the blast;
Our freemen arose, and victory was won,
And the rainbow of Peace smiled out at last.

And there rests on this land not a single scar,
For Slavery's bonds have been rent in twain;
And we clasp the white hands of Columbia fair,
Whose beautiful palms hold never a stain.

Our banners float out o'er these prairie-lands,
Over forest and city, and ride on the sea;
And this prosperous land, with its busy hum,
Only echoes back the song of the Free.

Our hearts are still ringing the free-born song
That first rose up from old Plymouth Rock;
Through sunshine and shadow we've sung it the same,
'Midst the leaden hail and the battle's shock.

And now, in this happy Summertime,
We will gather our boys at the close of the day,
And watch their bright eyes exultantly shine
While we teach them Freedom (as mothers may).

We will teach them Honor, teach them Right;
They shall drink in Freedom as flowers the dew;
Our voices shall blend with theirs in the cry,
Hurrah for the Right! Hurrah for the True!

There are foes in our midst who are sowing the seeds
Of treacherous growth broadcast o'er our land;
But the flowers of Truth shall smother the weeds—
Bold Treason shall fall, but the Right shall stand.

Ring out the glad bells, the beacon-fires light,
Fling aloft our proud banner to float on the breeze!
There is room in our Union for all mankind,
Ring out the glad tidings far over the seas!

For the humblest man on this hallowed soil
May lift to Heaven an enfranchised hand;
Though Empires tremble and Kings may fall,
A Union built on the Right shall stand.

With Justice and Mercy our laws we blend;
And our Star-Spangled Banner still triumphantly waves,
As bright and unstained as when first 'twas unfurled
"O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave."

ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Like one who stands upon some mountain-hight,
High o'er the stormy clouds that seethe below,
Where lightnings flash and mighty tempests blow,
While where he stands is naught but calm and light:
So would I stand full in my Savior's sight,
Serene above the clouds of care and wo,
While all around me were the peace and glow
Of an undying faith in Truth and Right;
So would I stand above Life's clouds of sorrow,
My spirit radiant with the beams of peace,
Well knowing that there soon will dawn a morrow
When earthly trouble shall forever cease—
Well knowing that the clouds I stand above
Have golden linings of the Savior's love.

SIOUX BRUBAKER.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A MODERN ARCHIMEDES.

He Does Not Lift the World with a Lever, but Elevates the Things Thereon.

How the Private Residences, Factories, Warehouses, Mills, Hotels, and Stores of the Northwest Have Been Improved.

The Age of Elevators, and How They Are Made—Read and See.

Doubtless the most valuable "modern improvement" of the present day is the elevator. It not only utilizes the upper floors of every building where employed, but saves much life-force in those accustomed to climbing stairs. But, because it is so valuable, it needs to be safe; without this it is worse than useless. The pioneer elevator manufacturer of the Northwest is Mr. J. W. Reedy. Long before the great fire his machines were in use in this city, and now it is safe to say that more than six times as many "Reedy" elevators are used as of any other make. But notwithstanding the fact that so many are in operation each day, and handled by careless operatives, an accident with one of his machines is a thing almost unknown. This is because only the best material and workmanship are used, and because Mr. Reedy personally superintends their construction. His styles include steam, hydraulic, and hand power elevators, and are adapted to all classes of business or wants. To all contemplating the use of elevators, a visit to Mr. Reedy's extensive works at Nos. 83 to 91 Illinois-st. will be a great advantage. His factory is the largest elevator institution in America, and is complete in all its details, including machine and blacksmith shops, framing and pattern rooms, etc. Mr. Reedy also has an extensive manufactory in New York, at Nos. 530 and 534 Canal-st., and many of the leading buildings of Gotham contain his elevators. A full and descriptive circular of the machines made by Mr. Reedy will be sent to all who desire. Do not fail to send for one.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"It is perfectly safe, and the taste pleasant."



The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly; thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced; not only are the air-passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efficacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, Cincinnati, O.

GOOD GROCERIES.

A FINE INSTITUTION.

Reference Being Had to the Grocery House Nos. 17 and 19 North State-st., Corner of Kinzie.

A Model Establishment, Under the Management of Messrs. Anguish & Rumery.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Fancy Groceries at the Lowest Prices, and in the Most Attractive Form.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

It is with pleasure we announce the fact that the Grocery Establishment located corner North State and Kinzie-sts. has been sufficiently enlarged to meet the requirements of the business. Messrs. Anguish & Rumery, the proprietors, are enterprising gentlemen, and have branch stores at Morrison and Sterling, Ill., and at Clarence and Clinton, Ia. The fact of their being large buyers enables them to furnish fine Teas and Groceries to their patrons at a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent, as the following prices will attest: The best Japan Tea in the market at 40c. per pound. The best Oolong, Mayune, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas, 70c. Old G. J. Coffee, roasted, 35c. Granulated Sugar, 8¼c. Other sugars at refiners' prices. They make good Butter a specialty, and, on account of the favorable location of their country stores, can furnish the very best at a saving of 25 per cent. They invite attention to their Fancy Mackerel; they are the best in the market. Their Cigar department is a marvel of attractiveness, and comprises goods of the finest quality. They respectfully solicit orders from farmers and out-of-town people, and to such we say: Save money by ordering your supplies from Anguish & Rumery.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $25 Reward.

We will bind ourselves to pay to one of the charitable institutions the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each case of Inguinal Hernia that can be held by the hand that cannot be retained by the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, Patented July 9, 1878.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Parker, the Patentee, has had twenty years' experience in adjusting Trusses, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture.

Manufacturers and Patentees of the Celebrated Common-Sense Truss, used by one of the Emperors in Europe as being superior to any Truss made in the world. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, etc.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AUTOMATIC Weed Sewing Machines SELL THEMSELVES.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Weed Sewing Machine Co., Chicago.

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To CONSUMPTIVES AND INVALIDS.

Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and General Debility it is an acknowledged Specific Remedy, proved by 20 years' experience. TRY IT.

Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 36 John St., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALMER'S GREAT HILL HOUSE

(Formerly Marion House), BUZZARD'S BAY.

P.-O. address and telegraphic station, Wareham, Mass., will open for guests June 14. Plans of Hotel can be seen and engagements made between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p.m. until 14th inst., at the office of L. H. Palmer, agent of Fall River line of steamers, 3 Old State House, Boston, where through tickets are for sale at reduced rates. The best point on the coast for Blue Fish. Bathers will find the water 10 to 15 deg. warmer than upon the north shore.

FRANK H. PALMER, Proprietor.

Chicago references: W. H. Rand, H. G. Powers.

NEW CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J. OPEN JUNE 28.

Brick Buildings, thoroughly fire-proof. Situated on the highest point of land on the Atlantic Coast. Passenger Elevator. Electric Bells in each room. All modern conveniences. A Grand Promenade of over 1,000 feet of Porch. R. A. GORDON, Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors, NOW OPEN.

The only Hotel at the Branch with Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths and Passenger Elevator.

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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

CHAUNCEY-HALL SCHOOL, BOSTON.

Parents at a distance from Boston, who wish their sons or daughters to be prepared, by teachers of long experience, for the course at Harvard or Boston University, or for general culture without a college course, are invited to send for the new Catalogue.

If they visit Boston before July 2, all the classes in the Upper Departments will be open to their inspection. The building is in the most elegant part of the city, in the immediate vicinity of the most noted churches, the Institute of Technology, the Art Museum, the Natural History Rooms, Hotel Brunswick, etc.

Every year classes are sent from the Classical Department to Harvard, and from the Scientific Department to the Institute.

Western Normal School of Languages. NATURAL METHOD.

H. COHN, Director.

At IOWA COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa. Opens July 8, 1879, for SIX WEEKS,

And at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Opens August 18 for FOUR WEEKS.

For circulars address Mr. F. W. REED, Grinnell, Ia., or Mr. E. J. JAMES, Evanston, Ill.

A FINISHED MUSICAL EDUCATION. THE NEW ENGLAND Conservatory, Boston, employing 75 Eminent Professors. Has a reputation unequaled for furnishing a COMPLETE MUSICAL EDUCATION at merely nominal rates, combined with RARE collateral advantages. For prospectus address E. Tourjee, Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE. Morgan Park (near Chicago). Preparatory and Collegiate Course. Elective Studies. Graduating Course in Music. Drawing, Painting, and Elocution specialties. Eminent Professors in various departments. Term begins Sept. 9. For Catalogue address C. THAYER, Pres., Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MISSES GRANTS' SEMINARY, 247 & 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago. Will open Sept. 17. New and elegant buildings. The finest and most complete in the West. Beautifully located. Send for Catalogue.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY. Examinations for admission will be held at Chicago July 28-29; Ottawa, July 30-31; Rock Island, Aug. 1-2; Peoria, Aug. 4-5; Quincy, Aug. 6-7; Springfield, Aug. 8-9; Olney, Aug. 4-5; Du Quoin, Aug. 6-7; Belleville, Aug. 8-9; Paxton, Aug. 11-12; and at the University Sept. 16. For catalogues and other information address JOHN M. GREGORY, Regent, Champaign.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA. (Opens Sept. 10.) Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For Circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., office of Gardner House, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO, ILL. The Twenty-first Collegiate Year (36 weeks) begins Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1879. Tuition, $75 per year, in advance. For Catalogues, etc., address HENRY BOOTH, 505 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

LASELL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN. Auburndale, Mass. Boston privileges with delightful suburban home. Special care of health, manners, and morals of growing girls. Some reductions in prices for next year, which begins Sept. 18. For Catalogue, address C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1527, 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. French is the language of the family. Please send for circulars. Madame D'HERVILLY, Principal.

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ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A College of the highest rank. Has Eclectic and Preparatory Depts., and superior advantages in Music and Art. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 10.

YALE LAW SCHOOL—REGULar course, 2 years; Graduate course (for degree of D. C. L.), 2 years. Full term opens Sept. 25. Address Prof. FRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven, Conn.

PRODUCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

PUBLIC PRODUCE & STOCK EXCHANGE, 135 to 141 Madison-st.

Fluctuations in prices, statistics, and valuable information, etc., constantly posted in the Exchange.

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Wheat on a margin of 1c per bushel in 500-bushel lots and over. Corn, oats, pork, and lard in lots to suit. Also

ALL ACTIVE STOCKS ON A MARGIN OF $1 PER SHARE in five-share lots and over. Small investments realize handsome profits.

The old reliable Pioneer Exchange indorsed by the press and public. All invited to call. Pamphlet showing how to trade, etc., sent free.

CHICAGO PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE, 141 Madison-st., Chicago.

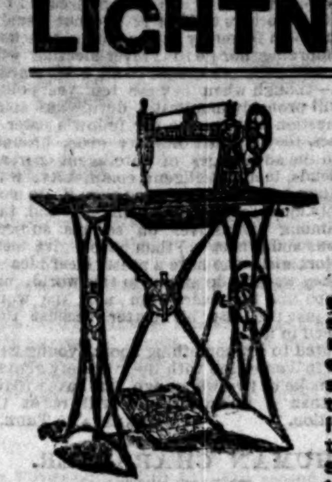
SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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LIGHTNING SEWER



THE NEW WILSON Oscillating Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

is wonderful in its conception, unprecedented for doing a large range of sewing in textile fabrics and leather. Its motions are continuous, admitting of an extraordinary rate of speed, either by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus producing about one-third more work in a day than other Sewing Machines. It has no stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed in proportions, elegance, design and appearance. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the tin speaking tube. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabrics WITHOUT PATCHING, furnished FREE with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers, Binder, etc. Prices furnished with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

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MACHINES SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT Corner State and Madison-sts.

ONLY ONE LESSON REQUIRED.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Yellow Fever in the Field Thirty Days Earlier than Before, and Moving Northward.

There is little doubt but the present season will be more fatal in its results upon the human system than any previous year which has recently passed. And, while the yellow fever may not come as far north as Chicago, there is danger that the same mysterious influence which is in the air will cause disaster of a similar, if not so fatal, a nature.

There are said to be two classes of people: those who learn by experience and those who do not; and if either class will stop and consider how much opportunity they have had in the past two seasons by reason of the fever at the South to profit by the precautions there used, the repetition of such disasters can be largely avoided.

Below are a few facts bearing on this subject:

Capt. S. O. MOORE, of brig Shannon, writes to the HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN: I left here in October, 1878, on the brig Shannon, with a cargo of lumber and a crew of eight men, for Havana. We staid in that port thirty days, while yellow fever was at its hight, and all shipping interests were suffering largely, and crippled on account of the fever. We all used the HOLMAN PAD as a preventive but one man, and all escaped the fever but he, and I have no doubt he would also have escaped it had he worn one.

SHEPHERD BLANCHARD, Captain of the brig Sportsman, writes:

"HOLMAN PADS prevented both the officers and crew on the brig Sportsman from taking yellow fever while in Havana thirty-eight days."

WILLIAM A. FRUTHY, master of the schooner Joshua Grindle, writes:

GENTLEMEN: On Oct. 5 I sailed, on the schooner Joshua Grindle, for the port of Santiago de Cuba, and remained in said port 20 days. During that time I lost two men with yellow fever, and three men died with it on the voyage back; another sick with the fever recovered. Suffice it, none escaped but myself, and I give the entire credit of it to a HOLMAN LIVER PAD which I was wearing. I believe the PAD would have saved every one of my men, and I cheerfully recommend it to every person going to any malarial or bilious climate. No seafaring man should be without one.

Capt. Hodge, a well-known Western river Captain, states that he was at Shreveport during the last ravages of the disease at that place, and knew of several persons who wore a HOLMAN PAD, he being among the number, none of whom took the disease.

No. 51 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW YORK, April 12, 1879.
The Holman Liver Pad Company, New York:

GENTLEMEN: I have resided five years on the Isthmus of Panama, between the years 1873 and 1878, being employed by the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The first year I was there I contracted the Chagres Fever, and have suffered terribly from it. The last time I was down there was from January to August, 1878, and I came home all broken up with the fever. I got over it in a measure, but broke down again in February last, and have had six weeks' sickness. I took your PAD and used it as directed, and am up again. I must say I am now better than I have been for years, and I think I have got the dregs of the fever out of me. I have been most liberally dosed in my day, and I hope I have got rid of all the quinine I have taken.

To your PAD I attribute my cure.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. A. D. Babbitt, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New Orleans, states that out of nine men of the Company sent to Iberia to perform some necessary work, six of the number wore HOLMAN PADS, while three concluded they were equally safe without the preventive. Of the latter number two were taken with yellow fever and one died. Not one of the six who used the PADS were attacked.

One of the leading members of the Howard Association in St. Louis gave the following testimony to the writer: "We sent, at the urgent request of the sufferers of the South, six nurses from St. Louis. Of this number two, to my certain knowledge, wore HOLMAN LIVER PADS, while the other four did not. At the close of their labors the six returned, but four of them had been severely attacked by the fever and had only recovered after careful nursing, while the two who wore the PADS had been unscathed and had devoted their time to nursing the others. I do not know the philosophy of this, but I know the facts, and they lead me to believe in the great efficiency of the HOLMAN PAD."

Hundreds of other proofs like the foregoing are at hand, but these should suffice to convince every one of the wisdom of providing themselves with a HOLMAN PAD, and thereby not only save themselves but arrest disease.

BATES & HANLEY, MANAGERS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOTS:
134 MADISON-ST., Chicago, Ill.
MECHANIC BLOCK, Detroit.
FLETCHER & SHARPE'S BLOCK, Indianapolis, Ind.
ARCADE BLOCK, Milwaukee, Wis.

FINANCIAL.

$100 INVESTED, EARNED $1.358

profit in 13 days, on a recent turn of the market, by the new system of protective time options for operating stocks in Wall-st. Larger or smaller investments pay proportionately as well or better, by the positive rules for "safety and success," on which this system is based. It is worthy the closest investigation of all who desire to make money more rapidly and securely than by any method of stock operations hitherto known. Full explanation and much valuable financial information on application to Messrs. ITHAMAR DIBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 19 Broad-st., New York City.

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16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange.

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$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.

Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from $50 to $300, and have the enviable reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.—New York Tribune.

$1.200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

MAIL LETTINGS.

Notice to Contractors.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of August 19, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States in the covered wagons prescribed by the Department, in the city of Chicago, Ill., (being Mail Messenger, Transfer, and Station Service), from November 1, 1879, to June 30, 1883. Schedules of service required, specifications for wagons, instructions to bidders, with forms for proposals, and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Postmaster at Chicago, or the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

TO Railroad Contractors.

Brown, Howard & Co.,

Lessees of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railway, will receive sealed proposals until July 15, 1879, for the grading, bridging, cross-ties, and track-laying for the extension of said Railway from Celina, Ohio, to a point at or near Muncie, Indiana (about fifty-two miles). Profile and specifications may be seen on and after July 7 at their office, in the Union Block, Lima, Ohio. Monthly payments will be made in cash.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Chief-Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 23d day of July, 1879, for furnishing, delivering, and fixing in place complete, the cast-iron Post-Office screen for the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

JAS. G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.

STEEL PENS.

PERRY & CO'S



STEEL PENS of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally.

TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the celebrated "U" AND "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

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BICYCLES.
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PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH A SPECIALTY DR. PEIRO, 83 East Madison-st., Hershey Music Hall. Hours, 10 to 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 S. Clark Street, Chicago. Everybody from Atlantic to Pacific has heard of his skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Every means used known to the profession, including Electricity. Send two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

The Most Delicious SMOKE FOR CIGARETTE OR PIPE IS Prince Albert.

Appleby & Helme, NEW YORK.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	9:00 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 3:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:20 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	* 9:00 p m	* 4:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 3:50 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	†1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	8:30 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Express (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 a m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:10 p m	*‡7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 8:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee	*9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until	8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon	*7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday	7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph	*10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at	11 p m

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

THE HOME.

A Pretty Little Poem by a Wisconsin Young Lady.

Society Girls Warmly Defended by Two of Their Sex.

Michigan's Philosopher Swimming in Rather Deep Water.

The Objections to Dancing Given Further Attention by a Lady.

Loud Call for More Light on the Subject of Divorce—Miscellaneous Matters.

DAISY'S PROBLEM.

I've seen such lovely angels,
With curls of golden hair,
And just the sweetest dresses,
And faces, O so fair,
With little dainty fingers,
And such blue, tender eyes,
And wings that shine like dew-pearls—
Just dropped from out the skies.

I've seen them all in pictures,
And they look nice, they do;
But I'd not want my angels
All dressed like that, would you?
There's grandpa, I'd not know him,
For he is rather stout;
If they put dresses on him,
I know I'd laugh right out.

And grandma's hair is silver,
Her hands look worn and old,
Her eyes are hazel, and she wears
Specs with rims of gold.
The curls, and wings, and dresses,
Would do for girls like me,
But Bob and Harry, now they'd look
—And papa—don't you see?

I don't believe all angels
Are like the pictures fair,
For grandpa can't look like them,
Nor grandma—when they're there.
And when I get to Heaven,
If they're all dressed up so,
How'll I know them from others?
That's what I'd like to know.

COLUMBUS, Wis. LYDIA F. HINMAN.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Mrs. S.—The article you refer to was published.

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Several communications are crowded out this week that will appear next Saturday.

⁂

Will The Home contributors please drop all subjects pertaining to religion, temperance, and woman suffrage, and get back to first principles? Articles on subjects other than these will be thankfully received. Cannot Chat, France, F., or Glory McWhirter respond to this call?

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

Ex-Opium Eater,	Ugly Venus,
Professor,	Gardner,
Alorda,	H. C., Rockford,
Zerlea,	M. E., Oak Park,
Ellen Jervis,	Man,
Wicked Eyes,	Honoria.

THE HOME CLUB.

A MEETING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 10.—THE TRIBUNE Home Club held its regular monthly business meeting in the club-room of the Tremont House this afternoon, Grandma Oldways presiding. Owing to the very warm afternoon the attendance was not as large as usual, though a faithful few were present, also several visitors from other cities.

Reports were read, committees appointed, and subjects of interest further discussed, but no action taken, as the expression of views of the members was desired. We hope by the time of our next meeting that some who are now absent from the city will have returned, and that even though the weather should be warm, that the members will make an extra effort to attend. The Club adjourned until the second Thursday in August, to meet at the Tremont House.

And now for a few words in regard to some of The Home letters. I wanted to write last week, but had not a moment to spare.

France, I am interested in "Moods," read Miss Alcott's work a long time ago, but remember that I thought it must be very unlike herself, as it was so dissimilar to her other works.

I agree with you in a great measure in regard to "moods," for I have seen some almost crushed by them. But I think that the state of health and various circumstances have much to do with these "tempers of mind," and if health returns, or circumstances change, moods are oftentimes conquered. But I believe that sometimes "only Death is the conqueror."

I am anxiously waiting to hear what Aimee will say in reply to F. on this subject.

Ethel, you are right, for there should not be a room in our homes too nice for father or brother. But I wish that we could make everything so attractive and entertaining at home that the boys would not want to smoke, or wander away. Do not be afraid of giving the boys a pleasant room for their own, with little comforts and pretty things about it. I do not agree with some that it is a waste of time to do fancy work. For much of it and the neglect of duties for it is not a good thing. Remember your brothers' birthdays, even though the gift be but small. See that their clothes are in order; do not leave the buttons for them to sew on, even though they are handy enough to do it. Boys appreciate these little attentions from their sisters. "I know whereof I speak," for I am blessed with the best of brothers.

Now, Bittersweet, please do not contradict me, for I am going to say that I can imagine that your brothers, too, are among the best, even though you say that they can smoke if they wish. I am aware that that is not the worst habit in the world. I have some of the best friends who smoke, and, though they are "other girls' brothers," they know my opinion on the subject.

I, too, am sorry for girls who have no brothers to "comfort, love, and tease," and more sorry for brothers who have sisters who do not appreciate them. Girls, give your brothers your confidence, and you will be almost sure to have theirs in return.

I think that one secret of home happiness is in "pleasing not ourselves." And when we make our dwelling-place a happy one, we can truly feel and say, "There is no place like home." KITTIE, the Secretary.

"SOCIETY GIRLS."

A DEFENDER OF THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OAK PARK, Ill., July 3.—I say it in a kindly spirit, Andy, but you make the same mistake which has so often been made before; in trotting up two young men to be contrasted and criticised you take the two extremes, totally ignoring the fact that neither of them is a fair sample of the majority of young men. Why not talk about the ordinary youth and of his reception into society, instead of bringing up such extraordinary cases? It is the same in all discussions on the subject of girls. It would seem from the writings of many contributors that there are but two classes of girls, viz.: those who, after the dissipation of the night before at some ball or party, lie around all day reading novels, while the poor, careworn mother does all the dishwashing and scrubbing; and the other kind, who would by far prefer carrying soup to some poor old woman with the smallpox to going to the theatre with a young gentleman escort. This latter one is at last sought in marriage by a wealthy gentleman some ten or fifteen years her senior, and after caring in the most remarkable manner for her three children (this model never has more than three, while the frivolous young lady, who at last marries a flashy clerk on a small salary, alway has six crying unfortunates) dies calmly and picturesquely, to slow music. Now, I have known girls, and girls, and girls, and I am glad to confess that I have never met either of these creatures. And I want to give a few illustrations of what I consider fair samples of our girls. I have known them in both large and small cities of the East and West, and my illustrations are now "living, and moving, and having their being." My first is a young girl whose mother died while she was in her early teens, and who takes the place of housekeeper for her father, and assumes the care of her invalid sister and baby. To be sure her father is a well-to-do man, and there is always one servant in the house; but alas! servants are only hands, not brains.

This young lady has her dresses cut at the dressmaker's, but the rest (and that it is a good big "rest" many of you girls know) is all done by her own hands. In spite of the care which all this entails, she is as fond of society as any girl of her age, and I know she would rather go to a dancing-party at any time than to a prayer-meeting.

My next sketch—my pen falters, for it cannot be eloquent enough to do it justice. I have in my mind the picture of four sisters, three of them yet in their teens, and the fourth not far past 20, whose mother had died and whose father was necessarily absent from home the greater part of the time. How terribly sad it is that mothers must die and leave girls in their teens, when, of all ages, they most need her care! The one whom I wish particularly to distinguish is the elder, who, for six years, was mother, sister, friend to these younger ones. She had sole charge of all expenditures, both for the house and for wearing apparel. The latter was all cut and made by her hands; prettily and fashionably made too. One would naturally suppose that so much care would crush the girlishness out of her. Not a bit of it. No one was more of a favorite in society than she, and she was as fond of dancing, rowing, and—must I own it?—a little flirtation now and then, as any girl.

The younger sisters, thanks to her good management, have grown up into good housekeepers, and are now able to do for themselves what she has so ably done for them.

And this girl would laugh the idea to scorn if you told her she was a heroine, and yet I consider her one. With every appearance of being "society girls," able to "waltz divinely," and even using a moderate amount of slang, these four were each and all able to cook a dinner, cut and make a dress, ably discuss the works of our best authors, and are posted on the current events of the day.

And yet I do not mean to hold them up as prodigies by any means. I have stated simply facts, and I know plenty more like them. My last sketch is that of a so-called "society young lady," with whom I am intimately acquainted, who can play the piano, sing, dance, row, skate, speaks French, "has studied Latin," etc., etc., and who is doubtless considered by the young gentlemen as a merely ornamental and entirely useless piece of furniture, and very extravagant in the matter of dress, when, if the truth be known, every stitch of her sewing is done by herself. Even her dresses, which are always of the nicest material and cut in the latest style, are selected, cut, and daintily trimmed by the "useless" hands of this butterfly of society. By so doing she is able to dress on about one-half of what it would cost if the same dresses were made at the dressmaker's. In fact, her annual expenditure——there! I almost told. What wouldn't you young men, on a thousand a year, who are contemplating matrimony, give to know what that annual allowance is? But I'm not going to tell you, because I seem already to hear you say, as you hand over the same amount to the little wife who has no talent for dressmaking, "There, my dear, I hope that will be sufficient to make you dress as well as Miss Blank, who has the same amount, and you are much smaller than she and do not require so much material." What wonder is it, then, that, when these girls enter a drawing-room, they should wish to throw care to the winds? With the love of music in one's soul, with pulses throbbing tumultuously to the rhythm of the "divine waltz," who would wish in the pause of the dance to discuss "The Progress of Communism" with a sad-visaged young man? No, Andy, your sedate young person of the male gender is not appreciated in society by the majority of young ladies, any more than the young lady who doesn't dance and "has a sphere" is sated with attention from the opposite sex. "Ah, well!" as a gentleman said to me some time ago, in a discussion on the comparative merits and demerits of the sexes, "I have concluded, after a careful study of the case, that it is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other, with the odds in favor of the woman," to which I say "Amen." BLUE BOTTLE.

HUNT THEM UP, BOYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 8.—I wish to say a few words about young people in general and girls in particular.

Judging merely from what I have read in The Home for the last two years, there are but two classes of grown-up girls,—the one who dances all night and spends her days making up for lost sleep, or reclining on the lounge and reading a "yellow-covered" novel, while her weary and perspiring mamma does the work in a hot kitchen; or (delightful contrast!) the model girl who does most of the housework, knits her papa's and brothers' socks, and finds time to visit all the sick, lame, halt, and blind in the neighborhood; plays the piano beautifully and absorbs history, languages, and science at the rate of twenty-four hours a day.

I quote from memory regarding the former young lady, who inevitably marries a dry-goods clerk with $600 a year and a flashy imitation diamond shirt-stud. He loses his position, and, because of her ignorance of all the domestic virtues, the family sink into the most abject poverty, and—and——. Oh, well, let's draw the curtain. Any one who has read these descriptions knows how the story generally goes.

From my earliest reading days I've read that description of the inefficient "society girl," and I notice that, however details may differ with different writers, the morning wrapper, the trashy novel, and the lounge are always tucked in. Girls, beware!

Seriously, I admit that "there are girls and girls," but I've seen a good many of them in twenty-two years (there, I've told now), and I can't and don't believe the average young lady is as black as she is painted—so to speak.

Indeed, I think the Homeites have gone to the two extremes spoken of, and written their opinions of a supposititious girl, without stopping to think of any actual young lady of their acquaintance. I don't think the ordinary young lady that abounds in our midst has been described at all.

I have in my mind several girls in moderate circumstances living in or very near our city and belonging among quite a large circle of wide-awake young people.

Their ages range from 17 to 22 or 23, the youngest being just out of school.

These five or six, having many interests in common, are with each other more frequently than with the other girls of their acquaintance, though many have intimate friends outside their number. Their social accomplishments are varied. Four of them are good singers. One sings a little, and one doesn't sing at all. All but one can play the piano. Two play finely, the others being confined mostly to dance music and popular airs.

They unanimously dance, frequently attend the theatre, and occasionally play cards when spending an evening with friends, though they do not care much for the latter amusement. One is giving her attention to painting, and hopes to make something of an artist, and another dabbles in water-colors enough to have given her friends some charming little souvenirs.

Now as to the practical part: Two of them are "natural-born cooks"; one is called a "splendid housekeeper." Two can cook when occasion demands it, though when it isn't necessary that they should be in the kitchen this hot weather it is a melancholy fact that they prefer to stay where the heat doesn't endanger their frizzes.

One, alas! cordially hates cooking, in any way, shape, or manner, and her attainments in the culinary line are consequently confined to boiled eggs, baked potatoes, the frying of griddle-cakes, and the doing of a few other things that are not a severe strain on her mental faculties. However, the gentleman who "waits on her," as old ladies say, does not seem particularly distressed at the prospect of having to subsist for most of his natural life (which would probably be short) on the aforesaid bill of fare, so the rest of us must needs be silent. More than half these girls do most of their own sewing,—dresses and all; the other two or three do more or less of it, according as their means permit them to hire it done for them. One of them spent three months of last winter sewing with a dressmaker, in order to learn to make her own and her mother's and sister's clothes nicely, as she now does. One of the girls, who dresses the most, does her own washing and ironing, as she does not live at home, and wishes to be as little trouble as possible. They are pretty well read, too, in various ways, most of them having some particular line of reading they are strongest in. Two recite nicely, and consequently can quote bushels of poetry, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." One has read history more extensively than the rest. Two are French scholars, and one studies German. All are well read as to leading English and American authors, both of prose and poetry, such as,—Oh, well, I won't begin to enumerate; the list is too long. Two pursue a regular course of reading, as marked out by a correspondent's club.

I confess that these girls—most of whose parents have good libraries—are not up to the standard Andy spoke of in his letter in The Home of June 21, when he insinuated that almost anything silly could be expected of "a young lady who sees more to admire in a stylish cravat than in 'Ivanhoe,' and would rather be the happy possessor of a new bonnet than a complete set of Dickens' works." "For," as one of the girls said on reading his letter, "one can borrow 'Ivanhoe,' or 'David Copperfield,' or 'Great Expectations,' but one can't very well borrow a bonnet, and one is never young but once," which questionable logic I pass over without comment.

Neither are these young ladies perfection in the domestic circle. Most of them have younger brothers or sisters who are no better nor worse than the average, and for whom they presumably have a natural amount of affection. Among one or two of them it is noticeable, but their little brothers of 10 or 12 do not usually embrace them fervently before going to school in the morning, nor go to prayer-meeting with them evenings in preference to all other amusements,—though when they are ten years older they will probably manifest a devotional spirit in connection with some other fellow's sister.

In fact, they are just ordinary girls, brought up with the advantages of intelligent parents and friends, in an intelligent community, who, while they dearly love a "good time," do considerably more reading and thinking, and talk more among themselves on serious subjects (religious and otherwise) than people give them credit for; girls who have a pretty clear idea of what they want to do and be in this world, and who hope that fifty years from now the world may be just the least bit better because they have been in it.

I wanted to say something about young gentlemen in connection with the "society gents" Andy spoke of two weeks ago, but have written more than I intended, and will resist the temptation. HONEST AND TRUE.

HUMAN CHARACTER.

ITS DARK SPOTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 7.—To all persons living on the earth, the sun must be an object of the greatest interest; not only on account of his own wonderful physical nature, but also because of his influence upon our earth.

Very few of us fully appreciate either the immense size or extreme heat of this dazzling orb. Our ignorance is partly due to the great distance intervening between us and the sun. Indeed, the distance itself is not comprehended. From our earliest recollection the most of us have heard that the sun is 95,000,000 miles away. This statement is a mistake, as recent investigations have proven it to be somewhat less,—between 91,000,000 and 92,000,000 miles. But, as far as our appreciating this distance is concerned, it might as well have been called the former as the latter. The human mind is too weak to comprehend such vastness. Let us use an illustration:

A cannon ball, moving straight on, unretarded, with its swiftest speed, could not reach the sun in nine years. And yet, across this mighty chasm the sun exerts a powerful influence on the earth,—holds us in our orbit, and sends us light and heat. What, then, must be the size of this luminary, its temperature, its weight?

Its size is such that if the earth were placed at the centre of the sun, the moon would be far within its surface, so far, indeed, that there would be room within it for another moon almost as far again from the earth. That is, the radius of the sun must be equal to twice the distance from the earth to the moon. As far as size is concerned, a million and a quarter earths could be placed within the sun, with plenty of room for each to revolve, without grazing the highest mountain tops.

According to a very able writer on this subject, the heat of the sun is so intense that if the sun should approach as near us as the moon now is, there can be no doubt but that the earth itself would melt. Its weight is so great that it seems foolish to estimate it by tons, but something of an idea may be obtained by calculating the number of earth-weights in it. It has been found to weigh as much as 325,000 earths. Its brilliancy is beyond our conception, for even at a distance of 92,000,000 miles the human eye is unable to endure its direct rays. Yet, notwithstanding the great brilliancy of this true "King of Day," even the sun is not without spots. Large and dark they appear on the sun's disc; striking contrasts to the surrounding brightness. The spots were among the earliest discoveries of the telescope. It was by watching them that the early observers determined the rotation of the sun; so it would seem that even the spots have a mission. In China they appear to have been observed as early as 321 A. D.

The centre of every solar spot is black. Edging this is a sort of fringe-like substance, which forms the border. So the general appearance of a quiet, proper solar spot is not unlike that of a black funnel, the upper edge of which had been nibbled by mice, only the funnel should be magnified about 250,000,000 times. But these spots are not quiet and proper; they are constantly changing form; are seen to break out and enlarge, contract, and disappear, sometimes lasting more than a year, at others only a few hours. Instances are recorded in which a spot of 50,000 miles diameter has formed in a single day. Their disappearance is likewise rapid. The spots vary greatly in magnitude, the smallest being between 400 and 500 miles in diameter, the largest nearly 60,000 miles. The average diameter, however, is about 30,000 miles, so that a couple of earths could easily be dropped through without grazing their sides.

What these spots are, or how they are formed, is a query that has puzzled older and (begging your pardon, O worthy Homeites) wiser heads than any now before me, and the question is not, we believe, yet decided. But I do not care to discuss their origin just now, as even the most studiously persevering are already yawning over this letter. I only wish to consider them as they appear to us, and, if possible, deduce a few practical lessons from these very spots.

For, as even the sun, standing pre-eminent among all material objects, is not without spots, so everything under the sun, whether small or great, whatever its nature or condition, is not without defects. Like the solar spots, they may not be visible at all times,—perhaps might not be noticed if they were visible,—yet, seen or unseen, they are there,—deep, dark spots, penetrating through the brilliant exterior, far down into the very centre of being.

Yet how fondly do we cherish the idea that they are not there! How we try to make ourselves believe that it is merely some trick of the imagination, or a mist in the atmosphere, or because our eyes are weak! How often we attribute the defects to our own inability to appreciate such splendor! Then distance lends a wonderful enchantment to things, both past and future; perhaps because only the outlines are noticed.

Long ago our forefathers saw in the future an ideal Government,—one in which the people should rule, and where there should be perfect unity and order. Such a Government was formed,—or, rather, a Government as similar to such an one as it is possible for the real to resemble the ideal. But now we see the defects. We recognize the dishonesty, avarice, and deceit in its administration. No Government is without spots. Every great political reformer, having seen the defects in the old systems of rule, has undertaken to form new codes of laws which should avoid the former errors. Thus Draco, a great lawgiver of Athens, observing the laxity manifested in Athenian politics, drew up a code of laws, which were marked by the most extreme severity, demanding the penalty of death for all offenses, both for petty thefts and wholesale murder, probably believing that all trouble would vanish by such a course. But the legislation of Draco failed in its object. Then another great reformer, Solon, took just the opposite course, discerning the errors in Draco's administration, but believing that his own would be successful. Even though the laws of Solon were very mild, yet where they were adopted the constitution was far from being satisfactory.

Are we not wont to idealize the knights of olden time, the gallant knights, who went forth, regardless of danger, to brave peril, to relieve the distressed, and, above all, to defend and protect the ladies? Do we not consider those brave cavaliers our ideal? Living in the dim past, their faults are unnoticed. Only the outlines are visible; the reality was far from perfection. But,

Every form that fancy can repair,
From dark oblivion, glows divinely there.

Nothing is more pleasing than to build castles in the air and people them with imaginary heroes, even though our castles are never found, our heroes never realized. Still, knowing this to be true, we continue to build them, imagining that what has not been may yet be,—that somewhere in the world we shall meet our ideal. Many people have an ideal climate, bright and beautiful, where the winds are never boisterous, where a person is not obliged to carry a fan in one hand and an overcoat in the other, or a parasol in one hand and a muff in the other, but where warm sunshine and gentle showers succeed each other, cheering and refreshing all nature. It is usually a long way off, however, either in California, or Florida, or Italy. It doesn't make much difference where, provided it is quite distant.

The most beautiful painting in the world must be viewed at a distance in order to be admired.

To one standing on the summit of a mountain at sunrise all the surrounding country appears truly sublime. The green fields and silvery brooks, the dark woodlands and lofty mountains against the horizon, all combine to form a panorama of unequaled beauty. But a nearer view shows that the mountains are steep and rough, dark chasms intervene, the footpaths are sandy or rugged, and the noonday sun scorching with its fiery beams.

Then, if we are wont to see the beauty of material objects, how much more do we idealize that which by its very nature is infinitely superior to all matter,—human character.

Yes, we sometimes consider human beings perfect. They appear so bright, and pure, and lovely that we forget they have faults,—perhaps even fancy that the faults themselves are a part of the grand whole, and that without them the character would be incomplete. Even though our reason tells us there is no such thing as perfection here, yet somehow or other we partly fancy there is. We cannot analyze this feeling,—it is intangible and evanescent. Then we want to believe the world is full of beauty, and that there are many characters nearly, if not quite, approaching our ideal. Many would prefer to remain at a distance if they knew a closer contact would reveal defects. Ah! "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

There are many reasons why it is so difficult to form a just estimate of human character. Its defects, like the spots on the sun, are constantly changing. Sometimes, when we feel constrained to admit that there is a dark blot on some fair name, it will suddenly disappear; and then we resolve never to doubt again. After having enjoyed this happy trust a short time, another spot will appear, perhaps only to vanish as quickly, leaving us in doubt as to the reality of anything.

The solar spots are often unnoticed because of the excessive brilliancy surrounding them. Thus also in life; sometimes genius so dazzles us that many faults are disregarded. This certainty is true of such men as Cæsar, Alexander, and Napoleon. Then, like the solar spots, human crimes are of all sizes and shapes,—some quite small and harmless; others, like those on the sun's disc, large enough, and dark enough, and deep enough to swallow up the whole world if their evil influence was not counteracted by the great and noble men here.

There sometimes seem to be defects in character which are not really there. Just as the sun sometimes appears dark because of the transit of some planet, though really remaining bright as ever, so character may be shaded by unfortunate circumstances or surroundings, or perhaps slander, until it appears dark, and treacherous, and gloomy; and yet through all it may continue bright, pure, and lovely.

Again, notwithstanding the sun is not without spots, we could not get along without him. And, although nothing under the sun is without defects, and no human being is without faults, still we could not live without them. And there is a peculiar satisfaction in the knowledge that we're "all in the same boat." Some persons imagine they evince great wisdom by declaring that nothing under the sun is worth a second thought, and that life is a failure. But would they be very wise to maintain that the sun is useless and a failure merely because of its spots? Some one has wisely said, "Vain is the world—but only to the vain."

So, admitting that nothing is perfect, we will not admit that life is a failure or entirely useless. It has been said that possibly even the sunspots have a mission; and so possibly all defects, and faults, and even crimes are but agents in God's great plan. BITTERSWEET.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

DISCUSSED BY CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The poet Shelley says: "Can man be free if woman be a slave?" Can a slave woman bring forth freemen? No, that cannot be! In all slave laws the progeny of the slave woman remains a slave. This but follows the natural law. We see the marks of master and slave everywhere. "Slaves make tyrants," is too true an apothegm to require discussion; its application cannot be avoided,—being born of slave woman, man is a slave,—a slave to his passions,—a slave to his conditions,—a slave through his own laws, for laws that enslave the mother enslave the child; he has neither the power nor the will to rise above them; he cannot have will-power, because his mother is mastered. She cannot give him true will-power; she can give him the faculty that slaves always have, of cheating and deceiving. May it not be that from woman's slavery results much of the corruption and love of money to be found in high places, the lack of whole-souled honesty in so many of our prominent men? May we not trace it often to the mean acts to which woman is too frequently driven to obtain an extra dollar for her own use, rather than ask it of her master? Man's laws do this for him: they enslave him while he thinks he is but enslaving another; the curse comes back to him in his children, till the whole race suffers from it. We have in our mind the picture of a boy we met a few days since, so pitiably abject in his appearance and demeanor that we longed to pour into him some spirit of self-assertion, and we mentally said: "That boy's mother has been under the iron rule of a tyrant husband, and the iron has entered her soul; she has borne an unwelcome child, and, instead of the mark of slavery coming again in female form, it has this time resulted in a man child." We pitied the poor little unfortunate, who was trying to sell the daily papers, and had scarcely courage to offer them to the persons who coldly repulsed him. Here is one reason why the issue is important to man.

To woman who loves her children so beyond all things it is the one issue most important, shall she be slave or free? Shall her children bear the marks of slavery or freedom? Shall the marriage law carry her into slavery, or shall it be so framed that she may be able *lawfully* to assert her ownership of herself? While life is made pleasant to them women of a certain class do not think of the many others to whom it is an intolerable burden from the heavy chain of this same marriage law. In their ignorance they do not realize the evils resulting from their slavery, the worst feature of which may be said to be the roses that so hide the chain and deaden its clanking that they are not aware of it. Many are in love with their very slavery; they do not care to be free; it involves too much responsibility. As a friend remarks, "They have not been ground fine enough"; they cannot see the miseries of others, being themselves comfortable. "I have all the freedom I want!" is what they say. Selfishness, the most deeply-rooted evil that afflicts humanity! How can we eradicate it when even woman is tainted by it? We should like to awaken these women to the importance of this issue, that there can be no love where there is coercion, domination. Passion there may be, but the race is not benefited by children born of mere passion, however much it may be argued that its physical is improved, the animal part of us. Yet the spirit, the man himself, cannot be as good, as pure, as noble, without the higher elements which come only of freedom in which love, pure and spiritual, may dwell.

To those women whose only thought is for the ballot, we would say: Help to make women free, then the ballot will come. First freedom, then responsibility. A slave has no responsibility save to obey his master; woman none save to obey her lord. Work, that our marriage laws may be equalized, made just. We grant that the word "obey" is, in many cases, but a dead letter. That, too, is wrong, and inculcates falsehood, involves perjury. No one should swear to do what he will not or cannot perform. If the vow is made it must be kept (unless the parties separate, and the vow is canceled), the result left to those who make the law, the marriage law that makes the sin possible, the law that gives to a man the ownership of a woman, simply because they are *men* and *women*.

Until the law is changed, and always, we counsel women who enter into these bonds to strive against this slavery; that, whatever it may be outwardly, it may not penetrate the soul. Strive to keep the mind and thoughts free for the sake of the children you love. Strive not to be driven into duplicity by any cause, but bear and suffer rather than deceive, so that your sons may be honest and true men, your daughters brave and noble women.

DANCING.

MORE STARTLING EXPERIENCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 9.—It has been a long time since I have written anything to The Home, but Juliet's letter has brought me out.

I agree with her that society needs reforming very much.

A short time ago I was at a reception given by one of the high-toned clubs of our city, and, of course, dancing was the chief amusement of the evening.

I never indulge in "tripping the light fantastic," but I spent a few minutes in looking on the dancers, and was perfectly disgusted with the actions of many of the ladies and gentlemen who, presumably, belonged to our first families.

Dancing is all very well in itself, but the squeezing and hugging is really abominable.

If the girls could hear what is said of them, perhaps they would be more careful in their actions.

At the reception I overheard some gentlemen talking about the dancing, and the remarks which they made were far from complimentary.

One doesn't blame the gentlemen for making an "object" of a girl if she is willing, but I think that if the ladies were more particular the gentlemen would respect them more.

The power to reform society lies principally in the hands of the ladies, and until they realize it and go to work to remedy the evils, our society will remain as it is.

"Charity begins at home," and reform should begin at home also, and, by-and-by, the reformation will be observable in public.

I expect that I shall be sent to Coventry for expressing my private opinion publicly, but, never mind, I have had my say. YIDDIE.

DIVORCE.

A CALL FOR THE LADIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The subject of divorce was called for a few weeks since by Long Suffering, but no response of any importance seems thus far to have been elicited, and yet we are most painfully aware that there are very many persons who are living in great misery on account of wrong marriages; many of whom continue so to live (more properly die) because they dare not face public sentiment against divorce. Now, as it appears to my mind (and I think I am not alone), divorce bears the same relation to matrimonial affairs that bankruptcy does to commercial matters, and when one finds himself so completely bewildered by his matrimonial entanglements that life becomes burdensome, and he not only is miserable himself, but makes his wife equally so, then is presented the ineffable blessing of a divorce court, through whose portals he may pass into freedom and happiness. This subject takes such a wide range as we approach it that we dare not hope to trespass so greatly upon the privileges which The Home affords as to enter minutely into its details upon first presentation, but rather wait for collected opinion, and chiefly to be desired from the ladies, as they will probably deal more dispassionately with the matter, yet with as much truth and honesty, than men.

To proceed: No condition in life can be more desolate and completely devoid of joy than that of unhappy matrimonial alliance. No matter from what cause arising, the "star of hope" that glittered so brightly before has since become a "leaden ball," synonymous with misery and death. And can it be that from such a condition—such a veritable "hell upon earth"—there is no escape? Surely such sentiment does not find acceptance in any logical mind. Far better would it be to dissolve the bans which are the source of so much discord and let the prisoners go free and effect such alliances thereafter as their natures and experiences might suggest as fitting. It might be well to limit divorce to "one operation," thus curtailing any tendency to abuse of the privilege; but, in view of the immense amount of misery now existing in consequence of erroneous connubiality, in the name of peace and progress let something be done to allay the sufferings of this despairing multitude. Ladies to the front. RELEASE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LACON, Ill., July 7.—With the kind permission of the Conductor, I should like to ask the members of The Home what they suppose the difference to be between a married woman and a single lady? As a single lady I may enjoy the society of my half-dozen gentlemen friends, and no one objects.

But, should I marry one of them, I must abandon all the others; no more croquet, archery, or cribbage; no more exchange of favorite books; no more long, friendly chats.

Should the old friendship be continued society would be outraged.

Is a married lady less respectable, less trustworthy, than a single one? If so, I should prefer to remain an old maid.

Is marriage the chief object of woman's life? THIRTY YEARS.

TO UGLY VENUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 10.—We wish that we knew you, and could comfort you, for we belong to those who only admire beauty in persons when accompanied by beautiful actions. We have seen ugly folks idolized for their goodness, smartness, etc., who were of more account than hundreds of pretty butterflies. A pretty face without any soul or expression is not handsome or pleasing, while a plain face, piquant and intelligent, is always attractive. We would all be beautiful if we could, but if we are not deformed we should be satisfied and thankful. Variety is the spice of life, and we would weary of any style of beauty if all conformed to it. Like flowers and leaves, we are all of the same material and general plan, but what a variety of forms are produced by a few differences in details. TRUTH.

ANTS AND CATSUP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DELEVAN, Ill., July 7.—Ants, ants, ants,—what shall I do? Not nice old maid aunts, who come with knitting and mend all Johnnie's stockings, tend the baby, and smooth the hard places in life; but little red ants, who crawl into the cake jar, climb into the sugar box, no matter how high you put it. The cellar is alive, the cupboard is full, nothing is safe. I have tried camphor and black pepper, and they still "hold the fort" in spite of me. And now I do wish some of the sisters, or even the brothers, would come to the rescue and help me out.

Does some one want a good recipe for currant-catsup? Take four pounds of stemmed red currants and one and one-half pounds of brown sugar. Cook until thick. Be careful not to burn. Then add one teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper, one of cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, and a pint of good vinegar. This is a good recipe. The only trouble is I can't make half enough. DAFFY DOWN DILLY.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LODA, Ill., July 6.—I have been a constant reader of The Home since it was established, and now beg leave to ask the many contributors a question: While visiting the Centennial Exposition, I saw in the main building a monument intended for a child; it represented a babe lying on a pillow, its hands folded on its breast, and a veil was thrown over the whole, through which every feature could be plainly seen. It was of white marble, about three feet long and two and a half feet high. Can any one tell me who was the sculptor or exhibitor?

Ethel, the world will look bright to you until one dear as your life goes to the better land; then, while you strive to bear the burden with a cheerful face, you will wonder "Why the sun shines so bright on a world of wo." That day comes to all.

There are others I would like to say a word to, but fear of that monster, the W. B., into which I tumbled once before, warns me to be brief. ROCKATANKSY.

DON'T WORRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Last Saturday's Home presented an alarming spectacle,—bombarded in front by Chadwick and in the rear by Pingrey; the pickets seemingly all deserted their posts.

No doubt the faithful outside skirmishers raised their voices in bitter anguish and exclaimed, "Hold the fort, for I am coming." I do not doubt but they have plenty of ammunition on hand for a prolonged siege, while the besiegers seem to have firmly planted their heavy artillery, and, with bombshells flying, giving their fair opponents a sample of what may eventually come, unless a surrender is made. This is all these dear brethren want,—a peaceable, unconditional surrender.

Something ought to be conceded on both sides; the battle has assumed rather startling proportions. The "race is not always to the swift, nor the victory to the strong," still these "mighty men of valor" may very soon strew the field with wounded heroines. Please make peace, and maintain it all times. Let it reign supreme within the walls of The Home. L. M.

SNOW-DRIFT PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WRIGHT'S GROVE, Ill., July 7.—I am a constant reader of THE The Home, and it is useless for me to say how much interest I take in reading its disputes, criticisms, and last, but not least, its recipes. This is the first time I have written to The Home, and it is with much timidity that I send my letter in; but I feel I ought to thank its contributors for the very valuable information that I have gained: in return I send you the following recipe for snow-drift pudding: One pint rich milk, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, whites of three or four eggs; dissolve the corn starch in a little of the milk, stir the sugar into the remainder of the milk, which place on the fire; when it begins to boil stir in the corn starch; stir constantly for a few minutes, when it will become a smooth paste; now stir in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and let it remain a little longer to cook the eggs; flavor to taste, mold and serve cold with boiled custard made of the yolks of the eggs, a pint of milk, and a scant half cup of sugar. STARCH.

GERANIUMS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 29.—It was not long ago that a geranium was merely a geranium, and one had only to select the color,—white, red, or pink. But ten years even have wrought a change, and the continued improvement in this plant among florists has worked wonders, and now, instead of scraggy plants, with here and there a flower, we see fine dwarf specimens covered with a multitude of flower-stems, and each one with such large, full flowers in such dense clusters that even in a scarlet geranium we look and wonder. And when we see the new colors that are shown, the intense scarlets, the deep crimsons, the plain and striped salmons, the rosy pinks, we scarcely know which to choose from among them. For a free bloomer and good color the Gen. Grant cannot be excelled, though the Wellington, of a darker shade, is very desirable. Ralph, of a crimson shade, and Fanny, a salmon pink, are quite the rage, both being dwarf plants of good habit and profuse bloomers.

Conflagration is one of the scarlets with a white eye, has a large flower, and a constant bloomer. Dazzler is darker, but like it in other respects. To those who are now starting cuttings (and now is the best time to do so for winter flowers), take a cutting even if it has but one bud, tying the leaf to a slender stick (a wooden toothpick answers the purpose well) and place the cutting in the earth as if it were a large slip, the stick supporting it in place. Thus a small slip will do service as well as a large one and choice varieties can be freely divided.

Do not expect the plants that blossom for you through the summer to continue through the winter; either the flower buds must be picked through the summer or new plants started for winter blooming.

As the florist prepares all winter for his spring sales, so we, in summer, must get ready for our winter flowers. I have sent to all applicants the tuberose bulbs promised, and written to all who requested. If there any others who want bulbs, or further information about their growing, I can be addressed as before, Box 2,052, otherwise my letters do not reach me. LILIAN.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Too busy in making preparations for some of my friends to go to the sea-shore, and in arranging my own affairs for the summer months, I did not have time to look at my Saturday's TRIBUNE until this evening, when lo! I find myself shot at by an arrow from the bow of an angry archer. It is wonderful what a faculty some people have of misrepresenting plain, simple language. I had no idea of raising so violent a storm when I spoke of the unmanly abuse of women well known as pure and good wives, mothers, and maidens. Had the assertions in regard to woman-suffragists been merely general, I should have taken no notice of the letter, but names of those with whom I am well acquainted were used to point the insults. Therefore I spoke in their behalf. You will admit, Mr. Conductor, will you not, that when one's friends are insulted one has the right to defend them?

For the rest, I can give at least one notable instance of a man having taken his wife's name,—the late Peter Rienings,—and I think no one will accuse him of having been a "lusus naturæ" or a "gynecian avortement."

I think I am not the only person who, having read the letter to which I alluded, has seen that it was unmanly and abusive. I did not call its author a liar. Being a woman I would not do that; but I said he had written an "unjust, offensive, and untruthful letter." I thought so then and I think so still. My apology is somewhat like that of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who, having given offense by some remark in Parliament, was condemned to apologize for his utterance. He rose from his seat and said: "I said it—'tis true—and I am most sorry for it." It was afterwards doubted if he had really apologized; and now I take my leave of that letter and its author at once and forever.

Bittersweet, yes; I have been often, very often, "away from home, where no one could understand me," nor do I need to go to a strange country to find such a place. I sometimes find it by just speaking out my thoughts; but, as I also by the same process have found myself among friends when I had not known it, I have lived to think that if by speaking I can find one friend,—one who will understand my thoughts for just what they are,—it will repay me. Thanks. I should like you to write to me, care of The Home. I am sure I am older than you, and you know courtesy to those older than yourself bids you write when requested.

That's a nice little bit of sarcasm, that letter of Raven Hair. In such a cause sarcasm is permissible and justifiable.

But I cannot write a long letter to-night. It was so late when I opened my TRIBUNE that I find my clock tells me of the near approach of midnight. So with a good night to friends and foes, and may they have pleasant dreams and slumbers light, good night. CALIFORNIA.

MORE NOTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 7.—I have been wanting to call at The Home for some time, but have been half afraid that I might say something that would call down on my poor head some of the invectives that have been scattered promiscuously through The Home letters for the past few weeks. I wanted to say to Inez that her visit to Palestine and experience there only confirms my solid belief that none in this world are good enough to go to the promised land of the Bible.

Did you not recall, when about to accept a piece of that Cross, the story of the young man who wanted to find out how he stood, and said to the Savior: "Lord, all these things have I followed from my youth up" (meaning the Commandments); did you remember how he sorrowed when told that that was not enough: that it was still necessary to sell all he had and give to the poor? I fear there is no limit to the goodness necessary to salvation as preached in the pulpit.

John Knox Scott, I arise to correct you; read, if you please, Luke, xxiii, 43: "I say unto thee, to-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." Who authorized you or any one else to put a comma after the word "thee"; why not place it after "day," there being no punctuation marks in the original? Like yourself, I too have a paternal ancestor, the first minister of Salem, Mass., who baptised the first white child born in that State, but, unlike you, I am not doing reverence to the faith he handed down. 'Twas he who plotted with Cotton Mather to "waylaye ye shippe Welcome R. Greenway Master, which has aboard an hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penne, who is ye Chief scampe, as ye head of them. Much spoils can be made by selling ye lotte to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch goode prices in rumme and sugar and shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but we shall make great gain for his ministers and people."

Well, you know how it turned out; that "scampe" Penne got into the caps of Delaware safe, and ye pious old frauds, Mather and Higginson, didn't get ye rumme.

Your churches are a little more liberal to-day. You would hardly sell a Quaker for rum, but only a short time ago a Presbyterian church refused to elect an honest Christian, an upright young man, a life-long member of their congregation, to the position of Deacon because he was an illegitimate child, and plainly told him so. These are the fruits still, "know them."

Thalia, you of my home, if you will explain to me how the sun's standing still will produce a longer day, I shall then begin to understand something about this feat of Joshua's. I have always been under the impression that the motion of the earth produced day and night, and I never could understand why Joshua, being inspired, did not know that fact.

Pingrey, don't you think a little charity infused in your talk would induce calmer thoughts on this subject of female suffrage? Distant reform is an exceedingly cheap kind of philanthropy,—the greater the distance the cheaper the philanthropy. Put yourself in their place. I am afraid yours is an ill-considered zeal, and such attempts at reform generally end in harm. Then I'll stop. Put your shears down, Mr. Conductor. JOHNNY FRESH.

DUST-SEALED.

I know not wherefore, but mine eyes
See bloom where other eyes see blight;
They find a rainbow, or sunrise,
Where others but discern deep night.

Men call me an enthusiast,
And say I look through gilded haze,
Because, where'er my glance is cast,
I find some thing that calls for praise.

I say, "Behold those lovely eyes,
That tinted cheek of flower-like grace."
They answer, in amused surprise,
"We thought it such a common face."

I say, "Was ever scene more fair?
I seem to walk in Eden's bowers."
They answer, with a pitying air,
"The weeds are choking out the flowers."

They laugh, and call me beauty-mad—
A dreamer, seeing in the night.
(If this be so, then I am glad.)
But they are wrong, and I am right.

Poor fools! poor, blinded fools! they grope,
With dust-sealed eyelids, through the world;
But I, wide-eyed, climb hills with Hope,
And see God's flags of light unfurled.

I know not wherefore, but God lent
A deeper vision to my sight:
On whatsoe'er my gaze is bent,
I catch the beauty Infinite—

That underlying hidden half
That all things hold of Deity,
So let the dull crowd sneer and laugh:
Their eyes are blind—they cannot see.

ELLA WHEELER.

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Little Neck Clams, 2-lb cans	17
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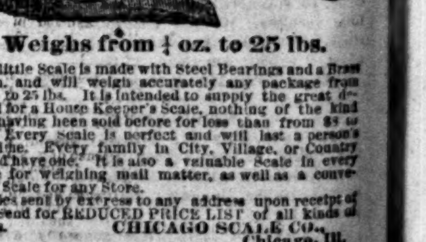
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